

CONFIDENTIAL.

P R É C I S

OF THE

ASHANTI EXPEDITION, 1895-6.



COMPILED IN THE

INTELLIGENCE DIVISION OF THE WAR OFFICE

BY

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The King's (Shropshire Light Infantry).

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# PRÉCIS OF THE ASHANTI EXPEDITION, 1895-6.

## CHAPTER I.

### PRÉCIS OF THE POLITICAL HISTORY OF ASHANTI SINCE 1874, AND THE CAUSES LEADING TO THE LATE EXPEDITION.

On 14th March, 1874, a treaty, known as the Treaty of Fommanah, of 13th February, 1874, between England and Ashanti, was ratified at Cape Coast Castle. Its terms were—

Précis of information about the Gold Coast, page 103.

1. Perpetual peace between the Queen of England, together with her allies on the coast and the Kingdom of Ashanti.
2. Indemnity of 50,000 oz. of gold.
3. Renunciation on the part of the King of Ashanti of all claims to tribute or homage from Kings of Denkera, Assin, Akim, Adansi, and other allies of Her Majesty.
4. Similar renunciation as regards Elmina and any tribes formally connected with the Dutch.
5. All Ashanti troops to be at once withdrawn from the coast.
6. Freedom of trade between Ashanti and the coast.
7. Agreement by the King of Ashanti to maintain a road, 15 feet wide, from Kumassi to the Prah.
8. Friendship to be maintained between Her Majesty's allies and people of Ashanti; and King of Ashanti to do his best to check human sacrifices.

In pursuance of Article 2, a preliminary instalment of 1,040 oz. gold was paid by the Ashantis.

Later in the year King Kofi Kari Kari (commonly called King Koffee Kalkalli) was deposed, and his brother Mensah put in his place.

During the next few years the kingdom, or rather confederation of states forming the kingdom, of Ashanti, broke up. The Bekwais and Kokofus revolted from the central power; and, after a civil war in 1875, the majority of the Juabins sought refuge in the Protectorate, and were located in the Akim territory. *Idem*, page 104.

In 1881 the Ashantis assumed a threatening attitude towards the Protectorate, and what is known as the Golden Axe episode took place. Ashanti envoys, bearing a golden axe, arrived at Elmina, and demanded that a fugitive in the British Protectorate, Prince Awoosoo of Gaman, should be handed up to them. The Governor, Sir Samuel Rowe, refused to do this, and, taking the arrival of the golden axe as a threat of war, assembled troops to defend the Colony. The Ashantis appear to have been daunted by this action, and sent

to make submission, and offer an apology. They at the same time paid an indemnity of 2,000 oz. of gold, and the golden axe was sent to the Queen.

Internal disturbances however continued. In 1882 Gaman revolted, and practically got its independence; and in 1883 King Mensah was deposed, Kwaku Dua (the II.) being enstooled king in his stead.

Precis of information about the Gold Coast, page 105.

But when, in the following year, this monarch died, as did also the ex-King Kofi Kari Kari, a period of anarchy ensued. In 1885 the provinces of Amoafu, Daniassi, and Dadiassi declared their independence of Kumassi; and, after much civil disturbance, the bulk of the Adansis were driven south of the Prah into the British Protectorate.

Africa, West, 415, pages 1—6.

Such a state of things could not but re-act injuriously on the Gold Coast Colony, for the unsettled state of Ashanti, together with the competition of the Germans on the East, and the French on the West, tended to divert the trade from the interior into other channels, and away from the ports on the Gold Coast.

Parliamentary Papers C. 5615, pages 9—44.

To establish order, and put an end to internal dissensions, the British Government decided to form a central Government in Ashanti, by getting a King "enstooled," who should be chosen unanimously, by the various tribes. Negotiations for this object were commenced in 1887 by Captain Lonsdale, and continued in 1888 by Mr. Barnett.

Two candidates appeared for the Royal stool—Prince Prempeh (aged 15, son of Yia-Kia) supported by the Kumassis, Bekwais, and Juabins; and Prince Acheriboanda (son of Yia-Tra) supported by the Mampons, Insutas, and Kokofus.

Africa, West, 490, page 60.

After much negotiation, Prince Prempeh was finally enstooled on 26th March, 1888, in the presence of Mr. Barnett at Kumassi, and assumed the title of King Kwaku Dua III. It should, however, be noted that, as the Kings of Mampon and Kokofu were not present at the ceremony, Prince Prempeh was not legally enstooled "King of Ashanti;" for a king could only be placed on the stool of Ashanti by the Kings of Kokofu, Bekwai, and Juabin, acting in concert with, and at the instigation of, the kings of all the other tribes.

Parliamentary Papers, C. 5615, page 16.

Nevertheless it was hoped that matters in Ashanti would now settle down; and, when reporting to the Colonial Office the enstoolment of Prince Prempeh, Governor Sir Brandford Griffith recommended that the British policy in future should be one of friendship and goodwill to the new sovereign, accompanied by caution, and careful abstention from undue interference in the affairs of Ashanti. His Excellency further hoped that the new king might act wisely, and, by keeping order in his kingdom, revive trade and prosperity in his country; but he could not but fear that, unless this monarch could form a strong Government, and acted with unusual tact and judgment, Ashanti would again fall into a condition of disorder.

The order of succession of the Ashanti Kings in the present century, and the genealogical descent of King Prempeh are shown in the accompanying tables.

#### TABLE I.

##### *Order of Succession of Kings.*

Precis of information about the Gold Coast, pages 96—106.

Parliamentary Papers—

C. 4052, page 55.

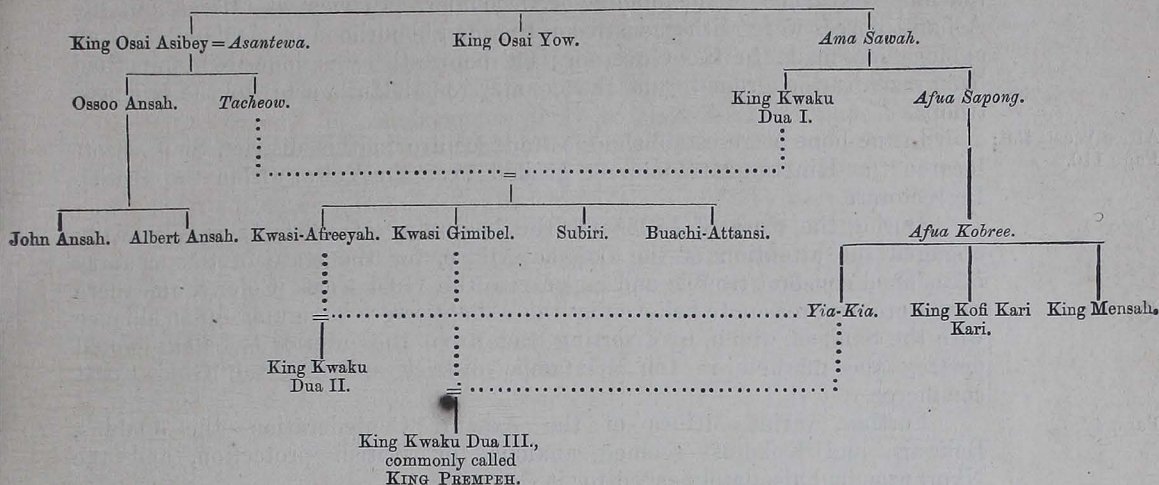
C. 4477, pages 96 and 135.

Colonial Office proof 4184, dated 28th January, 1896.

1. Osai Asibey, attacked Anamaboe in 1807.
2. Osai Yow, fought against British in 1826.
3. Kwaku Dua I., made a treaty in 1831 with Governor Maclean, and died about 1868.
4. Kofi Kari Kari, reigned during 1873-74 war; deposed, 1874; died, 1884.
5. Mensah, succeeded, 1874; deposed, 1883.
6. Kwaku Dua II., succeeded, 1883; died, 1884.
7. Kwaku Dua III., commonly known as King Prempeh, succeeded 1888 to the stool of Kumassi.

TABLE II.

## Genealogical Descent of King Prempeh.



N.B.—Females in italics. Marriages shown thus = .

Matters in Ashanti did not improve after this date, and there were continual inter-tribal wars, with the result that the road to Kumassi was frequently blocked by hostile parties, and an asylum was sought within the British Protectorate by those tribes who could no longer hold their own outside of it.

Meanwhile, the British policy was limited to keeping the country open for trade to the north of the Prah (as, for instance, in 1889, when Colonel McInnis's expedition north of Prahsu removed certain Kokofus and Dadiassis who were blocking the road), and to locating at certain points within the Protectorate such fugitive tribes as would otherwise have continued to cause trouble beyond the frontier.

This line of action, however, was much opposed by the authorities at Kumassi; and, as in 1881, they often demanded that fugitives within the Protectorate should be forced to return to Ashanti; but demands of this nature were invariably refused.

In 1891, the position in Ashanti seemed to point to a retrograde direction, and to a gradual breaking up of the kingdom as a whole. The various tribes composing it had separated themselves from the nominal government at Kumassi, and the power of King Prempeh was chiefly upheld by the King of Bekwai. Large tracts of land were unpopulated, owing to the flight of their inhabitants, and the road to Kumassi north of the Prah, through the Adansi country, had become a mere path, much encumbered by fallen trees. King Prempeh appeared to be entirely under the control of his mother, a woman described at that date as about 40 years of age, cruel, hated and feared, and one who would "cut off the head of any man whose wealth she might covet." And there were, besides, grounds for believing that human sacrifices still took place in the Ashanti capital.

A further danger to British trade and influence was also caused by the external policy of the Ashantis at this time.

To the north of Ashanti lies the Nkoranza country, in which is situated the great market of Kintampo. This town owes its importance to its command of the kola-nut trade, and, with Bontuku on the west, and Salaga on the east, receives the Mahomedan caravans from Timbuctoo and all parts of the interior. It is thus evident that any attempt to close or disturb the Nkoranza country, and divert trade from Kintampo into other channels, would injuriously affect British trade on the Gold Coast.

In 1892, the Kumassi Government successfully asserted its authority over Nkoranza, and in 1893, continuing its action, pushed troops towards Ateobu, or Atabubu (a district under British protection), with the intention of opening up the road to Salaga, and obtaining a predominant authority over the whole country.

To counteract this procedure, Mr. Vroom was sent in October, 1893, to Kumassi by the Governor of the Gold Coast with an ultimatum to the king,

Pages 40 and 43, warning him that any attack on Atabubu would be considered as an act of war against Great Britain. And at the same time a force of Gold Coast Constabulary, under Colonel Sir F. Scott, was sent from Accra to Atabubu, reaching that place in the middle of December. In view of this action, the Ashanti forces were withdrawn from the neighbourhood of Atabubu, and an apology was made to the Governor; but before this was done, Kintampo had been razed to the ground, and the country round laid waste, by the Kumassi troops.

Africa, West, 458: In the hope of re-establishing a trade centre in this district, Sir F. Scott located the Kintampo traders on ground near the Volta, within the British Protectorate.

Page 41. During the close of 1893 and the beginning of 1894, Ashanti specially engaged the attention of the Colonial Office, for the state of this country occasioned constant trouble and expense to the Gold Coast Colony, and there was, moreover, reason to believe that the Ashantis were intriguing for an alliance with the Salagas, which, by diverting trade from the interior to Salaga, would destroy the markets in the Kintampo district, and ruin the Gold Coast commerce.

Page 42. Further, various tribes of the Ashanti Confederation—the Juabins, Bekwais, and Kokofus—seemed anxious for British protection, and the Nkoranzas had also lately asked for it.

Page 91. It was therefore decided to send a special envoy to Kumassi, in order to call attention to this unsatisfactory state of things, and, on 2nd March, 1894, Mr. Vroom started for the purpose, with directions dated 23rd February, 1894, to execute a solemn compact on the following terms:—

Pages 115 and 118.

1. An English Resident to be established to Kumassi.
2. The king not to make war with tribes under British protection.
3. In case of disputes with outside tribes, reference to be made by the king to the Governor of the Gold Coast, who would settle the case.
4. An annual subsidy, dependent on good behaviour, to be paid to King Prempeh, to the Kings of Mampon, Kokofu, and Bekwai, and to Yia-Kia the queen-mother.

Page 117. Mr. Vroom was further to inform King Prempeh that, although it would be best for all parties were such a treaty made, the British Government did not desire to force him in the matter, and wished to keep him on his stool; but at the same time the British Envoy was to hint that Prince Acheriboanda, then in the Gold Coast Colony, would doubtless be willing to sign such a treaty, were he to be placed at Kumassi.

At the end of April Mr. Vroom returned from Ashanti with no answer, except that a reply would be sent.

Page 120. Meanwhile Colonel Sir F. Scott's force was withdrawn from Atabubu, after a treaty of friendship and freedom of trade had been signed with the Nkoranzas.

Africa, West, 478, pages 25 and 37. On 7th May King Prempeh caused himself to be re-enstooled King of Ashanti at Kumassi, two nominees of his acting in the places of the Kings of Mampon and Kokofu, who were fugitives at Accra.

Africa, West, 490, pages 17 and 60. Many persons were reported to have been sacrificed at this function; and during the summer of 1894, evidence was continually received of fresh atrocities and human sacrifices at the Ashanti capital.

Africa, West, 478; page 83. On 10th December, Ashanti envoys, describing themselves as ambassadors from the King of Ashanti to the Queen of England, reached Cape Coast, and stated that they were empowered to settle with Her Majesty the points raised by the mission, which had been sent to Kumassi in the previous March.

They were informed, however, that they would not be received in London, and that all negotiations must be made with the Governor of the Gold Coast.

Africa, West, 490, page 1. On 24th December, Captain D. Stewart and Mr. Vroom proceeded to Kumassi to inform the king that his embassy would not be received in England, and to ask for a reply to the mission of March, 1894. They were unable to obtain an answer, and returned to the coast at the end of January, 1895.

Africa, West, 478, page 137. The necessity for the adoption of a sterner policy was now apparent, but, as the dry season of the year was nearly at an end, the Government decided to postpone for the present the execution of more active measures.

Early in the spring Mr. Maxwell was appointed Governor of the Gold Coast, in succession to Sir Brandford Griffith, whose period of service in that appointment had expired.

But meanwhile the Ashanti embassy had sailed for England, reaching London early in May. These persons were as follows:—

Africa, West, 490:  
Page 24.

Prince John Ossoo Anseh.  
Prince Albert Ossoo Anseh.  
Chief Boatin.  
Chief Kwaku Foku, linguist.  
Captain Inkrumah, chamberlain.  
Captain Bonnar, court crier.  
Akempon Dabban, sword bearer, attached to embassy.  
Kojo Tufu, armour bearer, attached to embassy.

The two Ansehs were grandsons of a former king (King Osai Asibey) of Ashanti, and had been brought up and educated in the Gold Coast Colony, whilst latterly John Ossoo Anseh had been in Kumassi, and had acted as chief adviser to the court. The other members of the embassy could not speak English.

During the summer and autumn, the members of the embassy made repeated efforts to receive official notice, but the Colonial Office adhered to the line of action first laid down, viz., to conduct all negotiations through the Governor of the Gold Coast.

Page 30—81.

Page 72.

Page 88.

The two minor messengers, Dabban and Tufu, returned to the Gold Coast in September, and proceeded to Kumassi.

Colonial Office  
proof 21,670.

At the end of September, Captain D. Stewart and Mr. Vroom started again for Kumassi, with an ultimatum, in the following terms:—

Africa, West, 490:  
Page 96.

1. The terms of the Fommanah (or Fomena) Treaty had been violated, as to freedom of trade, keeping a road open between Kumassi and the Prah, and the practice of human sacrifices.
2. The Ashantis had often attacked tribes friendly to England.
3. The state of war and unrest in Ashanti had checked trade and communication between the Gold Coast and the interior.
4. This state of things must therefore cease, and an English Resident be sent to reside at Kumassi, to see the treaty observed.

The king was to be told that his messengers to England had not been received there, and that all negotiations must be carried on through the Governor of the Gold Coast. He was further to be reminded that the indemnity of 1874 had not yet been paid, and he was also to be informed that the Nkoranzas were now under British protection. An answer to this ultimatum was to be sent by the king so as to reach Accra by 31st October.

Steps were at the same taken to inform the adjoining tribes of the terms of the ultimatum, and to make it clear to them that the action of England was directed against Kumassi alone.

Page 98.

No reply was received on 31st October, and the only notice taken of the ultimatum by the king was to send two messengers of inferior rank, who reached Accra on 12th November with a verbal message, to the effect that the king had already sent his ambassadors to England, to explain his proposals to the Queen.

Page 118.

Before this however (on 9th November) the British Government had decided to send out an expedition to Kumassi, under Colonel Sir Francis Scott, for the purpose of enforcing its demands; and orders had also been issued for detachments of Gold Coast Constabulary to be sent to Nkoranza and Bompata, the latter to open communications with the Juabins.

Page 112.

The news of this decision to send out an expedition appears to have taken the Ashanti ambassadors by surprise, and a further attempt was made by them, through Mr. Sutherst, M.P., to treat with the home authorities. They even went so far as to sign a document accepting all the terms of the ultimatum, but the Colonial Office remained firm in its determination to treat only through the Governor of the Gold Coast; and it held more to this decision, because it doubted the sincerity and powers of the ambassadors, and believed that their only wish was to delay the despatch of an expeditionary force. The ambassadors were informed, through Mr. Sutherst, that their acceptance of the ultimatum on King Prempeh's behalf would be taken for what it was worth, but that

Pages 123, 127, and 130.

Page 144.

Page 134.

meanwhile the expedition would be sent, and that the king would be called on to pay for the extra cost entailed by it. They were advised to let the king know by telegraph of the action they had taken, and they were informed that if they saw the Governor, on their return to the Gold Coast, and if he was satisfied with their credentials, he would send special officers with them to Kumassi to confer with the king.

Africa, West, 490,  
page 135.

On 19th November the ambassadors telegraphed to King Prempeh to say that they had accepted the terms of the ultimatum on his behalf, and shortly after they left for the Gold Coast in two detachments, viz., on 27th November, Chiefs Boatin, Foku, Inkrumah, and Bonnar (reaching Cape Coast on 17th December), and on 7th December the two Ansahs (arriving on December 27th).

Colonial Office  
proofs 21143,  
22575, and 1695.

On 17th and 18th December, Governor Maxwell interviewed the four ambassadors, who had just arrived. After careful consideration, he felt serious doubts as to their having powers to accept terms in the king's name. They seemed to have gone to England, not so much to discuss the terms of a treaty, as to complain against the late Governor (Sir B. Griffith)\* for having made an indirect threat to put Acheriboanda on the stool of Kumassi, and also for having included certain tribes within the British Protectorate. Under these circumstances the four chiefs were told that King Prempeh would be expected to come to Prasu, to negotiate with the Governor, and accept the terms of the ultimatum. The chiefs left Cape Coast on 19th December, and crossed the Prah on the 24th.

Colonial Office  
proofs 505 and  
1292.

On 27th December, Governor Maxwell saw the Ansahs at Cape Coast on their arrival and examined their credentials. These consisted of a document appointing Prince John Ansah head of the mission, and purporting to be marked by the king at Kumassi on 8th September, 1894, and to be sealed with the seal of Ashanti. John Ansah however admitted that the document had been written by him at Cape Coast in February, 1895, and was the copy of an original, which he could not produce—and he further stated that the paper had been sealed with a seal made during his visit to England.

Colonial Office  
proof 1695.

The Ansahs said that the principal objects of their mission to England were—

1. To negotiate as to the powers to be accorded to a Resident at Kumassi.
2. To secure the return of those Kokofus and Dadiassis in the Protectorate who wished to return.
3. To complain against the late Governor (Sir B. Griffith) for making treaties with Nkoranza, Atabubu, and Kwahu, without consulting the King of Kumassi.

In view of the untrustworthy nature of the credentials produced by the Ansahs, and of the fact that the Attorney-General of the Colony considered they had committed an offence punishable under the criminal law in connection with them, Governor Maxwell refused to recognize these persons as properly accredited ambassadors, whose actions would be binding on the king. He therefore did not send an officer with them, but directed them to return to Kumassi at once. They crossed the Prah on 1st January, 1896.

Colonial Office  
proof 1696.

Colonial Office  
proof 178.

Colonial Office  
proof 1292,  
page 3.

Summing up the situation at the end of December, 1895, Governor Maxwell stated it to be his opinion that, however plausibly the ambassadors might have stated their case in England, King Prempeh's policy was to re-establish the ascendancy of the Confederated States of Ashanti, which had been broken down in 1873-74. And his Excellency was further of opinion that such an ascendancy had, when it existed, been a perpetual menace to the peace of the Gold Coast Colony, and could only mean now "hostility to British influence, interference with trade, activity in the seizure and sale of slaves, and the slaughter of these unhappy creatures whenever funeral rites or customary ceremonies demanded a sacrifice."

A state of active service, under Section 189 of the Army Act, was proclaimed on 28th December, 1895, and by the 1st January, 1896, the expeditionary force had commenced to move towards the Prah, the bulk of the troops having reached Cape Coast before the end of December, 1895.

\* The letter of 23rd February, 1894, in which the passage complained of occurs, was sent by Acting Governor Hodgson in the absence of the Governor; but the Ashantis naturally only looked to the Governor.

## CHAPTER II.

### ACCOUNT OF THE EXPEDITION.

In a telegram, of 11th November, 1895, Governor Maxwell was desired by the Colonial Office to make the following preparations previous to the arrival of the expeditionary force:—

1. To construct at Prah-su hut accommodation for 300 British troops and 30 Officers, and for 400 West Indian troops, as well as a hospital.
2. To erect hatted rest-camps at convenient points between the coast and the Prah, for the troops landing at Cape Coast.
3. To send at once detachments of Gold Coast Constabulary to Nkoranza and Bompata, and to concentrate about the beginning of December the remainder of that corps at Prah-su.
4. Finally, to collect a large number of carriers.

Shortly afterwards the Governor was informed that the expedition would arrive at Cape Coast about 23rd December, and that 10,000 carriers would be required.

Instructions were also sent to the Governor of Lagos to furnish Constabulary and a Maxim gun for the expedition. And arrangements were made for five or six ships of the Royal Navy to be stationed on the Gold Coast during the operations.

On 16th November the first stores and troops (details of the Army Service Corps and Ordnance Store Department) sailed from Liverpool in the "Angola," reaching Cape Coast on 7th December, and, on 23rd November, Colonel Sir Francis Scott, commanding the expedition, sailed with his staff in the "Bathurst."

On the previous day the official instructions of the War Office had been given to the Colonel commanding.

In them he was directed to proceed to Kumassi in order to enforce the terms of the British ultimatum, as well as the payment of the cost of the present expedition, and he was further to see a Resident duly installed there in a fortified residency, with a suitable guard of Gold Coast Constabulary.

The force placed at the disposal of the Colonel commanding was—

2nd Bn. West Yorkshire Regiment 400 rank and file.

Special Service Corps .. .. 250 "

4 companies, 2nd Bn. West India Regiment. 400 "

600 Gold Coast and Lagos Constabulary, with artillery, and a proportion of the Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, Army Service Corps, Ordnance Store Corps, and Medical Service Corps.

For complete details see Appendix I.

It was further decided that three out of the four companies of the 2nd Bn. West India Regiment were to be employed on the line of communications.

On 1st December the Colonel commanding telegraphed from Las Palmas to the Governor of the Gold Coast concurring in a proposal he had made to dispense with the detachment of the Gold Coast Constabulary at Bompata, and to use these troops to strengthen the Nkoranza detachment, and bring it

Colonial Office  
proofs 21214 and  
21510.

up to 150 strong. This was done in view of a report that the Arab Chief Samory was moving eastward to attack the Nkoranzas at the instigation of the Ashantis.

Staff diary.

On 13th December the Colonel commanding reached Cape Coast, and found the situation to be as follows:—

1. Hutted camps had been practically completed for 15 officers and 300 men at six points between the coast and Prahsu, and at Prahsu camp itself accommodation was ready for 24 officers and 200 men, and the camp and hospital would be finished in 10 days.

The camps were at the following points:—

	Miles from Cape Coast Castle.
Jaykumba .. .. .	7 $\frac{1}{4}$
Akroful .. .. .	13 $\frac{1}{5}$
Dunkwa .. .. .	19 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mansu .. .. .	34 $\frac{1}{2}$
Suta .. .. .	45
Assin Yankumassi .. .. .	56
Prahsu .. .. .	71

N.B.—*Vide* Appendix No. 2, page 57.

2. The road to Prahsu was in good order except where some bridges near Dunkwa needed repair, and a permanent telegraph line was erected as far as Mansu, and was being continued towards Prahsu.

3. About 5,500 carriers were at work between the coast and Mansu, and more were expected to come in.

4. The Nkoranza detachment (150 Gold Coast Constabulary and two Maxims under Captain O'Donnell, G.C.C.) was moving on Abetifi, being about two marches south of that place.

100 Gold Coast Constabulary were at Tobiassi preparing a camp, with orders to also make camps at Essiaman Kuma, Fumsu, and Akusirem.

125 Gold Coast Constabulary were at Prahsu. The remainder of the Gold Coast Constabulary being at Mansu, with detachments at Suta and Assin Yankumassi.

5. Native levies. 100 Adansi scouts were north of the Prah, and about 400 levies were assembled at Cape Coast.

6. The bridge at Prahsu would probably be finished by 28th December.

7. Two ships of the Royal Navy were lying off Cape Coast, and three more were expected to arrive before the end of the month, the whole being under the command of Rear-Admiral Rawson, R.N., naval Commander-in-Chief at the Cape of Good Hope, and on the West Coast of Africa.

The Colonel commanding gave orders for the rest camps between the coast and Prahsu to be increased to hold 20 officers and 400 men (*i.e.*, the strength of the largest unit of the force), and for a hospital of 30 beds to be built at Mansu, and one of 20 beds to be erected at each of the other rest camps, except Jaykumba.

Staff diary.

He also directed the native levy to be at once organized under Major Baden-Powell, 13th Hussars, with Captain Graham, 5th Lancers, as second in command.

Major Baden-Powell was ordered to march the levies, then at Cape Coast, to Prahsu; on arrival there he was to arm them with Dane guns, and organize and drill them. As soon as the Ashanti Envoys, then on their return from England, had crossed the Prah, Major Baden-Powell was to cross with his levy, and at the same time include the Adansi scouts under his command. He was to watch the paths leading from Ashanti, but was not to cross the frontier of that country, and he was forbidden to fire unless attacked. On 20th December the levy was at Prahsu, and on the 24th, the envoys, having

crossed the Prah, it proceeded to the north side of the river, and reached Tobiassi. After clearing the ground round that camp, and preparing it for defence, this force was similarly employed on the road and camps further north, and by the end of the year it was at Fumsu, the Adansi scouts being extended in front at Kwisa, Fomena, and Dampoassi.

"Downfall of Prempeh," page 71. By Major Baden-Powell.

On 19th December the wing of the 2nd Bn. West India Regiment (under Major Bayley), arrived at Cape Coast in the "Loanda," and proceeded next day to be stationed on the line of communications as under :—

Cape Coast Castle	..	..	2 companies.
Jaykumba	..	..	1 officer and 20 men.
Akroful	..	..	" "
Dunkwa	..	..	" "
Mansu	..	..	Remainder.

Between the 28th and 29th of December, the Gold Coast Constabulary (except the artillery detachments), between Mansu and Prahsu, were concentrated at the latter station; portions of the 2nd Bn. West India Regiment from Mansu taking their places at the camps on the line of communications and at Prahsu.

Thus, before the main body of the expedition moved up from the coast, each rest camp had been placed in charge of West Indian troops under an officer, as camp commandant, who was empowered to hire native fatiguemen, and had orders to see that good supplies of water and fuel were maintained, and that proper sanitary regulations were enforced.

Diary of officer commanding line of communications.

Captain Benson, R.H.A., who arrived on 19th December in the "Loanda," was directed to take command of the Gold Coast Constabulary Artillery, then assembling at Assin Yankumassi. On the 27th he took over his command at that place, and proceeded to organize it. It consisted of—

6—7-prs.,  
2 Maxims,  
2 rocket troughs,

with a personnel of—

2 European Gold Coast Constabulary officers,  
12 non-commissioned officers, Royal Artillery,  
1 non-commissioned officer, Ordnance Store Corps,  
1 native Gold Coast Constabulary officer,  
58 Gold Coast Constabulary, and  
275 carriers.

On 24th December 100 Lagos Constabulary (under Captain Reeves Tucker), with a Maxim, reached Cape Coast in the "Dodo," and proceeded up country.

On 25th December the Special Service Corps (under Lieut.-Colonel Hon. F. Stopford), bearer company, Medical Staff Corps, and a detachment Royal Engineers arrived in the "Coromandel"; and the 2nd Bn. West Yorkshire Regiment (under Lieut.-Colonel Price) in the "Manila."

The detachment, Royal Engineers, landed the following day, and marched for the front, followed on the 27th by the bearer company, on the 28th by the Special Service Corps, on the 29th by the 2nd Bn. West Yorkshire Regiment, and on the 30th by the company of the 2nd Bn. West India Regiment, which had been detailed to accompany the expedition.

The bulk of the troops were landed under the following arrangements, viz. :—They disembarked about 3.30 p.m., and each company, as soon as it had received 70 rounds of ammunition and one emergency ration per man, in the courtyard of Cape Coast Castle, proceeded independently to Jaykumba camp. Although the distance was under 8 miles, this first march proved to be a very trying one, owing to the afternoon sun and the absence of shade.

The telegraph was open to Prahsu on 22nd December, and four days later the bridge over the Prah was ready for use.

On the 30th the Gold Coast Constabulary (under Captain Mitchell), at Prahsu, followed next day by the Lagos Constabulary, crossed the river; and

at the end of the year the Constabulary force was distributed along the road from Brafu Edru to Tobiassi.

On 27th December the Colonel<sup>c</sup> commanding left Cape Coast Castle, reaching Assin Yankumassi on the 29th, where he inspected the artillery the following day, and on the 31st he arrived at Prah-su.

Colonial Office  
proof 1692.

Captain Donald Stewart had now joined the head-quarters of the expedition as Travelling Commissioner. His functions, as defined by Governor Maxwell, were to accompany the expedition, so as to assist the Colonel commanding with his special knowledge of Kumassi and its inhabitants, and to help in the preparation of treaties; but he was not to have any authority independent of the Commander of the Expeditionary Force.

On the last day of 1895, the situation of the troops was as follows:—

In Adansi country north of the Prah—

Baden-Powell's Adansi scouts to the north of the Moinsi hills at Dampoassi, Fomena, and Kwisa.

1 company, Gold Coast Constabulary, at Brafu Edru.

3 companies, Gold Coast Constabulary, at Akusirem.

Baden-Powell levy, at Fumsu.

$\frac{3}{4}$  company, Lagos Constabulary, at Essiaman Kuma.

$\frac{1}{4}$  " " Tobiassi.

Head-quarters of the Colonel commanding, with a garrison of a detachment, 2nd Bn. West India Regiment, at Prah-su.

On the march to Prah-su—

Artillery, at Assin Yankumassi.

Bearer company, at Assin Yankumassi.

Special Service Corps, at Mansu.

2nd Bn. West Yorkshire Regiment, at Dunkwa.

1 company, 2nd Bn. West India Regiment, at Akroful.

In short the Constabulary and native levies were holding the Adansi country, and keeping watch on its northern border, where it adjoined the Bekwai kingdom, a state whose political leanings were not yet clearly declared; whilst the main body of the expedition was concentrating on Prah-su.

Staff diary.

Meanwhile the Nkoranza detachment was marching from Abetifi to Atabubu, being five marches south of the latter place; and steps were being taken by the Governor to form a levy in Denkera, which should cross the Ofin river at Yamfuri, and co-operate with the main body in its advance.

The Colonel commanding had decided to concentrate his main body at Prah-su, and, crossing the Prah on 5th January, to march direct on Kumassi, with the intention of reaching that place on 18th January. And he, therefore, sent orders (dated 31st December, 1895) to the Nkoranza detachment to raise levies in Nkoranza, and time its march so as to reach the Ashanti capital at the same time as the main body.

On 1st January, 1896, a certain modification of plans was caused by the arrival of messengers from the King of Bekwai, asking for British protection, and for a force to be sent to Bekwai to support him in case the Ashantis should attack him.

Staff diary.

The Colonel commanding decided to accede to the king's request, and ordered Major Baden-Powell to proceed on 2nd January, with a portion of his levy and two companies of the Gold Coast Constabulary to Bekwai.

To support this movement the artillery (six 7-prs., two Maxims, two rockets) was ordered to Prah-su, and on to Kwisa, arriving there on the 5th. The same day the remainder of the native levy and one company of the Gold Coast Constabulary, reached Essian Kwanta, and one company of the Gold Coast Constabulary, with a Maxim detached from the artillery, was echeloned in rear at Dampoassi.

"Downfall of  
Prempeh."

Major Baden-Powell reached Bekwai unopposed on the 4th, having, by a flank march on the night of the 3rd, avoided an Ashanti picquet at Essian Kwanta. The British flag was hoisted, and Major Baden-Powell proceeded to raise levies and carriers, and to induce the king to have the road cut clear between Essian Kwanta and Esumeja. Meanwhile the Ashanti outpost at the former place had retired on finding itself outflanked by the British force at Bekwai.

Staff diary.

The main body of the expedition began to cross the Prah on 5th January, the Special Service Corps reaching Essiaman Kuma on that day.

Camps were in readiness as the leading troops arrived at the following places, but time had not permitted of detachments of the line of communications troops being placed in them:—

Camps.	Miles from Prahsu.
Tobiassi .. .. .	7
Essiaman Kuma .. .. .	11½
Fumsu .. .. .	18¼
Brafu Edru .. .. .	30
Kwisa (advanced depôt) .. .. .	34¾

N.B.—The distance from Prahsu to Essiaman Kuma was usually performed in one day's march. *Vide* also Appendix No. 2, page 57.

A hospital hut for 20 beds had also been erected at Kwisa.

The road north of the Prah was much narrower than that between the coast and Prahsu, and was in places encumbered with fallen trees, &c., thus rendering marching more difficult.

An ammunition column and movable field hospital were organized at Prahsu, and a supply column was formed at Kwisa, to accompany the main body north of that place, carrying 10 days' supplies.

On 10th January, the situation was as follows:—

A portion of the native levy, a newly formed Bekwai levy, and 2 companies, Gold Coast Constabulary, the whole under Major Baden-Powell .. .. .	} Bekwai.
Remainder of the native levy .. .. .	
2 companies, Gold Coast Constabulary .. .. .	} Essian
1 Maxim .. .. .	
Supply column .. .. .	} Kwanta.
Head-quarters of Colonel commanding .. .. .	
Special Service Corps .. .. .	} Kwisa.
Artillery .. .. .	
2nd Bn. West Yorkshire Regiment .. .. .	} Brafu Edru.
Bearer company .. .. .	
Field hospital .. .. .	} Fumsu.
Ammunition column .. .. .	
1 company, 2nd Bn. West India Regiment .. .. .	} Akusirem.
½ company, Lagos Constabulary and Maxim .. .. .	
½ company, Lagos Constabulary .. .. .	

On the line of communications, one company, 2nd Bn. West India Regiment, occupied the camps south of Prahsu, and two companies of the same regiment were at Prahsu on their way to occupy the camps between there and Kwisa.

The Nkoranza detachment was at Atabubu, and the Denkera detachment under Captain Lamb, District Commissioner, was at Amanpomba, collecting levies on its way to Yamfuri.

The actual positions of these two detachments were not known at head-quarters, but orders had been sent, dated 6th January, 1896, to Captain Lamb to reach Terrabum on the 17th, and ward off, if possible, any attack on the main column from the west. Staff diary.

Meanwhile envoys from King Prempeh had reached Esumeja and were interviewed by the Travelling Commissioner on the 8th, and by Major Gordon, 15th Hussars, on the 11th.

They stated that they wished to settle the whole matter then and there, and offered submission in the king's name; but they pleaded that the poverty of their country rendered them unable at present to pay the indemnity due for the last war. Intelligence diary of head-quarter staff.

Under the instructions of the Colonel commanding they were informed that negotiations could only be carried out at Kumassi with King Prempeh himself; and later in the day (11th January) they left for Kumassi.

Telegram from  
Governor  
Maxwell to  
Colonel Sir F.  
Scott, 12th  
January, 1896.

The policy of Her Majesty's Government at this time was not to depose King Prempeh, should he make full submission in Kumassi and pay the indemnity; but on no account was the march of the expedition to be delayed by what might be only false promises.

Though the health of the troops, in spite of the hard work, was on the whole good, the effects of the climate were beginning to make themselves felt. On 8th January Major V. Ferguson, of the head-quarter staff, had died at Prashu; and on the 11th, Colonel His Royal Highness Prince Henry of Battenberg, Assistant Military Secretary to the Colonel commanding, was sent down to the base, suffering from a severe attack of fever.

On 11th January the Colonel commanding made treaties with the Kings of Bekwai and Abodom (a small state east of Dampoassi) at Essian Kwanta; on the 12th Major Baden-Powell left Bekwai with his forces; and on the 14th the expedition was concentrated on the Ashanti frontier as follows:—

Native levies (630)	.. .. .	} Edunku, and clearing the road to the north.
Bekwai levy (130)	.. .. .	
Abodom levy (100)	.. .. .	
2 companies, Gold Coast Constabulary..		} Esumeja.
The whole under Major Baden-Powell.		
2 companies, Gold Coast Constabulary..		} Amoaful.
Special Service Corps .. .. .		
Artillery, four 7-prs. (two 7-prs. having been left at Kwisa), 2 Maxims, 2 rockets .. .. .		} Ejinassi.
6 companies, 2nd Bn. West Yorkshire Regiment .. .. .		
Head-quarters of Colonel commanding		} Kuraman.
1 company, 2nd Bn. West India Regiment .. .. .		
Bearer company .. .. .		}
Field hospital .. .. .		
Ammunition column .. .. .		}
Supply column .. .. .		
$\frac{3}{4}$ company, Lagos Constabulary, and Maxim .. .. .		}
2 companies, 2nd Bn. West Yorkshire Regiment .. .. .		

Kwisa and Amoaful had been placed in a state of defence.

On 15th January the Ashanti frontier was crossed, Major Baden-Powell's forces covering the front and clearing the path. The levies were divided into two columns, each being supported by a company of Gold Coast Constabulary. The left column, following the main road, crossed the Adra and reached Ordasum; whilst the right column got to Sirasu on the Kokofu—Kumassi road, communication being maintained between the two columns.

On the north bank of the Adra a clearing was formed and a rough brushwood bridge-head made by the native levy; and the construction of a bridge by the Royal Engineers was covered by a force under Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. F. W. Stopford (consisting of two companies of Gold Coast Constabulary, Special Service Corps, and the artillery), which bivouacked on the north bank of the river.

The head-quarters of the Colonel commanding and six companies of the 2nd Bn. West Yorkshire Regiment reached Edunku, and the remaining units halted at Ejumum.

This day the Travelling Commissioner had a further interview with King Prempeh's envoys at Ordasum. They stated that the king agreed to accept the British flag, and to pay the war indemnity, and they desired now to make a treaty on his behalf before a further advance was made. To this Captain Stewart replied that all negotiations must be carried out at Kumassi, and the envoys were directed to return to the king.

The following day (16th January) Major Baden-Powell's columns pushed forward unopposed to Karsi and Apogoa, and the head-quarters of the Colonel commanding, with six companies of the 2nd Bn. West Yorkshire Regiment,

"Downfall of  
Prempeh," page  
107.

Intelligence diary  
of head-quarter  
staff.

the bearer company, and the field hospital, closed up to Dede Siwa, on the south bank of the Adra, where the Royal Engineers were building a trestle bridge.

On the same day Governor Maxwell who had decided to personally conduct the negotiations with King Prempeh when the expedition reached Kumassi, arrived at Ejinassi.

That night a severe tornado caused great discomfort to the troops, drenching them to the skin.

On 17th January the final march was made into Kumassi.

Major Baden-Powell covered the front with the two columns already mentioned at Karsi and Apogoa, and with a third column on the left of the main road, formed of native levies. "Downfall of Prempeh," page 108.

Behind these troops the expeditionary force moved in a single column, the head of the main body being from 2 to 2½ miles in rear of Major Baden-Powell's centre column.

The order of march was as follows:—

2 companies, Gold Coast Constabulary.

1 Maxim.

Distance, ¼ mile, communication being kept up by men dropped by Gold Coast Constabulary.

Royal Engineer detachment.

Special Service Corps.

2 guns.

1 Maxim.

Head-quarter staff.

½ bearer company.

5 companies, 2nd Bn. West Yorkshire Regiment.

2 guns.

2 rockets.

½ bearer company.

Baggage column.

Field hospital.

1 company, 2nd Bn. West Yorkshire Regiment (rear guard).

Orders of Expeditionary Force, No. 25, 16th January, 1896.

The pace of the leading troops was not to exceed 1¾ miles an hour and, to shorten the column, no intervals were allowed between units. The only carriers allowed to accompany each unit were—

1. Carriers of regimental reserve ammunition (60 rounds per carbine).
2. Carriers of water and medical panniers.
3. Carriers of half the camp kettles.
4. Carriers of hammocks.

All the other carriers were ordered to move with the baggage column.

The supply and ammunition columns, with 2 companies, West Yorkshire Regiment, 1 company, West India Regiment, ¾ company, Lagos Constabulary, and 1 Maxim, were at the same time to close up to Dede Siwa, sending a detachment to hold the bridge-head on the north bank of the Adra.

The column moved forward about 6.30 a.m., no opposition being made by the Ashantis, and at about 9.45 a.m. Major Baden-Powell's three columns united outside Kumassi, and formed up on the Palaver Square. The head of the main column arrived about 1½ hours later, accompanied by the telegraph detachment of the Royal Engineers, and the force was drawn up in the centre of the Palaver Square, whilst King Prempeh and his court watched these proceedings from the east side. "Downfall of Prempeh," page 113.  
Staff diary.

The troops were allotted quarters in the almost deserted town, and two companies of the Gold Coast Constabulary and the native levy were sent to Bantama, whilst scouts of the same force watched the roads converging on the capital. In the afternoon the Colonel commanding interviewed King Prempeh on the Palaver Square, and told him that the Governor of the Gold Coast Colony would shortly arrive, and that meanwhile he must keep the inhabitants

076

4346

Colonial Office  
proof 4148, page  
2.

of the town quiet, establish markets, and provide water. The demeanour of the king and his chiefs seemed insolent, and nothing was done by them to carry out the directions of the Colonel commanding.

Colonial Office  
proof 4817.

The actual positions of the flanking columns were not known at headquarters at this date, although a report had reached Kumassi that the Nkoranzas were marching on the town. But as a matter of fact, Captain O'Donnell was still at Nkoranza, where he signed a treaty with the king on the following day, and gave him arms and ammunition for the levies he had raised. And Captain Lamb, with the Denkeras levy (consisting of 400 Krobos and Krepis, and about 600 Denkeras and Sefwis) was one march south of Ekwanta, having moved by forced marches through a difficult country north of Yamfuri.

On 18th January Governor Maxwell arrived in Kumassi, escorted by a company of the West Yorkshire Regiment from Dede Siwa, and was received by the expeditionary force drawn up on the Palaver Square, a salute of 21 guns being fired.

The supply and ammunition columns, 1 company, West Yorkshire Regiment, 1 company, West India Regiment, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  company, Lagos Constabulary, also moved up to the capital, whilst  $\frac{1}{2}$  company, Lagos Constabulary, and 1 Maxim gun remained behind to hold the Adra bridge-head.

On the night of the 19th the king's palace was closely watched by picquets of the native levy, to prevent any attempt at escape on the part of the king or members of the "Palace Party"; and on the following day (20th January), at 6.30 a.m., the troops were drawn up on the Palaver Square for Governor Maxwell to hold a palaver with King Prempeh. There was, however, a delay in the arrival of the king, and 100 men of the Special Service Corps were sent to the palace to fetch him and the queen-mother.

Colonial Office  
proofs 3834 and  
4184.

The result of the palaver was that the king and queen-mother made full submission to the Governor, according to native custom; but, as King Prempeh expressed his inability to pay an adequate sum towards the liquidation of the indemnity for the 1873-74 war, and as Governor Maxwell was of opinion that he had no real intention of carrying out the demands of England, the Colonel commanding was directed to make prisoners of the king, the queen-mother, and certain chiefs, for conveyance to the coast.

Colonial Office  
proof 4184.

The two Ansahs were at the same time arrested on a charge of forgery (framed on the opinion of the Attorney-General of the Colony, as stated in the previous chapter), in order that they might be tried at Cape Coast.

Colonial Office  
proof 1696.

The following is a list of these prisoners:—

1. King Prempeh.
2. Yia-Kia, queen-mother.
3. Kwasi Gimibel, father of the king.
4. Subiri. . . . .
5. Buachi Attansi } paternal uncles of the king.
6. Ejekum.
7. Amankwatsia, Chief of Bantama, and first war chief.
8. Asafu Buachi, Chief of Asafu, and second war chief.
9. Akokoon, king's linguist.
10. Kwaku Owusu, king's linguist.
11. Baidoo Ajiman, brother of the king.
12. Osuche, King of Mampon, in place of King Senkere, a refugee in the Protectorate.
13. Kudjo Kowo, King of Ofinsu.
14. Afran, King of Egisu.
15. John Ansah.
16. Albert Ansah.

(*Vide* genealogy of Ashanti Kings, Chapter I., page 7).

After the palaver the king's palace was searched by a detachment of the 2nd Bn. West Yorkshire Regiment, but little of value was found in it. A few gold ornaments which were discovered were afterwards sent to England, but the remainder of the loot, such as it was, was sold by auction on the spot.

The same day, in order to emphasize the final stamping out of human sacrifices, orders were issued for the destruction of the sacred groves and fetish houses in Kumassi and at Bantama.

Shortly afterwards, Governor Maxwell having decided that only a small garrison need remain with him in Kumassi, the Colonel commanding made arrangements for the return of the troops to the coast, and for the disbanding of the levies; and officers left on the 21st for Dede Siwa, Esumeja, Amoafu, and Essian Kwanta, to prepare the camps at those places, with the assistance of detachments of the native levies.

No halts were to be made at either Kwisa or Jaykumba; and an officer (as station commandant) with a few men of the 2nd Bn. West India Regiment was detailed for each camp, from Brafu Edru to Akroful, to take charge of the water supply, and enforce the sanitary regulations.

After leaving officers and men for the above duties, the wing of the 2nd Bn. West India Regiment was directed to concentrate as follows:—

- 2 companies at Kumassi (including the company which had formed part of the expedition).
- 1 company at Kwisa.
- 1 company between Cape Coast and Elmina.

The supply and ammunition columns were ordered to be broken up at Kumassi, the bulk of their stores being handed over to the troops left there; and the artillery was detailed to form part of the permanent garrison, the officers and non-commissioned officers of the Royal Artillery returning to England.

Captain Lamb, commanding the Denkeralevy, was ordered (21st January) to bring the Krobos and Krepis of his levy to Bantama, and to send the rest of his levy back to their homes, whilst Captain O'Donnell, commanding the Nkoranza levy, was directed to halt when he arrived 5 miles north of Kumassi.

Meanwhile, the Baden-Powell levy was to move down to cover the front flanks and rear of the returning troops, until they had passed clear of Ashanti territory.

On 22nd January, when the return march commenced, the garrison then left in Kumassi, consisted of—

- 1 company, West India Regiment,
- 4 companies, Gold Coast Constabulary (with artillery),
- $\frac{1}{2}$  company, Lagos Constabulary (rejoined the next day by the
- $\frac{1}{2}$  company, Lagos Constabulary, and Maxim from the Adra),

and a few officers and sappers, Royal Engineers, under Captain Phillips, R.E., who were to commence the construction of the British residency.

Early in the morning the returning troops moved off in a continuous column in the following order:—

- Baden-Powell levy—
- Variable distance;
- 1 company, 2nd Bn. West Yorkshire Regiment—
- $\frac{1}{4}$  mile;
- $6\frac{1}{2}$  companies, 2nd Bn. West Yorkshire Regiment, with prisoners;
- Head-quarter staff;
- $\frac{1}{2}$  bearer company;
- $2\frac{1}{2}$  companies, Special Service Corps;
- $\frac{1}{2}$  bearer company;
- Baggage column,  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{2} \text{ company, 2nd Bn. West Yorkshire Regiment;} \\ \frac{1}{2} \text{ company, Special Service Corps;} \end{array} \right.$
- Field hospital;
- 2 companies, Special Service Corps (rear guard);

and halted for the night as under—

The Baden-Powell levy at Adwabin, covering the flanks and rear; and the remainder of the force at Dede Siwa, with the exception of the Special Service Corps which bivouacked on the north bank of the Adra.

A gloom was thrown over the first day's return march, by the receipt of the news that Colonel His Royal Highness Prince Henry of Battenberg had died on the 20th instant on board Her Majesty's ship "Blonde," on his way home invalided.

The march was continued without interruption, and with similar precautions on the 23rd, when the head of Baden-Powell levy halted at Amoaful, the headquarters, the West Yorkshire Regiment (and prisoners) and bearer company at Esumeja, and the field hospital and Special Service Corps at Edunku.

After this the force ceased to march in one continuous column, but moved in two echelons, at one or more day's interval to Prahsu. The leading echelon, consisting of the West Yorkshire Regiment (and prisoners), arrived at Prahsu on 28th January, and there handed over the Ansahs to the civil authorities; and the rear echelon, consisting of the bearer company, field hospital, and Special Service Corps reached the same place on the 30th.

The Baden-Powell levy marched from Amoaful straight to the coast to be disbanded, leaving *en route* the Bekwai, Abodom, and Adansi contingents in their respective districts.

Each corps returned its reserve ammunition into store as it passed Kwisa, and from that point to the coast the men carried 20 rounds in their pouches, the remaining 50 rounds being carried in the regimental transport.

The troops halted for one night only in Prahsu, and proceeded in succession independently to the coast, each unit halting for one complete day's rest at one of the camps before arrival at Cape Coast. The bearer company and field hospital moved last, at a day's march in rear of the Special Service Corps.

The Colonel commanding reached Prahsu on 27th January and Cape Coast Castle on 1st February. On 4th February the West Yorkshire arrived at Cape Coast and embarked in the "Manila," having placed the prisoners on board Her Majesty's ship "Racoon" and handed them over to the District Commissioner at Elmina.

The Special Service Corps reached the coast on the 6th, and embarked two companies in the "Coromandel," and three companies in the "Manila."

The other details of the force were embarked in the "Manila," which sailed on the 6th, and in the "Roquelle" and "Kabenda," which sailed on the 7th and 8th, respectively. All the sick were embarked in the "Coromandel." The line of communications was clear and finally closed on the 7th, and on 8th February the Colonel commanding and his staff embarked in the "Coromandel" and sailed from Cape Coast.

#### EVENTS AT KUMASSI, AFTER THE DEPARTURE OF THE EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

On 27th January the Nkoranza detachment reached Kumassi, and a few days after Governor Maxwell, with an escort of Gold Coast Constabulary, proceeded on a tour through the districts in the vicinity, returning on 8th February. He was everywhere well received, and concluded treaties of friendship and protection with the States of Insuta, Mampon, Kokofu, Juabin, Kumawu, Egisu, Ofinsu, and Aguna; and he replaced on their respective thrones King Senkere of Mampon, and King Asibi of Kokofu, who had been refugees in the British Protectorate.

His Excellency formed a committee of three native chiefs to administer the town and villages of Kumassi, under the control of the Resident; and left instructions for the Acting Resident (Major Piggott, 21st Hussars), who was then on his way up from the coast, to continue the work of laying out the town of Kumassi and encouraging trade. He further directed him—

1. To rigorously suppress any attempt on the part of the Kumassis to reassert a superiority over the neighbouring districts, and, to show clearly to the tribes in the vicinity that they were absolutely independent of Kumassi.
2. To open the road to the north and to visit the Kintampo district, with a view to establishing there, at a future date, a trade centre, to which the Mahomedans from the interior would be attracted for the purchase of kola nuts, salt, &c.

Governor Maxwell started for the coast on 11th February escorted by the Lagos Constabulary, who were returning to Lagos. He left a permanent garrison at Kumassi of three companies of Gold Coast Constabulary, with the artillery; and ordered the remaining company of Gold Coast Constabulary to proceed as a flying column to the vicinity of Bontuku. Good progress had been made by the Royal Engineers with the construction of a fortified residency, the work being carried on by the Colonial authorities after the middle of the month. The wing of the 2nd Bn. West India Regiment moved down to the coast, and assembling at Cape Coast, embarked there on the 24th for Sierra Leone.

Meanwhile Governor Maxwell visited Bekwai on his way south, and also met at Fumsu, King Inkansah of the Adansis, who had returned with his people to occupy their own country.

Finally, his Excellency reached Cape Coast Castle on the 19th February.

## CHAPTER III.

## ENGINEERING AND MILITARY TELEGRAPHS.

## PART I.—ENGINEERING.

The personnel at the disposal of Major Sinclair, Commanding Royal Engineer (exclusive of the telegraph detachment), was as follows:—

- 1 captain and 3 subalterns, Royal Engineers (one of the latter arrived on 13th January), Captain Hicks, 3rd Bn. Somersetshire Light Infantry, and 25 non-commissioned officers and men Royal Engineers, together with 400 native carriers, and 28 native artificers (carpenters and blacksmiths) hired at Cape Coast.

With regard to the Royal Engineer stores taken out, and which are shown in Appendix No. 5, the Commanding Royal Engineer remarks:—

1. The large quantity of guncotton was for the destruction, if necessary, of Kumassi.
2. The supply of cutting tools was found to be insufficient, and should have been double that sent out.
3. Great preliminary labour was entailed by the cutlasses, matchets, and axes, having been sent out unsharpened, and the saws not having been previously properly set.
4. The stores of spun yarn and nails for the construction of huts and bridges were greater than were required, owing to the use of creeper (tie-tie) on the West Coast.

*Water Supply.*—The Pasteur and Morris filters, brought out from England, did not work satisfactorily, as will be shown in Chapter VI., so that the Royal Engineers could only make arrangements to supply boiled water for drinking purposes.

At Prahsu, and at the rest camps to the south, satisfactory arrangements were made to boil and store the requisite supply of water. But, beyond the Prah, as there were not sufficient means of storage for so many camps, water columns were organized to accompany the Special Service Corps and the 2nd. Bn. West Yorkshire Regiment.

Each of these columns consisted of 1 non-commissioned officer, Royal Engineers, in charge, with 2 or more sappers, Royal Engineers, and 40 to 50 native carriers, and took with it tools and a tripod pump, together with camp kettles for boiling the water in, and casks (56-gallon) for its storage. This system was found to work well.

In addition, boiled water for the troops on the line of march was carried by the regimental transport, which furnished water carriers at the rate of 2 for every 100 rank and file, each carrier bearing a demijohn, covered with wicker, containing  $3\frac{1}{2}$  gallons.

When however water was very scarce, the following was the maximum amount allowed.

$\frac{1}{2}$	gallon	per man,	per diem,	for cooking.
$\frac{1}{2}$	gallon	,,	,,	drinking.

*Camps.*—The original estimate of the minimum accommodation required at each rest camp was based on the strength of the largest unit, viz., 400 men and 20 officers. Owing, however, to the reduction caused by sickness, it was found that accommodation for 350 men and 20 officers would be sufficient at each rest camp north of Prahsu.

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tion, paragraph  
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Between the coast and Prahsu, hut accommodation was provided at each rest camp for—

1. 400 men and 20 officers.  
Camp commandant and 20 West Indian troops.  
Covered latrines for officers and men.  
An open shed with table and benches for an officers' mess.

2. Store hut for the Army Service Corps,  
and at Akroful, Dunkwa, Suta, and Assin Yankumassi, 20-bed hospitals, and at Mansu a 30-bed hospital, were built.

At Prahsu, huts were built for—

1. 600 men and 60 officers, with covered latrines for officers and men, and an officers' mess shed.
2. Store huts for the Army Service Corps.
3. Hospital for 60 men and 9 officers.

Beyond Prahsu, native houses were utilized to supplement the huts which were built; and accommodation for 350 men and 20 officers was provided half in native houses, and half in huts, at the camps of Tobiassi, Essiaman Kuma, and Fumsu; and wholly in huts at Brafu Edru.

Huts for 400 men and 30 officers were erected at Kwisa and Essian Kwanta, as well as a hospital hut for 20 beds at the former place: and, when the main body was concentrated between Kuraman and Amoaful, accommodation for 650 men and 55 officers was provided at these places, partly in huts, and partly in native houses.

Between Amoaful and Kumassi, however, the troops had either to extemporise shelter for themselves, or to use *tentes d'abri*, which were provided on a scale of one tent to three men.

The huts built were of two distinct types:—

1. From the coast up to and including Prahsu, they were constructed entirely of bamboo and palm branches, fastened with creeper (tie-tie), and thatched with palm leaves. The men's huts were built to hold 50 rank and file, and were 60 feet long, by 16 feet wide, 10 feet 6 inches high to the ridge of the roof, and 6 feet to the eaves.

Along each side ran a raised guard-bed, made of split bamboo, 6 feet 6 inches wide, and about 1 foot 6 inches above the ground; a passage 3 feet wide being left down the centre of the hut.

The officers' huts varied in shape, but about 32 square feet of floor space was allowed for each officer.

The hospital huts at the rest camps, as well as at Kwisa, were built on a similar plan to the men's huts, but were 18 feet wide, with beds on both sides, the beds being 3 feet by 7 feet, with 2 feet spaces between them. In some cases these beds were so arranged that hospital stretchers could be placed upon them, or sick cots be suspended between or over them.

At Prahsu the hospital consisted of two 30-bed huts, 80 feet by 25 feet, with floors of bamboo raised 2 feet 6 inches above the ground, and a 9-bed officers' ward with separate cubicles.

2. Beyond the Prah, as bamboos were scarce, branches and palm canes had generally to be used in their place.

From Fumsu onwards, the huts were of a more hasty construction, and were built 12 feet high to the ridge of the roof, and 6 feet to the eaves, without side walls; the guard beds (which north of Kwisa were constructed by the troops themselves) being placed in the centre of the hut head to head, and raised about 2 feet 6 inches above the ground. This type of hut was found to answer well, the nights being still, with little or no wind.

The Colonial authorities constructed the greater portion of the huts between the coast and the Prah before 13th December, after which date they completed them to afford the required accommodation, under the supervision of the Commanding Royal Engineer, except between Mansu and Jaykumba, where the extra huts were built entirely by the Royal Engineers; north of the Prah,

however, the whole of the huts were erected by the Royal Engineers and the Baden-Powell levy, under the direction of the Commanding Royal Engineer, between 30th December and 13th January.

*Roads and Bridges.*—The road from Cape Coast to Prahstu had been put in order before the arrival of the expedition, with the exception of four bridges near Dunkwa, which had been washed away by a recent storm, and which were repaired by the Royal Engineers.

Beyond the Prah the Baden-Powell levy cleared the road of brushwood and some of the fallen trees, corduroyed portions of the swamps and made some of the smaller bridges. The Royal Engineers further supplemented this work, making the larger bridges and constructing a zigzag road over the Moinsi hills.

The following table shows the details of the four principal bridges which were constructed between Prahstu and Kumassi:—

Place.	River.	By whom bridge made.	Detail of construction.	Remarks.
1. Prahstu.	Prah.	Colonial authorities; finished under supervision of Commanding Royal Engineer.	Cask bridge 150 ft. long, roadway 6 ft. wide, 16 piers of seven casks (56 gallons each). Every alternate pier attached to a wire hawser (three strands of telegraph wire) anchored to both banks above the bridge and hanging 10 ft. clear above water. Centre of bridge anchored to rock 50 yds. down stream. The river here is 3 ft to 6 ft. deep, with high banks.	The Commanding Royal Engineer considers the position of the bridge (which was 200 yards above where the bridge in 1874 was constructed) good; but thinks a suspension bridge would have been preferable, as the high banks afforded a favourable site, the materials for it would have required less transport, and, once made, it would have been more durable and not liable to suffer damage from floods.
2. Opposite to Prahstu.	Nemea	Royal Engineers.	Trestle bridge 75 ft. long, four two-legged trestles with intermediate spans of 15 ft. The two centre trestles were 15 ft. high to the roadway.	
3. Fumsu.	Fum..	Royal Engineers.	Trestle bridge. Two-legged trestles with 15-ft. spans, tied and stayed laterally and longitudinally with wire to resist floods.	
4. Near Dede Siwa.	Adra..	Royal Engineers.	Trestle bridge 97 ft. 6 in. long, three two-legged trestles with spans of 27 ft., 25 ft., 25 ft., and 20 ft. 6 in.	Only two days were available for construction. Only three trestles used, three of the road bearers in the centre spans had afterwards to be strutted; otherwise this bridge stood well.

*Defensive Works.*—The first step towards protecting the camps from attack was to clear the ground for a distance of 150 yards all round. The Commanding Royal Engineer remarks that “a necessary rule in doing this was sometimes neglected, viz., never to cut down more than the working party can clear away. In more than one case the vegetation, having been cut down and left on the ground immediately round the site of the camp, became so offensive that the place had to be abandoned altogether.”

At some of the more advanced camps redoubts were, in the first instance, made of the boxes of the Army Service Corps supplies.

At Tobiassi, Essiaman Kuma, Fumsu, and on the north bank of the Adra redoubts were made to hold a small permanent guard, and were constructed of a double row of stakes placed about 1 foot 6 inches apart, each row made into a rough hurdle by branches twisted through the stakes and the space between filled in with earth.

*Fort and Residence at Kumassi.*—These were commenced by Captain Phillips, R.E., on the Palaver Square, under the directions of Governor Maxwell, and were of granite and brick. They were designed to consist roughly of a square with small flanking towers, the sides 80 yards in length, and the walls 10 feet high; a two-storied residency being built in the centre of one side.

The work entailed on the Royal Engineers was excessively severe owing to the exceptional climate, and though the Commanding Royal Engineer reports that the personnel was ultimately sufficient, he considers that the whole detachment should have reached the coast at an earlier date; for, as it was, the important initial work of the R.E. up to 26th December had to be performed by only 2 officers and 10 rank and file, Royal Engineers.

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## PART II.—MILITARY TELEGRAPHS.

The detachment Royal Engineers for this duty arrived at Cape Coast in the middle of December, and consisted of—

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graphs.

Captain Curtis, Director of Military Telegraphs.  
1 subaltern, and 32 non-commissioned officers and men.

Of these latter 11 were trained telegraphists; some of the others, however, also worked as telegraphists during the expedition.

A working party of 150 natives was also placed at the disposal of the Director of Military Telegraphs, and received extra-duty pay at 3*d.* per day besides the ordinary carrier pay.

The telegraph stores brought out comprised 90 miles of air line and 60 miles of cable, with the necessary instruments (as shown in Appendix No. 5), and were made up into 45-lb. packages, the cable being taken off the drums and coiled in lengths of  $\frac{1}{2}$  a mile.

The Colonial telegraph reached to Mansu, beyond which point it became the duty of the military telegraph detachment to lay and work the line. Meanwhile 6 of the military telegraphists were placed at the disposal of the Colonial telegraph department, to meet the strain entailed by the expedition on the Accra—Cape Coast—Mansu line.

On 19th December the military telegraph detachment commenced to unroll the cable northwards from Mansu, following it the next day with the air line; the system being to first lay the cable, and then gradually replace it by an air line.

In laying the cable a non-commissioned officer, or sapper, Royal Engineers, superintended 4 natives, who carried the apparatus for paying out the cable, and uncoiled it; another native moved with them carrying a portable vibrator, to enable communication to be opened whenever desired; other carriers, with coils of cable, came behind; and a sapper, and 2 or 3 natives followed in rear of all, to place the cable out of harm's way.

The air line was constructed as follows:—

The officer or non-commissioned officer in charge went in front to give the general direction; then came 8 or 10 natives, under a sapper, to fix the poles and insulators, followed by other natives carrying the wire barrow, and straining the wire; and a clearing party of natives, under a sapper, moved as required, to free the line from creepers, branches, &c.

As the path was tortuous and overhung by trees and creepers this work proved excessively arduous; besides which, the men who were fixing the insulators were frequently driven down their ladders by swarms of ants.

The line, when constructed, was maintained in order by a sapper, with 4 natives, posted every 12 miles.

The cable reached Prahsu on 22nd December, and by the end of the year the air line had taken its place, the cable being continued to Tobiassi.

The cable from this point moved up country with the head of the main column; on 11th January it was at Essian Kwanta, the air line being near to Akusirem; and on 17th January it arrived in Kumassi, the head of the air line being at Kwisa, where it remained.

Permanent offices were opened at Mansu, Prahsu, Kwisa and Kumassi, whilst a moving office accompanied the head-quarter staff.

Communication was on the whole well maintained with the coast, except from 16th January till 19th January, when a violent tornado on the night of the 16th destroyed a large part of the line. Small interruptions, however, were occasionally caused by the natives, who stole portions of the wire for ornaments.

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The Colonel commanding bears witness to the immense services which were rendered by the military telegraph during the expedition in carrying orders and keeping up communication, more than 13,000 messages passing over the line; and when it is remembered that nothing of importance could be entrusted to be done by natives, it is evident that a great strain was imposed on the whole Royal Engineer personnel. It is not, therefore, surprising that the majority of these troops should have suffered more or less severely from fever, for, as the Director of Military Telegraphs reports: "The small number of men allowed for the work to be done, necessitated double exertion on all ranks."

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Captain Curtis reports on some of the articles of equipment as follows:—

1. The cable deteriorated, and the insulation came off, through its lying too long in the swamps, and being exposed to the attacks of insects. He suggests that new cable should always be issued for similar work, and that one with more conductivity and better insulation would be more suitable.
  2. The experimental portable vibrators, and the apparatus for paying out the cables from coils, instead of drums, worked well.
  3. All the watches issued went wrong.
-

## CHAPTER IV.

## TRANSPORT BY SEA AND LAND.

## PART I.—SEA TRANSPORT.

The bulk of the Expeditionary Force was conveyed to the Gold Coast in two hired transports, as follows:—

Embarkation and  
Disembarkation  
Returns.

Name of ship.	Date of leaving England.	Date of arrival at Cape Coast.	Nos. carried.		Remarks.
			Officers.	Rank and file.	
Steamship "Manila"	4. 12. 95	25. 12. 95	22	421	Medical Staff Corps details and 2nd Bn. West Yorkshire Regiment (embarked at Gibraltar 11. 12. 95).
Steamship "Coromandel" (hospital ship).	8. 12. 95	25. 12. 95	26	295	Special Service Corps, Royal Engineers and Medical Staff Corps detachments.
		Total ..	48	718	

The remainder of the troops and the head-quarter staff proceeded by the ordinary mail steamers.

On the return voyage, owing to the number of sick on board the "Coromandel," the head-quarter staff, and a portion only of the Special Service Corps proceeded home in that vessel. The 2nd Bn. West Yorkshire Regiment, the remainder of the Special Service Corps, and details of the Royal Engineers, &c., embarked on board the "Manila." And the remainder of the force, including the wing of the 2nd Bn. West India Regiment, were taken to their respective destinations in the various mail steamers.

At Cape Coast the troops and stores were landed in surf boats, 22 of these boats (2 Government and 20 hired) being employed for this service; and a sum of 9s. per trip was paid for each of the hired boats. It was found that 16 men, without kits, could be safely carried in one boat. The special boats, employed for the conveyance of the worst cases of sickness will be described in Chapter VII., page 44.

The work of disembarkation and embarkation was carried out under the supervision of the Royal Navy, and a naval officer was detailed to act as beach-master. With reference to this latter appointment, the Colonel commanding observes: "In consequence of the departure of Her Majesty's ships at various dates, it became necessary to change these officers on three or four occasions. I would recommend that, in future expeditions, a naval officer should be permanently detailed for this duty, and that he should accompany the advanced portion of the force to the base of operations."

Those of the sick who were invalided home were sent in the mail steamers, and, referring to this, the Principal Medical Officer reports: "These vessels were not suitable either as to accommodation, supplies, or cooking, even for ordinary invalids, and certainly not for serious cases requiring rapid removal."

During the expedition, the transports "Coromandel" and "Manila" lay

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off the coast, the former being the hospital ship (as will be described in Chapter VII.) and the latter acting as tender to her, and obtaining a supply of coal from Fernando Po.

#### PART II.—LAND TRANSPORT.

The Army Service Corps personnel at the disposal of Major Clayton, Army Service Corps, the Director of Transport and Supplies, consisted of—

10 officers and 2 quarter-masters, and  
71 warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and men,

21 of the latter being for transport, and 50 for supply duties.

In addition to the above, the following officers were detailed to assist in transport work :—

Captain Larymore, Gold Coast Constabulary.  
Captain Parmeter, Gold Coast Constabulary.  
Assistant Inspector Laloe, Civil Police.  
Sub-Assistant Inspector Donovan, Civil Police.  
Lieutenant Drury, 2nd Bn. West India Regiment.  
Lieutenant Thorne, 2nd Bn. West India Regiment.  
Deputy-Inspector Swain, Demerara Constabulary.

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Major Clayton reports this establishment to have been insufficient, in view of the climate, and the amount of work to be done. And he points out that as the Army Service Corps officers frequently had to perform transport and supply duties at the same time, it would have been impossible to carry on the work had many of them been placed on the sick list.

Prior to the arrival on 7th December of the first ship of the expedition, the "Angola," sufficient carriers had been collected by the Colonial authorities to enable the bulk of the stores, brought out in that vessel, to be despatched to Mansu.

Subsequently a compulsory labour Ordinance, passed on 13th December, compelled the various kings to contribute contingents of carriers at a fixed rate of pay, in proportion to the numerical strength of their tribes.

By 21st December over 8,000 carriers had been enrolled, and by 14th January over 14,000 were at work. From this latter date the number was gradually reduced, and the daily average strength of the carriers employed from 13th December till 8th February was 9,640.

On the arrival of the Army Service Corps officers in the "Bathurst" on 13th December, the carriers then enrolled were organized in the first instance into companies composed as follows :—

1 officer.  
1 warrant officer or non-commissioned officer, Army Service Corps.  
1 interpreter.  
10 superintendents.  
40 headmen.  
40 gangs of 20 = 800 carriers.

But, later on, as more carriers arrived, owing to the paucity of transport officers, it was not always possible to allot an officer to each company, so that where two or more companies were working together (as on the stages of the local transport), they were all put in charge of a single officer.

The various companies were distinguished by different coloured armlets (brought out from England), each set of which bore consecutive numbers from 1 to 800. Besides this, each man of a gang wore round his neck a tin ticket, on which the number of his gang was marked. This system of marking was found to work well. It had at first been intended to follow another plan, *i.e.*, to hang zinc tallies (brought out from England) round the carriers' necks, numbered from 1 to 12,000, but this method was not found to answer.

The composition of the companies was as far as possible by tribes and districts, the kings and chiefs being appointed superintendents, and, whenever

Report by Major Clayton, Army Service Corps.

Journal of Royal United Service Institute, August, 1896.

Article by Lieut.-Colonel Ward, A.A.G., Ashanti Expeditionary Force.

possible, four gangs worked under their own superintendent. Further, all work was done by complete gangs, who were jointly responsible for the loads carried.

As fresh carriers came in, they were organized on the above company system, for the various classes of transport.

The transport was of three kinds :

1. Local transport
2. Regimental transport.
3. Sick transport.

1. *Local Transport* included the carriers at work at the base, and on the line of communications, up to the advanced depôt, and consisted of some of the organized transport companies, together with about 4,000 other carriers (some of them women), who were principally employed at or near the base, and who were formed into gangs, and taken on or discharged, as required.

The road from Cape Coast to Kwisa (advanced depôt) was divided into five stages for this class of transport, an officer being placed at the headquarters of each stage (viz., at Cape Coast Castle, Mansu, Prahsu, Essiama Kuma, Akusirem, and Kwisa) to supervise the work.

The work was performed on the staging system, that is to say, the companies and gangs were placed, as considered necessary, on the various stages, and the carriers on each stage worked on, and remained on that stage.

The method of working between stations on a stage was as follows :—

When a gang had loaded up, a way bill was given to its headman, showing the number of loads ; and on the return of the gang, the headman produced this way bill, duly receipted at the receiving station, as a voucher for the pay of the gang.

Few losses occurred under this system.

2. *Regimental Transport*.—Before the disembarkation of the various corps, transport was formed for them, chiefly out of the existing carrier companies and on an analogous system, the carriers of each unit being distinguished by coloured badges.

An Army Service Corps transport officer was detailed to accompany the regimental transport of the 2nd Bn. West Yorkshire Regiment, Special Service Corps, Medical Staff Corps (*i.e.*, bearer company and field hospital), and the supply column ; but in the other units a non-commissioned officer of the corps concerned was placed in charge of the carriers told off to it.

With the exception of the Royal Engineers, who used their own working parties for the purpose, regimental transport was allotted to, and formed an integral part of, each unit of the field force, and carried its baggage, camp equipment, regimental reserve ammunition (60 rounds per carbine), 3 days' supplies, and the stores of the medical officer in charge ; and it further provided bearers for the hammocks of those officers, who were entitled to them, and for the regimental sick hammocks.

3. *Sick Transport*.—The 1st and 2nd lines are included in the regimental transport above described, and consisted of :—

1st line.—Regimental sick hammocks of the 2nd Bn. West Yorkshire Regiment (10 hammocks), and of the Special Service Corps (6 hammocks) in charge of the medical officer of those units.

2nd line.—Bearer company and mobile field hospital (30 hammocks or cots), for the conveyance of sick from the front to the advanced depôt.

The 3rd line was formed by a sick hammock service, which was organized as the troops advanced from the coast, and brought the sick down from the advanced depôt to the base. It worked in stages. South of the Prah 15 hammocks moved either way daily, at fixed hours, on each stage, whilst north of that river, 10 hammocks were similarly worked on stages. In addition to its use on the downward journey for the transport of sick, it was employed when moving up the line for the conveyance of individual officers and men, and of light loads of supplies and stores.

The stations of this hammock train, which were each in charge of a non-commissioned officer, Army Service Corps, were:—

1. Cape Coast Castle (base).
2. Dunkwa.
3. Mansu.
4. Suta.
5. Assin Yankumassi.
6. Prahsu.
7. Essiaman Kuma.
8. Fumsu.
9. Kwisa (advanced depôt).

*Hammocks generally.*—Each hammock was conspicuously numbered, and had six bearers (those of the general staff had eight); the best bearers being those who had been enlisted at Sierra Leone, the others, who were enlisted at Cape Coast Castle, being neither so willing nor so reliable.

The following officers were entitled to hammocks:—

Staff, Royal Engineers, Army Service Corps, Medical Staff Corps, and the commanding officers and adjutants of the 2nd Bn. West Yorkshire Regiment, and the Special Service Corps.

The number of hammocks and cots sent out from England proved to be insufficient, so those necessary to complete the requirements of the expedition, had to be obtained by local purchases at Sierra Leone and Cape Coast, and by the adaptation of navy cots from the steamship "Bathurst." In all over 500 hammocks and cots were used.

The cots and hammocks from England and the navy cots had to be fitted with poles by the Ordnance Store artificers at Cape Coast Castle, and were found to be too heavy for the work; in addition to which the high sides of the navy cots proved to be ill adapted for the transport of sick in a close hot atmosphere.

With reference to this subject the Colonel commanding reports that the best hammocks were those purchased from the Colonial Government, and which had been made in England on a different pattern.

In addition to the ordinary carriers, assistant native cooks were detailed, 10 to the 2nd Bn. West Yorkshire Regiment and five to the Special Service Corps; and officers were allowed to take with them native servants (rationed by Government) on the following scale:—

Officers with the status of deputy adjutant-general, assistant adjutant-general, and surgeon colonel .. .. .	2 servants each.
Other officers .. .. .	1 servant each.

*Carriers' loads.*—The average load of each carrier was 50 lb.

- 1 carrier being allowed to the kits of 2 rank and file.
- 1 carrier for the camp kettles of 8 men.
- 2 carriers for the kit and cooking utensils of each regimental officer.

*Pay and subsistence.*—The daily rates of pay were—

	Pay.		Subsistence.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
Chief transport superintendent ..	5	0	0	6
Interpreter of company ..	3	6	0	6
Superintendents and clerks ..	2s. to 3	0	0	6
Headmen .. .. .	2	0	0	6
Carriers .. .. .	1	0	0	3

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Officer.

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## Sierra Leone hammock boys—

	s.	d.	
Superintendents .. .. .	3	6	and rations,
Headmen .. .. .	3	0	„
Gangers .. .. .	2	0	„
Hammock boys .. .. .	1	3	„

and to check desertion pay was only issued to the carriers when their services were finally dispensed with.

Subsistence money was paid south of the Prah; and, on crossing that river, when it was found that native food was obtainable, subsistence money was paid to the carriers of the local transport and supply column, those with the regimental units being given half subsistence and half rations. On the return journey all carriers were, as a rule, supplied with rations in order to use up the surplus supplies.

The subsistence money was always paid by an officer, who marked the amount and the date up to when paid on a subsistence roll, which the headman of each gang carried and which showed the name of each man in the gang. It was thus possible, if necessary, for a gang to be subsisted at any station on the headman producing his subsistence roll.

To give an idea of the actual working of the transport system, the following table shows the number of carriers employed and their distribution on 14th January, 1896, a date on which the main body was concentrated several marches beyond the advanced dépôt at Kwisa :—

## NUMBER and Distribution of Carriers on 14th January, 1896.

	Number of carriers.	Class of transport.
<b>Stages—</b>		
1. Cape Coast to Mansu .. .. .	2,000	
2. Mansu to Prahsu .. .. .	2,800	
3. Prahsu to Essiaman Kuma .. .. .	800	
4. Essiaman Kuma to Akusirem .. .. .	600	
5. Akusirem to Kwisa .. .. .	1,200	
	7,400	Local transport.
<b>Units—</b>		
Head-quarter staff .. .. .	140	
Royal Artillery: 4—7-prs., 2 Maxims, 2 rockets	250	
2nd Bn. West Yorkshire Regiment .. .. .	766	
Special Service Corps .. .. .	525	
Company 2nd Bn. West India Regiment .. .. .	160	
Gold Coast and Lagos Constabulary .. .. .	400	
Ammunition column .. .. .	320	
Supply column .. .. .	2,000	
Bearer company and field hospital (80 cots or hammocks).	795	
	5,356	Regimental transport.
<b>Hammock train (256 hammocks):—</b>		
South of the Prah.. .. .	1,080	
North of the Prah .. .. .	640	
	1,720	Sick transport (3rd line).
Sierra Leone hammock boys .. .. .	400	Not included in the above, but used as officers' and sick hammock bearers.
Grand total .. .. .	14,876	

## CHAPTER V.

### SUPPLY.

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The personnel of officers and men for supply duties has been given in Chapter IV., page 28; and the same remarks as to the inadequacy of the numbers detailed apply.

The Colonel commanding further reports—

“Considerable difficulty was experienced in establishing the supply depôts, in consequence of the absence of many important articles of equipment. I would urge most strongly that, in future expeditions, the officers of the Army Service Corps, whether detailed for transport or supply duties, should be nominated for their several positions before leaving England, and that they should be accompanied on their departure by the personnel and equipment necessary to enable them to commence and carry out their work immediately on landing.”

To ensure a constant supply of food to the troops, depôts were formed at points between the base and the advanced depôt, where fixed quantities of supplies were maintained.

South of the Prah the supply depôts were completed before the disembarkation of the main body, whilst north of that river, they were formed in succession, as the stores arrived, under cover of the Constabulary and native levy, and were placed in the first instance within such a distance of one another that a wholesale panic among the carriers should not entirely paralyse the means of supply.

Subsequently the intermediate depôts between Prahsu and Kwisa were abolished, their stores being transferred to the latter place.

Beyond the advanced depôt at Kwisa, the force was accompanied on its march to Kumassi by a supply column, which consisted of—

3 officers and 4 non-commissioned officers, Army Service Corps.  
Butchery and bakery detachments.  
10 days' supplies.  
About 2,000 carriers.

The troops replenished their supplies from this column, the carriers thus relieved from it being sent back to the advanced depôt for fresh supplies.

At Kwisa, complete day's supplies for the whole force were kept stacked by gang loads, so that little time was lost in despatching the returning carriers back to the supply column.

The following table shows the location of the supply depôts, and the stores maintained in them :—

- (a.) Whilst the main body was moving up the line of communications.
- (b.) When it passed beyond the advanced depôt at Kwisa.

Name of depôt.	Table (a).	Table (b).
	Supplies formed and maintained until main body moved north of Prahsu.	Supplies in depôts, and supply column when main body moved north of the advanced depôt (Kwisa).
1. Base, Cape Coast Castle	In Castle main yard, where all supplies were brought on landing.	
2. Mansu .. .. .	7 days' for 1,180 men .. ..	10 days' for force north of the Prah.
3. Prahsu.. .. .	20 days' for 1,180 Europeans, 500 Constabulary, and 4,000 carriers.	10 days' for force north of the Prah.
4. Essiaman Kuma .. ..	4 days' for 800 Europeans, 500 Constabulary, and 4,000 carriers.	Closed.
5. Akusirem .. .. .	10 days' for 800 Europeans, 500 Constabulary, and 4,000 carriers.	Closed.
6. Advanced depôt, Kwisa	16 days' for 800 Europeans, 500 Constabulary, and 4,000 carriers.	30 days' for 800 Europeans, 500 Constabulary, and 4,000 carriers.
Supply column .. .. .	.. .. .	10 days' for 800 Europeans, 5 days' for 500 Constabulary and 4,000 carriers.

Army Service Corps bakeries were established at Mansu, Prahsu, Essiaman Kuma, Kwisa, and with the supply column, and turned out excellent bread, the personnel being formed of a nucleus of Army Service Corps bakers, assisted by natives. The bakery equipment consisted of 10 ovens, and it is reported that the old pattern oven with an arch divided into two sections is the most suitable of existing patterns for carrier transport.

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Report of Director  
of Supplies.

Owing to the scarcity of live cattle obtainable, the Army Service Corps butchery section was but little employed.

It had been intended to supply the troops by contract with bread and fresh meat south of the Prah; but this arrangement fell through, the contractors being unable to carry out their agreement.

The hospitals at the base, Mansu, and Prahsu, were supplied with ice, which, after 5th January, was made by the ice-making machine at Cape Coast Castle, and sent daily up country by special carriers.

*Scale of Rations.*—The following scale of rations was laid down:—

1. For each officer and man of the European and West Indian troops—

Bread, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb., or biscuit .. .. .	$1\frac{1}{2}$ lb.
Fresh meat $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb., or preserved meat .. ..	1 "
Groceries—	
Tea .. .. .	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Cocoa paste .. .. .	1 "
Dried onions or compressed vegetables .. ..	1 "
Preserved potatoes .. .. .	1 "
Sugar .. .. .	3 "
Salt .. .. .	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Pepper .. .. .	$\frac{1}{36}$ oz.

Standing Orders,  
Ashanti Expedi-  
tionary Force.*Equivalentents.**In lieu of—**Substitute—*

Fresh meat and vegetable ration. 1 Maconochie ration.

Bread ration. 1 lb. flour.

 $\frac{1}{2}$  meat ration.  $\frac{1}{2}$  tin pea soup and 1 bovril cartridge.

Dried onions or compressed vegetable ration. 1 lb. fresh vegetables or 2 oz. rice.

Jam, when possible, was to be issued twice a week at the rate of 1 pot to 4 men.

Rum,  $\frac{1}{2}$  gill, when commanding officers considered necessary, to be drunk with water on parade at sundown.

When troops marched at night or early in the morning, a portion of their ration was to be issued to them before starting, *i.e.*, one cup of cocoa and  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. of biscuit.

Each man also carried an emergency ration, to be only used on the order of the Colonel commanding.

2. For the Constabulary, when north of the Prah, rations on repayment as follows were issued:—

Biscuit	..	..	..	..	..	1 lb.
Preserved meat	..	..	..	..	..	1 „

3. For carriers and servants, when issued in lieu of subsistence money—

Biscuit	..	..	..	..	..	1 lb.
Preserved meat	..	..	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$ „

N.B.—The carriers carried this in addition to their loads.

4. For Sierra Leone hammock bearers and servants—

Rice	..	..	..	..	..	$1\frac{1}{2}$ lb.
Fresh meat	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.,	or preserved meat	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$ „
Salt	..	..	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Pepper	..	..	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{36}$ „

5. Candles were issued to—

Hospitals, as required.  
Guards and offices, one candle per night.

Matches were issued at the rate of two boxes per week to those entitled to candles.

These scales of rations are reported to have been ample.

The following points with reference to them were, however, brought to notice:—

It was considered that the rations of the white troops might have been reduced, *i.e.*, 1 lb. of biscuit,  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz. salt, and  $\frac{1}{72}$  oz. of pepper instead of the quantities of those articles laid down in the scale.

The scale for the West Indian troops is reported as excessive. Much of their food was either sold or wasted, and the amount they did eat, being more than they were accustomed to, rendered them gross and disinclined for exertion.

The Colonel commanding proposes the substitution of the following rations for West Indian troops in future similar instances:—

Biscuit, 1 lb., or flour	..	..	..	..	..	$\frac{3}{4}$ lb.
Preserved meat	..	..	..	..	..	$\frac{3}{4}$ lb.
Tea	..	..	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.
Sugar	..	..	..	..	..	2 „
Salt	..	..	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$ „
Pepper	..	..	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{72}$ „
Preserved vegetables	..	..	..	..	..	2 „

The supplies sent from England did not include jam, and it was not possible to obtain locally a sufficient quantity for a regular ration; but whenever it was issued it was much appreciated.

The Principal Medical Officer reports the rum ration to have been in every way an excellent thing for the health of the troops.

The quality of the various rations is reported to have been excellent; but the following remarks and suggestions are made by the Colonel commanding:—

The *Maconochie rations*, which were extremely good, might be improved as follows:—

1. The mode of opening requires to be changed, as the key is not sufficiently strong.

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Principal Medical  
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2. It would be an advantage if the meat and vegetables were so mixed that a portion of both could be got out without completely emptying the tin. This is necessary, as at present the vegetables are at the bottom of the tin.
3. More potatoes and a small quantity of onions might be added, and the amount of fat might be slightly reduced.

The *dried vegetables* were much liked, and were considered superior to the *compressed vegetables*.

The *portable pea soup* was also very popular.

Two kinds of *emergency rations* were issued—

(a.) Government, in a blue tin.

(b.) Bovril Company, in a brown tin.

Both were found to be good, but it was considered that if the soup in (a) were improved, that ration would be the better of the two.

The *bovril cartridge* being packed in paper, was found to be unsuited to a damp climate.

*Naval chocolate* was issued occasionally as an experiment in lieu of *cocoa paste*, and was found to be more portable and less liable to get sour; it should, however, be packed in tin-lined cases.

The bread made was excellent and well baked. *Royal yeast cake* was chiefly used, and stood the climate well. *Dunn's baking powder* was tried experimentally, but was not so good; it was useful in cases when bread was required quickly, but the bread made with it was apt to be heavy.

Both *stearine and magazine candles* were used, and the former not being affected by the climate, were considered to be more suitable than the latter.

The *matches* issued became useless through damp, only sulphur matches are recommended for use on the West Coast.

#### PACKING.

None of the packages for use north of the Prah were allowed to exceed 45 lb. gross, except the medical comfort boxes which weighed 50 lb. Memorandum by  
Quarater-Master-  
General, 3, 14th  
November, 1895.

Certain packages for use south of the Prah, however, were made up to a weight not exceeding 60 lb. gross, and consisted of a portion of the preserved meat, biscuit, and tea, and of the whole of the tobacco.

The packages are reported to have been, on the whole, of a convenient size and weight, but the following remarks are made by the Colonel commanding:—

1. The biscuit was packed in loads of four different sizes, viz. :—

40 lb. nett.	61 lb. gross.
29 " "	45 " "
28 " "	45 " "
27 " "	42 " "

and the preserved meat in loads of three different sizes, viz. :—

36 lb. nett.	56 lb. gross.
30 " "	48 " "
24 " "	41 and 39 lb. gross.

This led to constant trouble and confusion in estimating and despatching a certain number of days' rations by loads; and transport was often wasted by the inconvenient sizes of the cases. It would have been better to have made up the cases of biscuit and meat into one size of an average nett weight of about 36 lb., bringing the gross weight up to a 50-lb. or 55-lb. load.

2. The 2-lb. tin is the most convenient size of tin for preserved meat on active service; a larger-sized tin being awkward.

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3. It would be advisable, on a future occasion, to do up groceries into packets of 10 rations each, put up in a waterproof cover; the labour of issuing would thereby be greatly reduced.

4. Flour should be packed in tin-lined cases, instead of sacks.

5. The waterproof bags in which the sugar, salt, and rice were packed, stood the test of the climate admirably.

6. Rum should be packed in wicker-covered jars in preference to kegs; as they are more convenient to carry, and there is less leakage.

The supplies sent out by the War Office and the Colonial Office respectively are enumerated in Appendix No. 3.

The size, nett, and gross weights of the various packages are shown in Appendix No. 4.

## CHAPTER VI.

### ORDNANCE, ARTILLERY, DRESS AND EQUIPMENT.

#### PART I.—ORDNANCE.

Ordnance stores were sent out from England both by the English and Colonial authorities, as will be seen in Appendix No. 5, and on arrival at the Gold Coast, some of the ammunition sent out by the Colonial authorities was handed over to the Ordnance Store Department for the use of the artillery, and of the European troops.

The Ordnance detachment under Lieutenant-Colonel Leggett, Senior Ordnance Store Officer, consisted of 3 officers (including 1 quarter-master) Ordnance Store Department, and 26 warrant officers, non-commissioned officers, and men Ordnance Store Corps, of whom 2 were armourers, acquainted with machine guns, 2 were carpenters, 2 were smiths, and 2 were tent-makers, and in addition to the above a few native carpenters and labourers were engaged as required.

In view of the nature of the work to be performed and of the climate, the Colonel commanding considers that this European personnel was hardly sufficient.

The Ordnance Store Corps detachment reached Cape Coast before the middle of December, and steps were taken to form the following Ordnance Depôts.

1. Cape Coast Castle—base, or grand depôt, where units received their camp equipment, ammunition, &c., on landing; and where large reserves of stores were kept, ordnance workshops established, and an ice machine set up.

2. Mansu—intermediate depôt; where certain reserves of stores and ammunition were maintained.

3. Prahsu—advanced depôt; where other reserves were kept, and ordnance workshops established.

North of the Prah, a small depôt of ordnance stores was subsequently made at Kwisa, but the maintenance of a supply of reserve ammunition for the field force beyond the frontier devolved on an ammunition column, which was formed at Prahsu on 5th January, and accompanied the main body to Kumassi.

This ammunition column consisted of 1 officer, Ordnance Store Department; 1 non-commissioned officer, Royal Artillery; 3 men Ordnance Store Corps, and 320 carriers. It conveyed—

1. Reserve ammunition for artillery—

(a.) 180 rounds for 7-prs.

(b.) 6,000 rounds for machine guns.

2. Reserve ammunition for infantry—

55,000 rounds Martini-Henry carbine (*i.e.*, 50 rounds each for 1,100 carbines),

and was so organized that the artillery portion could be moved independently of the infantry reserve.

The following table shows the general distribution of ammunition, and the reserves maintained at the various depôts, &c., on 5th January :—

		Martini-Henry carbine.	7-pr.	<sup>c</sup> Martini-Henry machine gun, in belts of 250 rounds.	Rockets, war, 7-pr.	Remarks.
		Rounds.	Rounds.	Rounds.		
Standing Orders, Ashanti Expeditionary Force.	Grand depôt (Cape Coast Castle).	654,510	763	94,670	54	Ordnance Store Department workshops and reserves.
Staff diary.	Intermediate depôt (Mansu).	160,000	399	14,000	18	Ice machine. Reserve of Ordnance Store Department stores.
076	Advanced depôt (Prahsu).	105,000	434	13,000	30	Ordnance Store Department workshops and reserves.
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Report of O.C. Line of Communications.	Ammunition column	55,000	180	6,000	..	
076	Regimental transport.	60 per carbine.	50 per gun.	6,000	48	
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Reports of Colonel Commanding and S.O.S.O.	On man .. ..	70	..	..	..	

N.B.—Martini-Henry carbine rounds packed 270 in box = one load (40 lb.).  
Martini-Henry machine gun rounds packed in belts, 250 rounds = one load.

*Stores.*—The stores sent out and taken over by the Ordnance Department are reported to have been ample and well adapted to the wants of the expedition, with the following exceptions :—

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <p>076<br/>4388</p> <hr/> <p>4386</p> <hr/> <p>4389</p> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Spades, not enough.<br/>Axes, felling and hand, not enough.</li> <li>2. Matchets, not enough, and their long handles were ill-adapted for use in the bush.</li> <li>3. Camp kettles, not enough, owing to the unforeseen necessity of boiling all drinking water when the filters broke down. The Principal Medical Officer suggests that special boilers would be better adapted to this work.</li> <li>4. Filters—             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a.) Pasteur-Chamberlain. Two were found to be of defective construction, and the remainder, with great labour, produced a comparatively feeble flow of filtered water, viz., 3 or 4 gallons per hour instead of 24 gallons, as expected.</li> <li>(b.) Morris. Early in the expedition they did not work well owing to powdered, instead of granulated, charcoal having been in the first instance sent out for them from England.</li> <li>(c.) Pocket, unreliable.</li> <li>(d.) Berkefeld filters (private property) were used by some of the officers with good results; they are easily worked, and give a rapid flow, and are portable; they are small, however, and one would be required for every 10 or 12 men.</li> </ol> </li> <li>5. Hammocks.—Number largely underestimated, 500 being eventually used, as already referred to in Chapter IV., page 30.</li> <li>6. Ice machine arrived from England in a very bad condition; some portions of it were deficient, and others, notably the “injectors,” were out of order. It consequently was some days before it could be got into working order by the engineer sent out in charge of it, assisted by artificers of the Royal Navy.</li> <li>7. <i>Tentes d'altri</i>, useful but rather small for three men.</li> </ol> |
|---|--|

A sufficient supply of suitable vessels for water could not be obtained at Cape Coast and Sierra Leone; and the Colonel commanding considers that, in future expeditions, stores for this purpose should form a portion of the equipment supplies.

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### PART II.—ARTILLERY.

The artillery command, under Captain Benson, R.H.A., C.R.A., which crossed the Prah consisted of:—

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Report by C.R.A.

6—7-prs.  
2 Maxims.  
2 rocket troughs.

With a personnel of—

3 European officers (consisting of C.R.A., and 2 Gold Coast Constabulary officers).  
12 non-commissioned officers, Royal Artillery.  
1 non-commissioned officer, Ordnance Store Department.  
1 (native) Gold Coast Constabulary officer.  
58 Gold Coast Constabulary non-commissioned officers and men.  
278 carriers.

Subsequently 2—7-prs. with their detachment of Gold Coast Constabulary gunners and ammunition were left at Kwisa, and on 16th January, two officers, Royal Artillery, joined from England.

Thus for the final advance on Kumassi, there was one officer to each division, and a non-commissioned officer, Royal Artillery, as No. 1, to each subdivision of 7-prs., Maxims, and rockets.

The regimental transport carried the following reserve ammunition:—

50 rounds for each 7-pr.  
3,000 " " Maxim.  
24 " " rocket trough.

The ammunition of the 7-prs was carried in boxes, specially made on arrival in the Colony by the Ordnance Store Department, which held a certain number of shells with the corresponding cartridges and fuzes, so that each was (with the exception of friction tubes) complete in itself.

The following was the distribution of the rounds per gun:—

Boxes.	Contents.
1 leading box or magazine	2 shrapnel shells. 1 common shell. 2 case shot.
4 boxes	20 shrapnel shells.
2 boxes	10 case shot.
1 box	5 common shells.
2 boxes	6 double shells.
1 box	4 star shells.

Total—11 boxes (average gross weight, 47 lb.) 50 rounds.

The cartridges were ordered to be kept in their metal-lined cases till the day before an action.

Carriers were allotted to each piece with its ammunition as follows:—

	7-prs.	Maxim.	Rocket.
Gun carriers	11	5	1
Ammunition	11	12	6
Spare	4	2	..
Total	26	19	7

and the order of march for each piece was—

1. Trail (in pieces or otherwise).
2. Axletree.
3. Wheels.
4. Gun.
5. Ammunition.

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The following points are brought specially to notice by the Colonel commanding and the C.R.A. :—

1. Packing ammunition—
  - (a.) For 7-prs.—The boxes, already described, were found to be most convenient, and economised carrier transport. It would be an improvement, however, to cover the bottom and sides with tin, on account of white ants.
  - (b.) For Maxim.—All ammunition for use on the West Coast should be packed in French chalk, to avoid corrosion.
  - (c.) A distinctive mark should be painted outside each ammunition box, so that gunners, who cannot read, may readily distinguish the contents.
2. Service of ammunition.—There are several different kinds of projectiles, cartridges, and fuzes for the 7-pr. gun, so that simplicity in the service of ammunition is essential. The system of distribution of rounds per gun, already described, appeared to be the best suited to the occasion.
3. There is at Shoeburyness a pattern of 7-pr. carriage called "Gold Coast carriage," in which "standards" replace the wheels when in action. This pattern is no longer employed on the Gold Coast, and wheels are entirely used instead. They are found better, because wheels with double tozzles check the recoil better than "standards," and with wheels short advances to gain ground can be more rapidly made.
4. Carrying poles and cross-pieces for guns and trails should be as short as possible, and the straps should be secured to the poles at such distances as will make equal weights for the front and rear carriers. The gun or trail should be lashed close up to the pole to prevent any swinging motion.
5. As the trail complete can go wherever the gun can, it is unnecessary to make a trail which can be taken to pieces, consequently a trail of the same strength could be manufactured in one piece and would be much lighter.
6. When moving in a column along a narrow path through a forest, similar to that north of the Prah, it is advisable to split up the artillery, because it is improbable that frontage for more than two guns will be found, and besides this any attacks on the head of the column are certain to be accompanied by others on the flanks and on the rear. This division of the artillery consequently necessitates that there should be at least one officer to each section.

#### PART III.—DRESS AND EQUIPMENT.

The European, West Indian, and Constabulary troops were all (including warrant officers and staff-serjeants) armed with Martini-Henry carbines and sword-bayonets; and, previous to arrival on the Gold Coast, the Special Service Corps, 2nd Bn. West Yorkshire Regiment, and wing of the 2nd Bn. West India Regiment, were put through a short course of musketry with this weapon.

Before proceeding up country, the various units received the following articles :—

Implement action	..	..	..	1 per serjeant.
Strikers, Martini-Henry	..	..	..	5 per 100 rifles.
Main springs	..	..	..	4 per 100 rifles.

The dress, equipment, and kit of officers and men (white troops) are shown in Appendix No. 6, and the following comments have been made with reference to the kit, &c., of the men:—

1. Serges should be of a lighter material and of khaki colour, and should have a rolled collar and outside breast pockets. An additional serge, to be worn as a dry coat on reaching camp, would be an advantage. 076  
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Report by Colonel  
commanding.
2. Trousers were too tight across the hips, and the blue dye was objectionable. Woollen drawers are recommended to be worn, so as to obviate the latter evil. Loose pantaloons reaching to the sock would, however, be preferable to the trousers issued.
3. The socks shrank unduly.
4. The helmet should be lighter and better ventilated, and should come down lower at the back and sides. The puggaree is very liable to be torn off in the bush; this would be avoided, if a helmet cover were worn over it.
5. Leggings are best for bush work, but should be carefully fitted to to each man. Those issued were not of sufficiently stiff material.
6. The boots were of excellent quality, and much superior to those supplied at home stations. They might, however, with advantage, have been made broader at the toes. Some pairs of "Prize Goodyear" boots, issued experimentally to the Special Service Corps, are favourably reported on.
7. A dubbing of unrefined vaseline, which was used in some cases, was found to be excellent.
8. In the Special Service Corps, in order to be at once available on arrival in camp, a towel was carried, in addition to the other articles, on the waistbelt; a piece of American cloth being rolled round the whole, as a protection against the wet; and it was further laid down that the "ordinary small kit," carried for each man, should consist of 1 holdall, 1 razor, 1 cloth brush, 1 brass brush, and 1 button brass.
9. It would be an advantage if the kit-bags were made of a water-proof material.
10. Pieces of muslin were in many instances used to cover the face at night as a protection against malaria.
11. A powder, composed of borassic acid and fuller's earth, was also used in some cases as a preventative against sore feet and chafing between the thighs.

## CHAPTER VII.

## MEDICAL.

The medical personnel was as follows :—

Army Medical Staff and Medical Staff Corps.	On land.	On hospital ship, steamship "Coromandel."	Total.
Officers .. .. .	20*	4†	24
Nursing sisters .. .. .		3	3
Warrant officers .. .. .	1	1	2
Non-commissioned officers..	18	7	25
Privates .. .. .	41	17‡	58

\* Includes Principal Medical Officer and 1 quarter-master.

† Includes 1 quarter-master.

‡ Includes 2 trained cooks.

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Remark on Report of Principal Medical Officer.

With reference to the above numbers the Director-General of the Army Medical Department expresses the opinion that the complement of medical officers proved to be inadequate, and that had any real strain occurred there must have been a collapse.

## HOSPITALS, &amp;C., ON LAND.

Steps were taken, before the arrival of the main body of the Expeditionary Force, to organize hospitals and medical store depôts between the coast and the Prah. Their distribution is shown below—

Hospital.	Personnel.		Beds.				Remarks.
	Officers.	Men.	White troops.		Black troops, men.	Total.	
			Officers.	Men.			
Cape Coast .. .. .	4	17	5	45	25	75	Grand medical store depôt.
Dunkwa .. .. .	1	3	3	15	2	20	} Personnel reduced when main body was north of the Prah.
Mañsu .. .. .	1	3	3	15	2	20	
Assin Yankumassi..	1	3	3	15	2	20	
Prahsu .. .. .	2	10	5	45	10	60	Advanced medical store depôt.

Of the above hospitals, that at Cape Coast alone was dieted; at the others, the ordinary rations were drawn, and were supplemented with medical comforts, at the discretion of the medical authorities.

The sick of the West Indian troops were treated for hospital purposes on the same footing as the Europeans, those of the Constabulary being housed and taken care of under Colonial arrangements, although, when necessary, further assistance was afforded them by the officers of the Army Medical Staff.

A medical officer was placed in charge of each of the larger units, and had the following medical stores at his disposal:—

- 1 large case of tabloid medicines.
- 1 field companion.
- 1 water-bottle.
- 1 surgical haversack.
- 2 medical comfort boxes (*see* Appendix No. 7).

North of Prahsu, the hospital accommodation consisted of a 20-bed hospital at Kwisa, and of a field hospital which accompanied the main body. Besides this, arrangements were made for the sick to be sent down to the coast by the hammock train, and the bearer company, as already described in Chapter IV., page 29.

As a matter of fact, however, no sick were sent back to the coast from beyond Kwisa, all not returned to duty being kept in the field hospital, which accompanied the main body to Kumassi, and returned to the coast in rear of the troops.

#### BEARER COMPANY AND FIELD HOSPITAL.

The system laid down for the working of the bearer company and field hospital, in the event of a general action being fought, and many casualties occurring, may here be briefly described; although, as stated above, it was not adhered to, under the actual circumstances, and in view of the fact that these contingencies did not arise.

The bearer company and field hospital were organized in the first instance as follows:—

		Officers.	Non-commissioned officers and men, Medical Staff Corps.	Native cot bearers.	Sick cots.	Remarks.
Bearer company	1st line .. ..	1	20	64	16	To take wounded to the dressing station, 1 non-commissioned officer and 4 privates to every 4 cots.
	dressing station ..	2	6	..	..	
	2nd line .. ..	..	1	64	16	To take wounded from dressing station to field hospital.
	reserve .. ..	..	4	288	48	To strengthen 1st and 2nd lines, and to take wounded to the head of the hammock train.
	equipment, baggage, and spare carriers.	..	..	324	..	
Total bearer company ..		3	31	740	80	
Field hospital .. ..		2	5	63	..	Carriers being for medical stores, &c.
Grand total .. ..		5	36	803	80	

These units were, however, subsequently divided as follows, and remained thus organized until the close of the expedition:—

		Officers.	Non-commissioned officers and men.	Native cot bearers.	Sick cots.	4386 Report by Colonel commanding.
Bearer company .. ..		2	22*	208	16	
Field hospital .. ..		3	5	595	64	
Grand total .. ..		5	27	803	80	

\* Reduced by sickness from the original total of 31.

When, therefore, it is remembered that the sick on the line of march from Kwisa to Kumassi, and on the return to the coast, frequently amounted to over 50, and that they had, as already stated, to be carried and treated entirely by the field hospital, it is obvious what a strain was imposed on its personnel, and what an amount of work had to be performed by it.

#### THE HOSPITAL SHIP.

The steamship "Coromandel," chartered from the P. and O. Company, was fitted up as a hospital ship, to lie off Cape Coast during the expedition.

In addition to the Medical Staff Corps personnel already described, there were on board the following civilian hospital attendants:—

Stewards (for sick officers)	..	..	..	4
Dhobies	..	..	..	3
Topases	..	..	..	6
Punkah wallahs	..	..	..	6

A laundry, dispensary, operating, commode, and drying rooms were fitted up; punkahs, and (if needed) mosquito nets were placed over the sick cots; and great attention was paid to ventilation, and the use of disinfectants.

The ship's condensers, producing, if required, 6,800 gallons per diem, maintained a sufficient supply of fresh water, and the refrigerating meat chambers preserved large quantities of fresh milk and other perishable supplies, which had been brought from England; whilst an ice-making machine installed on board turned out, if necessary,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ton of ice a-day.

The ship was lighted throughout with electric light, and every light in the wards had an independent switch, so that any single patient could be examined at night without disturbing the other sleepers with a blaze of light through the ward. Further, ample space for sitting down, and walking about was afforded by the poop-deck, which was 120 feet in length.

Provision was made for 150 sick (including 20 officers).

The officers were accommodated partly in berths in the saloon cabins (groups of three such cabins being thrown into one, to hold four patients), and partly in five cots, in a ward adjoining the saloon.

The 1st-class cabins down one side of the ship, under the poop-deck, and the 2nd-class saloon on the main-deck, were removed, and wards for the men were established in their place, and on the main deck.

An infection ward was further formed in the smoking room on the poop.

The men's wards were provided throughout with iron cots, which could be fixed or let swing at will, and which, being hung clear of the ship's side, had a space round them for the movement of the hospital attendants, and for a free circulation of air.

These cots were fitted with a mattress and a shelf, and had canvas sides; each cot being allowed 630 feet cubic space, and 90 feet floor space, except in the case of three special cots (pattern B), reserved for very bad cases, which were each allotted 770 feet cubic space, and 110 feet floor space.

Hospital diets were on the scale laid down in Allowance Regulations, 1895, paragraph 46, with the addition of certain medical comforts, shown in Appendix No. 8, Table A.

Appendix No. 8, Tables B, C, D, further shows the hospital equipment, clothing, and disinfectants placed on board by the military authorities.

The sick were transferred from the beach to the hospital ship in the ordinary surf boats, and in three special ones for serious cases. These latter boats were of the following construction:—"Two wooden stanchions were fitted in the boat, one at each end, and in the upper end of each was a slot, into which a long pole was fastened about 3 feet above the thwarts, and extending from one end of the boat to the other. Two cots could thus be hung on the length of this pole and swing quite clear of the thwarts."

This method of transporting the sick on board was found to work most successfully, no accident whatever taking place.

During the month of January the patients on board the "Coromandel" averaged 20 to 25 daily; the sick being transferred for treatment from the hospitals up country, and in some cases being afterwards invalided home.

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Report by  
Principal Medical  
Officer.

But during the first week of February, when the main body and the field hospital approached the coast, the number of sick on board rapidly rose; and, on 8th February, when the hospital ship sailed for England the sick on board stood as follows:—

Corps.	Officers.	Warrant officers, non-commissioned officers, and men.	Remarks.
Staff .. .. .	2	2	N.B.—Of these, 17 officers and 104 men were suffering from fever, and 1 officer and 4 men from dysentery.
Royal Artillery .. .. .	2	1	
Royal Engineers .. .. .	1	2	
2nd Bn. West Yorkshire Regiment .. .. .	3	60	
Special Service Corps .. .. .	1	21	
Army Service Corps .. .. .	2	7	
Ordnance Store Corps .. .. .	..	5	
Army Medical Staff and Medical Staff Corps.	3	12	
2nd West India Regiment.. .. .	4	..	
	18	110	
Grand total .. .. .	128		

On the homeward voyage there were three deaths, but the health of the remaining patients rapidly improved. On 21st February, when the ship reached Gibraltar, there were only 10 officers and 51 men sick on board; and, having transferred 2 officers and 31 men to the hospital at the place to await warmer weather before returning to England, the "Coromandel" arrived in London on the 26th with 5 officers and 21 men of the Expeditionary Force still in hospital.

Reporting on the hospital ship, after the expedition, the medical officer in charge (Brigade-Surgeon Lieut.-Colonel Townsend, A.M.S.), observes:— Report, dated 10th March, 1896.

1. A disinfecting chamber should have been constructed.
2. The drying room was too small.
3. The wards on a hospital ship should be as far as possible from the engines, being thus cooler and quieter: coal shoots should never pass through the wards, but if this cannot be avoided, the shoots should be permanently fixed to prevent the coal dust getting through them.
4. A small ice box should be placed in each ward.
5. The sides of the cots should be 3 inches higher.
6. Special officers' wards should be provided as cabins do not answer the purpose so well, the berths in them being awkward, and the baths, water-closets, &c., being usually at too great a distance.

#### RULES OF HEALTH, &c.

Before embarkation the European and West Indian troops were re-vaccinated, and special medical directions and hygienic notes were published in the Standing Orders of the Expeditionary Force. (See Appendix IX.)

#### SICKNESS AND MORTALITY.

Tables showing percentages to strength of admissions, deaths, and invalidation, and of average numbers constantly sick.

(A.)

Period from 14th December, 1895, to 7th February, 1896.

TABLE I.—Officers (white troops).

Corps.	Average strength.	Admissions.		Deaths.		Invalidation.		Per cent. of average constantly sick.
		Total.	Per cent.	Total.	Per cent.	Total.	Per cent.	
Head-Quarter Staff .. .. .	13	7	..	2*	..	2	..	..
Royal Artillery .. .. .	3	2	..	..	..	1	..	..
Royal Engineers .. .. .	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2nd Bn. West Yorkshire Regiment	20	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Special Service Corps .. .. .	12	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Army Service Corps.. .. .	13	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Army Medical Staff.. .. .	24	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ordnance Store Department .. .	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Army Pay Department .. .. .	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2nd Bn. West India Regiment .. .	19	10†	..	..	..	4	..	..
	115	45	39·13	2	1·74	7	6·08	..

TABLE II.—Warrant Officers, non-commissioned officers and men (white troops).

Royal Artillery .. .. .	11	4	36·36	..	..	..	..	6·36
Royal Engineers .. .. .	57	25†	43·85	..	..	..	..	8·59
2nd Bn. West Yorkshire Regiment	385	191§	49·61	1	0·25	14	3·63	11·82
Special Service Corps .. .. .	251	64¶	25·49	2	0·79	1	0·39	4·17
Army Service Corps.. .. .	62	42	67·74	1	1·61	..	..	14·24
Medical Staff Corps.. .. .	85	30	35·17	..	..	1	1·17	6·15
Ordnance Store Corps .. .. .	26	17	65·38	..**	..	..	..	12·57
Army Pay Corps .. .. .	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2nd Bn. West India Regiment .. .	3	2	..	1	..	..	..	..
	884	375	42·42	5	0·56	16	1·80	8·98

TABLE III.—Non-commissioned officers and men (black troops).

2nd Bn. West India Regiment .. .	375	135††	36·00	1	0·26	..	..	5·37
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\* Includes death of an invalid, Colonel H.R.H. Prince Henry of Battenberg.

† One of these arrived sick.

‡ One of these arrived sick.

§ Sixteen of these arrived sick.

|| In addition, two men died on voyage home between 8th February, 1896, and 26th February, 1896.

¶ Two of these arrived sick.

\*\* In addition, three men died on voyage home between 8th February, 1896, and 26th February, 1896, and one on the 3rd March, 1896, on voyage home.

†† Fifteen of these arrived sick, and seven were sent back to Sierra Leone unfit.

(B.)

PERCENTAGE to Strength of Admissions and Deaths in the Expedition of 1874 and 1896. (N.B.—For calculation in the 1896 Expedition the period taken is 14th December, 1895, to 7th February, 1896.)

	Strength.		Percentage of admissions.		Percentage of deaths.	
	1874.	1896.	1874.	1896.	1874.	1896.
TABLE IV. Officers (white troops) .. .. .	270	115	70·73	39·13	3·33	1·74
TABLE V. Warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and men (white troops).	2,300	884	58·48	42·42	1·74	0·56
TABLE VI. Non-commissioned officers and men (black troops) ..	1,112	375	89·02	36·00	3·65	0·26

From the above tables it is evident that the troops on detached duties (*i.e.*, Royal Engineers, Army Service Corps, and Ordnance Store Corps) suffered the most severely from the effects of the climate; and this is not to be wondered at, since they had to perform very arduous work, often in the sun or in unhealthy swamps, *viz.*, laying telegraph lines, building bridges, making camps, organizing transport, supervising stores, &c. Besides this, the majority of these troops reached the coast before the main body of the Expeditionary Force, and were thus exposed for a longer period to the action of the climate.

The first few marches proved excessively trying to the whole force, owing to the hilly nature of the country and the absence of shade. The first march, moreover, had usually to be performed late in the afternoon after disembarkation; and the men not being then in the best condition, felt injuriously the weight of 70 rounds of ammunition, which they had to carry.

The worst cases of sickness were sent down to the base, and, if necessary, the men were invalided to England by mail steamer, whilst those who recovered in time rejoined their corps up country.

\* *The 2nd Bn. West Yorkshire Regiment* differed so much from the other troops, both in its composition and in the conditions under which it reached the Gold Coast, that a comparison between the sickness of this unit and that of any other must be to a certain extent misleading.

In the first place, the whole of the white troops came direct from England, except the 2nd Bn. West Yorkshire Regiment, which had just completed a tour of service in India, Burma, and Aden, where the men had suffered a good deal from fever. And, although there were a certain number of acclimatised men in the ranks, there were also a proportion who had been more or less affected by the malarial poison, and who were in the worst possible condition for service on the West Coast of Africa.

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Whilst, secondly, this battalion, with the exception of 16 days at Gibraltar, had been on board ship continuously from 8th November, when it left Aden, until 29th December, when it landed at Cape Coast, and was consequently in much softer marching condition than the other troops, who had disembarked after a three weeks' voyage from England.

Under these circumstances, it is not surprising that this corps should have suffered heavily during the first week's marching. Out of the 400 rank and file, which composed it, there were never at any time with the main body north of Prahsu more than 350.

After the loss, which occurred within a week of landing, the health of the remainder (in round numbers, 350 rank and file), who performed the marches beyond the Prah, seemed to improve, and there were comparatively few sick until within two marches of Kumassi. At Kumassi, however, there were 26 in the field hospital, and on the return to Prahsu, 33 (one death having occurred *en route*); whilst on approaching the coast, these numbers somewhat decreased. When the battalion sailed for England on 6th February it stood as follows:—

	Rank and file.
Fit for duty .. .. .	325
Sick in hospital ship.. .. .	60
	<hr/>
	385
Invalided .. .. .	14
Dead .. .. .	1
	<hr/>
	400
	<hr/>

\* *The Special Service Corps* was formed in an exceptional manner—for service in an exceptional climate—and its health fully justified its composition.

Of the 254 rank and file of this corps, 253 proceeded up country. Between the coast and Prahsu, one man died of heat apoplexy, and one man was sent back sick, being afterwards invalided; and between Prahsu and the advanced depôt, three men were sent down to the base sick. Whilst beyond Kwisa, the corps numbered 248 rank and file.

\* For details of the composition of the 2nd Bn. West Yorkshire Regiment and of the Special Service Corps, see Appendix No. 1, page 55.

A fortnight after landing, however, the effects of the climate commenced to show themselves, the number of sick rising from 4 on 10th January to 23 on the 14th, after which they fell a little, to rise again to 23 on the 20th.

On marching out of Kumassi there were 12 in the field hospital; 1 man died north of the Prah, and at Prahsu there was only 1 man sick; but on approaching the coast the numbers in the field hospital again gradually rose.

On 6th February, when the corps embarked for England, it stood—

					Rank and file.
Fit for duty .. .. .	..	..	..	..	230
Sick in hospital ship..	..	..	..	..	21
					251
Invalided .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1
Dead .. .. .	..	..	..	..	2
					254

*The ½ battalion 2nd Bn. West India Regiment.*—The number of admissions to hospital (*vide* Table III.) in the ½ battalion 2nd Bn. West India Regiment, shows that these troops as well as the white troops suffered a great deal from the climate, although the “percentage of average constantly sick” would tend to prove that their ill-health was of a milder type.

The Principal Medical Officer expresses the opinion that the West Indian soldier is by nature liable to succumb to the West Coast disease, as he easily loses heart at the first symptoms of sickness and will not fight against an attack of illness; and he further considers that, in the present instance, the excessively large rations issued to these troops tended to render them gross, indolent and dyspeptic, and to make them ready subjects for sickness. However this may be, and without in any way raising the question of the relative value of black and white troops, it must not be forgotten that West Indian troops have before now performed hard work and endured privations in these regions in a most successful and praiseworthy manner, as, for example, in the Sofa expedition, 1893-94, when the 1st Bn. West India Regiment marched for over 500 miles through an almost impassable country with a loss of only three men from dysentery; whilst, in the present case, it should be borne in mind that the work of guarding the line of communications, which fell to the lot of three out of the four companies of the 2nd Bn. West India Regiment, tended, by its monotony and lack of excitement, to create depression and to predispose the men to suffer from the effects of the climate.

*The Gold Coast and Lagos Constabulary.*—No detailed statistics have been drawn up of the number of sick amongst these troops; but it would appear that at no time did it reach to more than 5 per cent. of their strength, and was usually much less.

In conclusion, the Principal Medical Officer considers that the smaller sick rate in this expedition, as compared with that of 1874 (*vide* Tables IV., V., VI.), may fairly be attributed to—

1. Better quality of rations issued.
2. More suitable clothing.
3. Better knowledge of the climatic conditions, as well as of the means of preserving health in such a climate.
4. The continuance of fine weather and the prevalence of the Harmattan wind.

Besides this, he draws attention to the unremitting personal care bestowed by the officers on their men, adding that this treatment engendered in the men themselves the determination to do all in their power to keep in good health and fit for duty; and he cites in proof of this latter statement the creditable fact that not a single case of venereal disease occurred during the expedition.

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Intelligence Division, Section B.  
Report of Lieut.-Colonel Ellis, Officer Commanding Troops, Sierra Leone, to Secretary of State for War, 29th January, 1894.

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## CHAPTER VIII.

## NATIVE LEVIES.

The advance of the main body of the expedition was headed by a native levy under Major Baden-Powell, whilst it was supported by two columns of native auxiliaries on the right and left; the intention of the Colonel commanding being to effect a simultaneous concentration of the three columns at Kumassi.

On the right Captain O'Donnell, with 150 Gold Coast Constabulary formed the nucleus of a levy of over 2,000 Nkoranzas.

And on the left Captain Lamb, District Commissioner, with 36 Gold Coast Constabulary, similarly covered the flank of the main advance with a levy (1,000 strong) of Krobos, Krepis, Denkeras, and Sefwis.

As no fighting occurred, it is impossible to say whether the native levies would have displayed better military qualities than they did in 1874; although it is probable that the stiffening of Gold Coast Constabulary had a good effect, judging from Major Baden-Powell's flank march to Bekwai on the night of 3rd January past the Ashanti picket at Essian Kwanta, and from the manner in which the Nkoranzas enrolled themselves under Captain O'Donnell.

But the fact that the two flanking columns did not arrive in time at the point of concentration shows that, as in 1874, the native kings who were watching the course of events prevented, through their false promises and dilatoriness, the accomplishment of the projected plan of campaign, in spite of the ceaseless energy of the European officers, who had to deal with them. And the trouble and delay which Captain Lamb had to undergo before he could induce the King of Denkeras to furnish a portion merely of the men he had first promised, recall to mind the similar difficulties of Captain Butler in Western Akim in the former expedition.

On the other hand, however, the formation of the Baden-Powell levy, and the work it accomplished in pioneering, scouting, and outpost duties give an idea of some of the advantages which may be derived from the use of native auxiliaries on the West Coast of Africa.

This levy was raised and commanded by Major Baden-Powell, 13th Hussars, with Captain Graham, D.S.O., 5th Lancers, as second in command; and there were attached to it at different times, in relief of officers sick, Major Gordon, 15th Hussars, Captain Williams, South Staffordshire Regiment, and Captain Green, Gold Coast Constabulary.

The following was the composition of the levy:—

Date of employment.	Tribe.	No. of companies.	No. of men.	Arms.	Remarks.
17th December, 1895, to 30th January, 1896.	Krobo ..	8	368	Snider.	
17th December, 1895, to 30th January, 1896.	Mumford ..	2	104	Nil ..	Found useless as soldiers, and were chiefly used as carriers and labourers.
19th December, 1895, to 30th January, 1896.	Elmina ..	1	25	Snider.	
4th December, 1895, to 26th January, 1896.	Adansi ..	2	108	Dane.	
5th January, 1896, to 21st January, 1896.	Bekwai ..	2	130	Dane.	
8th January, 1896, to 21st January, 1896.	Abodom ..	1	100	Dane.	
		16	835		
			26*		* Captains.
	Total ..	..	861		

Each tribe was under its own chief, and each company was placed under a captain (with sometimes a second captain), who was held responsible for it in every way.

Only the Krobos, Mumfords, and Elminas, drew pay, which was issued at the following rates:—

				Per diem.	
				s.	d.
King	..	..	..	10	0
Chief	..	..	..	7	6
Captain	..	..	..	2	0
Men	..	..	..	0	9 (including subsistence money),

and the total cost of the levy was 9117.

The principal work performed by it was in pioneering and scouting duties.

In pioneering, in co-operation with the Royal Engineers, the levy cleared the camping grounds from Prahsu onwards, and cut the road clear from Akusirem to Kumassi, bridging many of the smaller streams, cutting through fallen trees, and corduroying swampy places. Besides this it erected forts at Tobiassi, Essiaman Kuma, and Fumsu; cut away the bush and secret paths near the king's palace on arrival in Kumassi; and afterwards destroyed the fetish houses at Bantama.

In scouting and reconnaissance, it was employed day and night on outpost, sending spies continually into Ashanti and Kumassi. It performed the night flank march into Bekwai; covered with flanking columns the final advance on 17th January; and during the occupation of the Ashanti capital it watched the king's palace, and furnished by day and by night picquets and patrols on all the roads leading into the city.

On the return march, moreover, it searched the bush, and held with picquets all the by-roads from Kumassi to Essian Kwanta.

For pioneering work, companies were permanently detailed and equipped as far as possible for certain duties, viz., one company for bridging, another for hut building, one for tree-felling, one for latrine-digging, &c.

At first, progress was slow, as tools available were scarce, and the men had to be taught how to use felling-axes, spades, levers, &c., but in time it was found that the work could be very quickly accomplished.

The scouting duties were principally performed by the Adansis, Bekwais, and Abodoms, who distinguished themselves by their eye for country, and the quickness with which they discovered the presence of an enemy, and conveyed the intelligence to the neighbouring picquets.

Meanwhile the Krobos and Elminas, who were armed with Sniders, were instructed in a few elementary rules of bush tactics and fire discipline; and learnt after some time to work intelligently to simple whistle calls indicating "halt," "advance," "cease fire," &c.; an effort being further made to control the expenditure of ammunition by allowing each man to have only 10 rounds, five of which were kept tied up.

The following system of outposts was usually adopted:—

Each company formed a picquet. During the day it had sentries out on all the paths leading to it. These sentries were concealed in the bush close to the path, and were within reach of recall by a horn sounding at the picquet. Patrols of two or three men also went out for the whole day on every path.

After dark, however, the day sentries and patrols were replaced by small detached posts of half-a-dozen men, who bivouacked on every path, at a distance of about half-a-mile from their picquet.

Major Baden-Powell states that at first the levy was very difficult to deal with, as the men had no idea of discipline or punctuality, but that, once these points, together with the elements of drill, were instilled into them, they became a useful body of men, both for pioneering and outpost work.

The Colonel commanding further endorses this view, drawing attention to the great results produced out of apparent chaos by the untiring energy of a few British officers: and he adds that the fact of the levy being composed of various tribes was in itself a distinct advantage, as a spirit of competition was introduced between them; whilst the men of each tribe knowing a certain portion of the country traversed, there were always available good scouts for each section of the line of advance.

As has already been said, it is impossible to tell how the native levies would have behaved, had hostilities taken place. But there can be no doubt that, the work accomplished by the Baden-Powell levy shows what progress can be made with most unpromising materials.

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Report by Major  
Baden-Powell."Downfall of  
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## APPENDICES.

### APPENDIX No. 1.

PART A.—DETAIL OF THE FORCE.

PART B.—DETAIL OF STAFF, HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS, AND SPECIAL SERVICE OFFICERS.

PART C.—THE COMPOSITION OF THE 2ND BN. WEST YORKSHIRE REGIMENT AND SPECIAL SERVICE CORPS.

## APPENDIX No. 1.

## PART A.—DETAIL OF FORCE EMPLOYED ON THE GOLD COAST DURING THE EXPEDITION.

Detail.	Officers.	Followers.	Warrant officers, non-commissioned officers, and men.	Total of all ranks.	Remarks.
Officer in Chief Command.. ..	1	..	..	} 19	
Staff—					
Assistant Military Secretary .. ..	} 8	..	..		
3 Aides-de-Camp .. ..					
1 Native Aide-de-Camp .. ..					
1 officer, Second in Command .. ..					
1 Staff Officer, A duties .. ..					
1 " " B " .. ..					
2 Colonial Office officials .. ..	..	2*	..		
Special Service officers (exclusive of Special Service Corps)—					
Line of Communications .. ..	4	..	..		
General purposes .. ..	4	..	..		
Royal Artillery .. ..	3†	..	13	16	
Royal Engineers—					
Royal Engineer works .. ..	5‡	..	25	30	
Telegraphists .. ..	2	..	32	34	
Attached for Royal Engineer works	1	..	..	1	
Infantry—					
2nd Bn. West Yorkshire Regiment..	20	..	400	420	
Special Service Corps.. ..	12	..	254	266	
½ Bn. 2nd Bn. West India Regiment	20	..	380	400	
Army Service Corps—					
Transport .. ..	} 13	..	21	} 90	
Supply .. ..			50		
Attached for transport .. ..			6		
Army Medical Staff and Medical Staff Corps—					
On land .. ..	20	..	60	} 112	
On hospital ship .. ..	4	3§	25		
Ordnance Store Department and Corps	4	..	26	30	
Army Pay Department and Corps ..	3	..	4	7	
Army Chaplains on board ship .. ..	2	..	..	2	1 Roman Catholic, 1 Church of England.
Civilian Chaplains .. ..	..	3	..	..	
Constabulary (Hausas)—	132	8	1,290	1,430	
Gold Coast .. ..	9¶	..	500	} 612	
Lagos .. ..	2	..	100		
Attached .. ..	1**	..	..		
				2,042	

\* Private secretary and interpreter.

† 2 officers arrived 13th January, 1896.

‡ 1 officer arrived 13th January, 1896.

§ 3 nursing sisters.

|| 1 Church of England, 1 Roman Catholic, 1 Wesleyan from Sierra Leone and Gold Coast.

¶ The Nkoranza and Denkera detachments are not included.

\*\* Inspector Bain, Royal Irish Constabulary, arrived 13th January, 1896.

## APPENDIX No. 1—continued.

## PART B.—DETAIL OF STAFF, HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS, AND SPECIAL SERVICE OFFICERS.

Appointment.	Rank.	Name.	Corps.	Remarks.
Commanding Expedition .. .. .	Colonel .. .. .	Sir F. Scott, K.C.M.G., C.B. .. .. .	Gold Coast Constabulary.	
Assistant Military Secretary .. .. .	Colonel .. .. .	H.R.H. Prince Henry of Battenberg, K.G.	5th Vol. Bn. Hampshire Regiment.	
Private Secretary .. .. .	.. .. .	G. Haddon Smith, Esq. .. .. .	Colonial Office.	
Interpreter .. .. .	.. .. .	R. Knollys, Esq. .. .. .	Colonial Office.	
Aide-de-Camp .. .. .	Major .. .. .	C. Piggott, <i>D.S.O.</i> .. .. .	21st Hussars.	
„ .. .. .	Captain .. .. .	H. Larymore.. .. .. .	Edinburgh Artillery and Gold Coast Constabulary.	For a time employed on transport duties, and latterly Head-quarter Camp Commandant.
„ .. .. .	Lieutenant .. .. .	H. H. Prince Christian Victor of Schleswig Holstein, G.C.B.	King's Royal Rifle Corps.	
Native Aide-de-Camp .. .. .	Native Officer .. .. .	Dambarnu .. .. .	Gold Coast Constabulary.	
Second in Command .. .. .	Lieut.-Colonel (local Colonel).	F. Kempster, <i>D.S.O.</i> .. .. .	Royal Munster Fusiliers .. .. .	With status of Deputy Adjutant-General.
Assistant Adjutant-General (A) and Chief Staff Officer.	Major (local Lieut.-Colonel).	H. Belfield .. .. .	Royal Munster Fusiliers.	
Assistant Adjutant-General (B) .. .. .	Lieut.-Colonel .. .. .	E. Ward .. .. .	Army Service Corps.	
Commander, Royal Artillery .. .. .	Captain .. .. .	G. Benson .. .. .	Royal Horse Artillery.	
Commanding Royal Engineer .. .. .	Major .. .. .	II. Sinclair .. .. .	Royal Engineers.	
Director of Military Telegraphs .. .. .	Captain .. .. .	R. Curtis .. .. .	Royal Engineers.	
Director of Transport and Supplies .. .. .	Major .. .. .	F. Clayton .. .. .	Army Service Corps.	
Principal Medical Officer .. .. .	Surgeon-Colonel .. .. .	W. Taylor .. .. .	Army Medical Staff.	
Senior Ordnance Store Officer .. .. .	Lieut.-Colonel .. .. .	F. Leggett .. .. .	Ordnance Store Department.	
Chief Paymaster .. .. .	Lieut. - Colonel and Staff Paymaster.	H. Compigné .. .. .	Army Pay Department.	
○ Head-quarter Camp Commandant .. .. .	Major.. .. .	V. Ferguson, .. .. .	Royal Horse Guards.	

APPENDIX No. 1—continued.

Appointment.	Rank.	Name.	Corps.	Remarks.
SPECIAL SERVICE OFFICERS.				
ON LINE OF COMMUNICATIONS.				
Officer Commanding Line of Communications.	Major (local Lieutenant-Colonel).	J. Wolfe-Murray .. .. .	Royal Artillery .. .. .	With status of Assistant Adjutant-General.
Staff Officer.. .. .	Captain .. .. .	E. Blunt .. .. .	Royal Artillery .. .. .	Afterwards Acting Commander Royal Artillery.
Staff Officer.. .. .	Lieutenant .. .. .	W. Hardyman .. .. .	2nd Bn. West India Regiment .. .. .	Temporarily employed as such during absence of Captain Blunt.
Commandant, Advanced Depot .. .. .	Major .. .. .	J. Gordon .. .. .	15th Hussars .. .. .	For a time with native levy.
„ Base, .. .. .	Captain .. .. .	A. Montanaro .. .. .	Royal Artillery.	
GENERAL PURPOSES.				
Commandant, Native Levy .. .. .	Major .. .. .	R. Baden-Powell .. .. .	13th Hussars.	
Second in Command of Native Levy .. .. .	Captain .. .. .	H. Graham, <i>D.S.O.</i> .. .. .	5th Lancers.	
Assistant Provost-Marshal .. .. .	Captain .. .. .	G. Williams .. .. .	South Staffordshire Regiment .. .. .	For a time with native levy.
SPECIAL SERVICE CORPS.				
Commandant .. .. .	Lieut.-Colonel .. .. .	Hon. F. Stopford .. .. .	.. .. .	With status of Assistant Adjutant-General.
Section Commander and 2nd in Command .. .. .	Major.. .. .	C. Barter .. .. .	Yorkshire Light Infantry. .. .. .	
Section Commander .. .. .	Major.. .. .	J. Marshall .. .. .	Royal Irish Fusiliers.	
„ .. .. .	Major.. .. .	H. Northcott .. .. .	Leinster Regiment.	
Adjutant .. .. .	Major.. .. .	B. Hamilton .. .. .	East Yorkshire Regiment.	
	Captain .. .. .	R. Reade .. .. .	Shropshire Light Infantry.	
	Captain .. .. .	L. Drummond .. .. .	Scots Guards.	
	Captain .. .. .	W. Kays .. .. .	King's Royal Rifle Corps.	
Section Commanders .. .. .	Captain .. .. .	A. Fuller Acland Hood .. .. .	Rifle Brigade.	
	Captain .. .. .	W. Sitwell .. .. .	Northumberland Fusiliers.	
	Lieutenant .. .. .	E. Wood .. .. .	Devonshire Regiment.	
	Lieutenant .. .. .	Hon. E. Hood .. .. .	Grenadier Guards.	

PART C.—THE COMPOSITION OF THE 2ND BN. WEST YORKSHIRE REGIMENT AND SPECIAL SERVICE CORPS.

2ND BN. WEST YORKSHIRE REGIMENT.

Of the 400 rank and file who composed the 2nd Bn. West Yorkshire Regiment, 392 had been selected from the men who had come with the battalion (480 strong) from Aden, and fulfilled the following qualifications:—

- |   |                         |
|---|-------------------------|
| 1. Passed medically fit for service on the Gold Coast.  | 120                     |
| 2. Were not time-expired men.   | Africa                  |
| 3. In the case of short service men, their 8 years with the colours would not expire on or before 31st March, 1896. | 453, 486,<br>502, & 506 |

The remaining 8 men, were privates of not less than 5 years' service taken from the 1st Bn. West Yorkshire Regiment at Gibraltar.

The battalion was formed into 4 double companies, each consisting of 4 officers and 100 rank and file.

SPECIAL SERVICE CORPS.

The sections composing this corps were drawn from different battalions, stationed in the United Kingdom, no men being selected who did not fulfil the following qualifications:—

1. Not under 5 years' service.
2. Not less than 24 years of age.
3. Good marchers.
4. Steady men.
5. As good shots as possible.
6. Not predisposed to fever.

Proceedings  
Confidential  
Mobilization  
Committee,  
15th November,  
1895.

The corps was organized as under—

		Officers.	Serjeants.	Buglers.	Corporals.	Privates.	Corps.
Commandant .. ..		1	..	..	..	..	
Adjutant .. ..		1	..	..	..	..	East Yorkshire Regiment.
Serjeant-major .. ..		..	1	..	..	..	Royal Lancaster Regiment.
Quarter-master-serjeant..		..	1	..	..	..	Royal Berkshire Regiment.
Orderly-room-serjeant ..		..	1	..	..	..	Norfolk Regiment.
Serjeant cook .. ..		..	1	..	..	..	Aldershot School of Cookery.
Company.	Section.						
"A"	1	1	1	..	1	15	2nd Bn. Grenadier Guards.
	2	..	..	..	2	14	2nd Bn. Coldstream Guards.
"B"	3	1	1	..	1	15	1st Bn. Scots Guards.
	4	1	1	..	2	22	1st Bn. Northumberland Fusiliers.
"C"	5	1	1	..	2	22	2nd Bn. Royal Irish Fusiliers.
	6	1	1	..	2	22	1st Bn. Yorkshire Light Infantry.
"D"	7	1	1	..	2	22	2nd Bn. Shropshire Light Infantry.
	8	1	1	..	2	22	2nd Bn. Devonshire Regiment.
"E"	9	1	1	1	2	21	1st Bn. Leinster Regiment.
	10	1	1	1	2	21	3rd Bn. King's Royal Rifle Corps. 2nd Bn. Rifle Brigade.
		12	14	2	20	218	
		254					

The Colonel commanding observes that the organization of this corps, and the proportion of officers to men in it, were well adapted to the requirements of West African bush-fighting, and he further draws attention to the following points:—

076

4347

In the interior organization of the Special Service Corps, regimental designations were dropped, each detachment being merely known as a section of a certain company; and, by this means, it was intended to arrange that if one officer of a company became ineffective, the other should take command of the whole company.

All duties were detailed by companies, the men of a section being always under their own officers and non-commissioned officers, whilst each section commander was directly responsible for his section to the commanding officer. Further, all vacancies among non-commissioned officers were filled by promotion from the section not from the company.

It has been suggested that, in order to replace casualties, there should have been 3 officers per company, viz., 1 major to command, and 1 captain or subaltern to command each section; and, further, a proposal has been put forward that each company should have consisted of 50 men and 3 officers from one regiment.

With reference to the first suggestion, the Colonel commanding considers it to be a good one, although the organization adopted did obviate to a certain extent the necessity for such a large increase of officers; but, with regard to the second, he is of opinion that such a plan would make it harder for the corps to amalgamate, and might be productive of regimental cliques.

#### $\frac{1}{2}$ BATTALION 2ND BN. WEST INDIA REGIMENT.

There is nothing in the organization or selection of the 4 companies composing this unit, to call for special notice.

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## APPENDIX No. 2.

## ITINERARY FROM CAPE COAST TO KUMASSI.

	Distance in miles.		Height in feet.		Remarks.
	Intermediate.	Total.	Intermediate.	Total above sea level.	
From Cape Coast Castle.—					
Jaykumba Camp. . . . .	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	+ 110	110	
Akroful Camp . . . . .	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	+ 100	210	
Dunkwa Camp . . . . .	6	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	+ 120	330	
Mansu Camp . . . . .	15	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	+ 50	380	
Suta Camp . . . . .	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	45	+ 150	530	
Yankumassi Assin Camp	11	56	+ 100	630	
Prahsu Camp . . . . .	15	71	— 200	430	Prah river.
Tobiassi Camp . . . . .	7	78	+ 120	550	
Essiaman Kuma Camp . .	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	+ 130	680	
Fumsu Camp . . . . .	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	89 $\frac{1}{4}$	— 110	570	Fum river.
Brafu Edru Camp . . . .	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	101	+ 230	800	
Moins Hills, top of . . .	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	104 $\frac{1}{4}$	+ 515	1,315	
Kwisa Camp . . . . .	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{3}{4}$	— 435	880	
Essian Kwanta . . . . .	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	114	— 230	650	Small streams.
Amoaful . . . . .	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	121 $\frac{3}{4}$	+ 20	670	
Esumeja . . . . .	4	125 $\frac{3}{4}$	± 0	670	Suberri river.
Edunku . . . . .	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	130	+ 170	840	
Adra River . . . . .	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	135 $\frac{3}{4}$	— 240	600	Adra river.
Kumassi . . . . .	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	145	+ 315	915	

N.B.—The distances between Cape Coast and Prahsu are marked by mile posts on the road.

The distances shown north of the Prah have been extracted from the Précis of information about the Gold Coast, 1887, page 185.

The heights shown were taken with a pocket aneroid during the expedition.

**APPENDIX No. 3.**

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TABLE A.—SUPPLIES SENT OUT BY THE WAR OFFICE; A  
ROUGH SPECIFICATION OF THEM, AND A LIST  
OF THE SHIPS IN WHICH THEY WERE CARRIED,  
WITH DATES OF SAILING.

TABLE B.—SUPPLIES SENT OUT BY THE COLONIAL OFFICE  
BY MAIL STEAMERS DURING NOVEMBER AND  
DECEMBER, 1895, AND THE FIRST WEEK IN  
JANUARY, 1896.

## APPENDIX

TABLE A.—SUPPLIES SHIPPED FROM ENGLAND TO THE GOLD COAST  
OF MEDICAL STORES

Date of sailing.	Ship.	Preserved meat.	Biscuits.	Macaonchie rations.	Tea.	Vegetables, compressed.	Sugar.	Cocon paste.	Pepper.	Pre-
										Potatoes.
		lb.	lb.	No.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
16th November, 1895.	"Angola" ..	50,010	50,000	..	330	630	5,000	..	25	..
23rd November, 1895.	"Bathurst"	45,840	78,150	5,000	720	..	..	1,148	28	..
30th November, 1895.	"Loanda" ..	30,576	67,896	4,999	1,693½	1,300	5,530	1,391	37½	6,000
4th December, 1895.	"Manila" ..	42,000	63,013	..	1,320	2,625	7,880	..	84	..
23rd December, 1895.	"Dahomey"	..	..	..	960	2,740	5,640	..	56	..
1st January, 1896.	"Batanga"	42,006	63,005	..	..	..	9,000	..	..	..
10th January, 1896.	"Axim" ..	..	..	..	1,408	2,300	..	..	154	..
Total supplies sent out ..		210,432	322,064	9,999	6,431½	10,095	33,030	2,539	384½	6,000
Returned to England ..	..	84	95	36	2,408½	2,850	5,484	25	238½	1,880
Returned to Sierra Leone ..	..	5,712	..	..	..	890	..	335	..	..
Sold in Gold Coast Colony ..	..	59,000	95,000	..	1,250	2,600	12,000	..	120	4,000
Balance expended during expedition.		145,636	226,969	9,963	2,773½	3,755	15,566	2,179	26½	170

No. 3.

FOR THE ASHANTI EXPEDITION BY THE WAR OFFICE (EXCLUSIVE  
ON "COROMANDEL").

served vegetables.		Timmed vegetables.	Chocolate.	Salt.	Lime juice.	Rum.	Flour.	Soap.	Matches.	Tobacco.	Rice.	Alum.
Onions.	Carrots.											
lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	gals.	gals.	lb.	lb.	boxes.	lb.	lb.	lb.
..	..	..	..	1,200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	3,495	800	2,000	504	20,120	2,013	1,000	2,000	5,000	400
5,000	1,000	1,129	..	757½	6,500	346	9,930	2,088	600	2,000	5,800	200
..	..	..	2,600	1,320	2,960	204	..	..	1,600	480	4,200	..
..	..	..	2,000	960	..	..	..	..	..	40	..	..
..	..	..	2,800	1,400	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	200	..	1,400	1,728	1,400	5,600	..
5,000	1,000	1,129	10,895	6,437½	11,460	1,254	30,050	5,501	4,928	5,920	20,600	600
60	..	18	1,783	998½	20	195	100	1,476	1,732	1,471½	5,770	50
2,100	1,000	481	225	..	..	502½	..	..	..	..	..	..
2,300	..	..	5,000	1,800	..	100	5,000	..	..	2,500	..	275
540	..	630	3,887	3,639	11,440	456½	24,950	4,025	3,196	1,948½	14,830	275

## APPENDIX No. 3

Date of sailing.	Ship.	Emergency rations, Government.	Emergency rations, bovnil.	Bovril cartridges.	Portable pea soup rations.	Maat.	Hops.	Royal yeast cake.	Dunn's baking powder.	Candles.		Carbolic acid powder.	Mustard.
										Stearine.	Magazine.		
16th November, 1895.	"Angola" ..	No.	No.	No.	No.	lb.	lb.	cakes.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
23rd November, 1895.	"Bathurst"	506	..	..	..	120	..	2,010	..	216	255	4,000	..
30th November, 1895.	"Loanda" ..	690	997	998	2,879	80	30	2,010	96	750	255	2,000	37½
4th December, 1895.	"Manila" ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	290	..	..	..	..	..
23rd December, 1895.	"Dahomey"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1st January, 1896.	"Batanga"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10th January, 1896.	"Axim" ..	1,012	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	216	102	1,000	..
	Total supplies sent out ..	2,208	997	998	2,879	200	30	4,310	96	1,182	612	7,000	37½
	Returned to England..	1,058	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	241	127½	1,040	¼
	Returned to Sierra Leone	..	..	..	..	..	30	980	..	..	..	..	..
	Sold in Gold Coast Colony	..	..	..	..	200	..	..	..	..	..	2,300	..
	Balance expended during expedition.	1,150	997	998	2,879	..	..	3,330	96	941	484½	3,660	37¼

—continued.

Brandy.	Whiskey.	Port wine.	Champagne.	Arrowroot.	Cornflour.	Pearl barley.	Sago.	Calf's foot jelly.	Oatmeal.	Bovril (4-oz. tins).	Extract of meat (4-lb. tins)	Solidified soup.	Preserved roast fowl (1-lb. tins.)	Coffee, compressed.
botts.	botts.	botts.	pints.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	pints.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
48	48	96	120	120	126	210	120	120	90	112	126	28	240	..
558	558	392	280	187½	84	247½	150	230	120	131	384	132	120	75
..	..	216	..	..	87	..	..	49	..	131	..	..	39	16
96	96	96	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	120	..	..	..
200	200	480	110	120	126	210	120	200	90	100	105	..	240	..
902	902	1,280	510	427½	423	667½	390	599	300	474	735	160	639	91
302	291	297	111	150¼	168	270¼	150	220	120	111	128	33	260	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	210	..	..	..
200	288	512	..	78	200	108	120	90	..	36	210	120	..	..
400	323	471	399	199¼	55	289¼	120	289	180	327	187	7	379	91

## APPENDIX No. 3

Date of sailing.	Ship.	Condensed milk.		Brand's compressed pea soup.	Knives, tin opening.	Medical comfort cases.	Cases.	Canisters.	Bags.		Jars.	Kegs.	
		Sweetened.	Unsweetened.						Canvas.	Waterproof.			
		lb.	tins.	tins.	lb.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
16th November, 1895.	"Angola" ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,853	38	155	155	..	..
23rd November, 1895.	"Bathurst" ..	112	3,000	2,010	120	115	..	5,484	158	1,404	398	200	257
30th November, 1895.	"Loanda" ..	346	2,550	1,950	155	277	150	5,545	233	1,340	340	996	..
4th December, 1895.	"Manila" ..	..	..	..	32	175	..	4,388	144	335	335	500	..
23rd December, 1895.	"Dahomey" ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	290	80	165	165	..	..
1st January, 1896.	"Batanga" ..	..	..	..	..	74	..	4,161	..	260	260	..	..
10th January, 1896.	"Axim" ..	..	3,000	2,010	..	..	..	684	221	165	165	200	..
Total supplies sent out ..		458	8,550	5,970	307	641	150	23,405	874	3,824	1,818	1,896	257
Returned to England ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	1,029	87	334	325	204	2
Returned to Sierra Leone ..		..	..	..	..	..	58	442	..	941	..	..	..
Sold in Gold Coast Colony ..		..	..	2,700	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Balance expended during expedition.		458	8,550	3,270	287	641	92	21,934	787	2,549	1,493	1,692	255

—continued.

Casks.	Loads.	Measurement.		Weight.				Reference authority.	Rough specification of supplies shipped.
No.	No.	tons	ft. in.	tons	cwt.	qr.	lb.		
..	3,008	121	27 9	73	2	1	25	53 Africa 1834	60 days' rations for 1,400 European troops.
77	6,919	224	0 5	130	16	0	26		20 days' rations for 500 (Hausa) Constabulary.
..	7,071	223	35 1	121	16	1	5	1851	20 days' rations for 3,000 carriers.
..	5,223	165	37 10	92	1	0	6		30,000 hospital diets.
..	455	15	9 8	8	1	1	13	1864	30 days' rations for 1,400 European troops.
..	4,421	145	7 6	81	12	0	27	1865	30,000 groceries.
..	1,024	31	3 6	18	1	0	8		30 days' rations for 1,400 European troops.
77	28,121	927	1 9	525	10	2	26		30,000 hospital diets.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		

APPENDIX No. 3—*continued.*

TABLE B.—SUPPLIES SHIPPED FROM ENGLAND BY THE CROWN AGENTS OF THE GOLD COAST COLONY, FOR THE EXPEDITION.

Provisions, chiefly for the carriers.				Stimulants.			Medical comforts.							
India preserved beef.	Boiled beef.	Biscuit.	Ballam rice.	Brandy.	Port.	Champagne.	Bovril.	Brand's essence.			Benger's food.	Swiss milk.	Quinine sulphate.	Drugs, &c.
								Beef.	Chicken.	Mutton.				
lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	botts.	botts.	pints.	tins.	tins.	tins.	tins.	tins.	tins.	lb.	
15,200	3,600	75,008	150,228	276	372	552	120	148	100	100	124	192	10	Various.

## APPENDIX No. 4.

SIZE, NETT, AND GROSS WEIGHTS OF THE VARIOUS PACKAGES  
OF SUPPLIES.

Article.	Package.	Cubical measurement.		Total weight.		Remarks.
				Nett.	Gross.	
		ft.	in.	lb.	lb.	
Preserved meat .. ..	case	1	5	36	56	} A tin opener in every 10th case, which was marked with a black cross.
" .. ..	"	1	2	30	48	
" .. ..	"	1	0	24	41	
" .. ..	"	1	1	24	39	
Biscuit .. ..	"	2	2	40	61	
" .. ..	"	1	7	29	45	
" .. ..	"	1	7	28	45	
" .. ..	"	1	7	27	45	
" .. ..	"	1	7	27	42	
Maconochie rations ..	"	1	0	18	40	
Tea .. ..	"	2	7	30	56	
" .. ..	"	1	11	24	45	
Vegetables, compressed ..	"	1	4	35	53	
" .. ..	"	1	2	25	40	
" .. ..	"	1	7	25	40	
" .. .. dried .. ..	"	2	4	22	40	
" .. ..	"	1	4	20	34	
Sugar .. ..	bag	1	10	40	43	With waterproof bag in addition.
Cocoa paste .. ..	case	1	3	28	45	} In 4-lb. tins.
" .. ..	"	1	1	24	40	
Pepper .. ..	"	1	10	25	48	In 1-lb. tins.
Preserved vegetables—						
Potatoes .. ..	"	2	4	various	40	
Onions .. ..	"	1	4	"	36	
Carrots .. ..	"	1	4	"	34	
Vegetables, tinned .. ..	"	1	0	"	36	
Chocolate .. ..	"	0	8	25	32	
Salt .. ..	bag	0	11	40	43	With waterproof bag in addition.
Lime juice .. ..	jar	0	8	10	19	
Rum .. ..	keg	0	5	various	20	
" .. ..	cask	0	7	"	25	
" .. ..	jar	0	8	10	19	
Flour .. ..	bag	1	5	40	43	With double-canvas bag.
" .. ..	case	1	2	30	42	
Soap .. ..	"	1	1	33	44	12 bars in a case.
Matches .. ..	"	2	2	500 boxes in a case.	36	In tin-lined biscuit boxes.
Tobacco .. ..	"	1	4	40	60	
Rice .. ..	bag	1	1	40	43	With waterproof bag in addition.
Alum .. ..	case	1	0	25	35	
Emergency rations—						
Government .. ..	"	1	1	46 tins	45	
Bovril .. ..	"	1	1	36 tins	38	
Bovril cartridges .. ..	"	1	5	72 in a case.	45	
Portable pea-soup rations ..	"	1	2	240 in a case.	43	
Malt .. ..	"	1	9	30	50	
" .. ..	"	1	9	20	40	
Hops .. ..	"	2	8	10	36	
Royal yeast cakes .. ..	"	1	7	670 cakes in a case.	45	

## APPENDIX No. 4—continued.

Article.	Package.	Cubical measurement.	Total weight.		Remarks.
			Nett.	Gross.	
		ft. in.	lb.	lb.	
Dunn's baking powder ..	case	1 6	24	40	
Candles, stearine ..	"	1 7	25½	39	
" magazine ..	"	1 3	24	38	
Carbolic acid powder ..	bag	1 0	40	44	With waterproof bag outside.
Brandy .. ..	case	1 7	8 bottles in a case.	43	
Whiskey .. ..	"	1 7	"	43	
Port wine .. ..	"	1 7	"	45	
Champagne .. ..	"	1 6	10 pints in a case.	40	
Arrowroot .. ..	"	1 2	30	45	
Cornflour .. ..	"	1 2	21	40	
Pearl barley .. ..	"	1 2	30	45	
Sago .. ..	"	1 2	30	45	
Calf's foot jelly ..	"	1 6	10 bottles in a case.	40	
Oatmeal .. ..	"	1 2	30	45	
Bovril .. ..	"	1 1	14	43	4-oz. tins.
Extract of meat ..	"	1 1	18	41	
Solidified soup ..	"	1 6	28	45	4-oz. packets.
Preserved roast fowl ..	"	1 2	20	36	
Coffee, compressed ..	"	1 1	16	35	
Pea soup .. ..	"	1 1	16	33	
Condensed milk, sweetened ..	"	1 1	30	45	
" unsweetened ..	"	1 1	30	45	
Tin-opening knives ..	"	1 1	..	45	
Medical comfort case ..	"	1 9	..	50	

**APPENDIX No. 5.**

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TABLE A.—ORDNANCE STORES AND EQUIPMENT SENT OUT  
BY THE WAR OFFICE.

TABLE B.—STORES SENT OUT BY THE COLONIAL OFFICE.

APPENDIX No. 5.

TABLE A.—ORDNANCE STORES AND EQUIPMENT SENT OUT BY THE WAR OFFICE.

N B—In this list are included—

Martini-Henry carbines, sword-bayonets, and accoutrements for 2nd Bn. West Yorkshire Regiment,  $\frac{1}{2}$  Bn. 2nd Bn. West India Regiment, company Lagos Constabulary.  
Pannikins,  $\frac{1}{2}$ -pint, tin, with spring clip and handle for 2nd Bn. West Yorkshire Regiment,  $\frac{1}{2}$  Bn. 2nd Bn. West India Regiment.  
Filters, portable, for 2nd Bn. West Yorkshire Regiment.

Articles.	For establishment of Ordnance Store depot (including stores for use of armourers).	For general camp equipment of the force.	For Royal Engineers, general field service.	For Royal Engineers, telegraph equipment.	Equipment of hospital at Prabsu (60 beds).	Equipment of hospital at Cape Coast (70 beds).	For hospital ship for 150 beds.	For transport of sick.	For Army Service Corps supply purposes.	To Sierra Leone for West India Regiment.	Requisition of Colonial Office.	Small-arm ammunition.	For West Yorkshire Regiment.
SECTION I.													
<i>Weedon Store Charge.</i>													
SMALL-ARMS.													
Bottles, oil, Martini-Lee-Metford rifle .. .. .	300	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	..	..
Carbines, Martini-Henry, Artillery, Mark II. .. .	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	400	100	..	400
Cutlasses, naval, and scabbards.. .. .	..	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Guards, hand, leather, carbine .. .. .	800	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	400
Jags, Martini-Henry, brass .. .. .	350	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	400	100	..	400
Sword-bayonets.. { Elcho pattern .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	300	..	..	400
{ Martini-Henry carbine, Mark II. .. .	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	100	..	..
Scabbards, sword-bayonet.. { Elcho pattern .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	300	..	..	400
{ Martini-Henry rifle, converted .. .. .	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	100	..	..
Strikers .. .. .	400	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	..	..	..
Mainsprings .. .. .	200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	..	..	..
Reflectors, steel .. .. .	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	..	..	..

Protectors, front sight, Martini-Heary carbine, Battery "C"	350	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	400	100	..	400
Implements, action .. .. .	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	..	..	..
Pistols .. { Webley, Mark II. .. .. .	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
{ rods, cleaning, land service .. .. .	70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forges, armourers', complete .. .. .	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

*Woolwich Store Charge, No. 1.*

ACCOUTREMENTS.

Bags, ammunition, canvas .. .. .	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bottles .. { water, enamelled .. .. .	250	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	400	..	..	400
{ zinc, oil .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	400	..	..	400
Cases, brown, pistol, land service .. .. .	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Frogs, buff, sword- { pattern, 1882 .. .. .	90	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
bayonet, general { converted, to take Elcho scabbard .. .. .	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	300	..	..	400
service, .. { to take converted Sniders sword- .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	..	..	..
bayonet .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lanyards, pistol .. .. .	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pouches, ammunition, brown, pistol, infantry, Mark II. .. .. .	70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Slings, carbine, buff, artillery .. .. .	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	400	..	..	100
Straps, black, water-bottle, buff .. .. .	150	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	400	..	..	400
Valise equipment, pattern { belts, waist, general service .. .. .	150	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1882, buff .. { pouches, ammunition .. .. .	300	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.. .. { straps { greatcoat and mess-tin .. .. .	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
supporting .. .. .	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

SECTION II.

*Woolwich Store Charge, No. 2.*

CAMP EQUIPMENT.

Axes .. { felling, curved helve .. .. .	100	100	30	4	3	..	..	..	15	..	200	..	..
hand, 2-lb. .. .. .	200	200	50	..	2	..	..	..	6	..	800	..	..
helves .. { 16-in. .. .. .	200	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
{ 36-in. .. .. .	200	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	30	..	..	..	..



APPENDIX No. 5—continued.

Articles.	For establishment of Ordnance Store depot (including stores for use of armourers)	For general camp equipment of the force.	For Royal Engineers, general field service.	For Royal Engineers, telegraph equipment.	Equipment of hospital at Prahau (60 beds).	Equipment of hospital at Cape Coast (70 beds).	For hospital ship for 150 beds.	For transport of sick.	For Army Service Corps supply purposes.	To Sierra Leone for West India Regiment.	Requisition of Colonial Office.	Small-arm ammunition.	For West Yorkshire Regiment.
SECTION II.—continued.													
Woolwich Store Charge, No. 2—continued.													
Camp Equipment—continued.													
Bags ..	{ letter, field .. .. .	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
	{ sand .. { common .. .. .	2,000	200	1,500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	{ .. { tarred .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Boxes ..	{ candle, field service .. .. .	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	{ stationery, field .. .. .	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..
Buckets, water, general service	{ canvas .. .. .	..	250	..	7	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	{ leather .. .. .	100	250	10	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chairs, camp .. .. .	.. .. .	..	4	..	..	..	35	..	2	..	..	..	..
Cradles	{ camp kettle .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..
	{ pail .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
	.. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..
Flags, distinguishing	{ Army Service Corps .. .. .	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	{ brigade, general officer .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	{ line of communications .. .. .	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	{ Ordnance Store .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	{ post office .. .. .	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	{ telegraph .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	{ cross-bars .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	{ poles, short .. .. .	..	7	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	.. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Flags, union, 6-ft. by 4-ft.	.. .. .	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hooks ..	{ bill .. .. .	200	250	50	8	2	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
	{ reaping { large .. .. .	..	200	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	{ .. { small .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(880)

Kettles, camp, oval, 12-quart	100	300	..	..	7	5	..	..	9	..	..	..	..
Knives, gabion	..	..	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lanterns, tent..	{ distinguishing { red.. { white { folding { glasses	12	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		24	2	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
		30	100	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
		50	..	..	..	..	150	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mallets, heel peg..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Mauls, general service, III.	12	20	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Ovens, Aldershot pattern, Mark II., complete..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	
Posts, pickets	{ 5-ft. { 2½-ft.	20	..	120	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Pumps, tripod	{ complete { brackets, spare { valves { bolts and nuts { discs, india rubber	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		60	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sheets, ground, waterproof, Mark III..	250	1,500	..	..	60	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Stools, camp	4	14	..	..	2	26	15	..	14	..	..	..	
Tables, camp	4	14	..	..	1	3	..	..	8	..	..	..	
Tapes, tracing	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Tents	{ circular { double, linen { single	..	40	..	..	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	
		..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	
	{ complete { d'Abri { marquee { hospital { store	..	800	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..
		2	4	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	..	300	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	..	2,000	..	2,700	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
..	224	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Tanks, aluminium, 30-gallon	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Troughs, water canvas, field service, 48-gallon	..	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	

## TOOLS FOR INTRENCHING.

Axes, pick, heads	{ 6½-lb. { 5-lb. { 2¾-lb.	50	150	..	..	8	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		25	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..

APPENDIX No. 5—continued.

Articles.	For establishment of Ordnance Store dépôt (including stores for use of armourers).	For general camp equipment of the force.	For Royal Engineers, general field service.	For Royal Engineers, telegraph equipment.	Equipment of hospital at Prahsu (60 beds).	Equipment of hospital at Cape Coast (70 beds).	For hospital ship for 150 beds.	For transport of sick.	For Army Service Corps supply purposes.	To Sierra Leone for West India Regiment.	Requisition of Colonial Office.	Small-arm ammunition.	For West Yorkshire Regiment.
SECTION II.—continued.													
Woolwich Store Charge, No. 2—continued.													
Tools for Intrenching—continued.													
Axes, pick	helves { 34½-in. .. .. .	100	100	8	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	{ 29-in. .. .. .	200	..	30	2	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..
	intrenching .. .. .	..	..	50	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..
Barrows, hand, single .. .. .	.. .. .	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
Bars, crow, 4-ft. 6-in. .. .. .	.. .. .	2	10	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shovels { light, cast-steel .. .. .	.. .. .	100	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	{ universal .. .. .	100	100	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spades, new pattern .. .. .	.. .. .	100	150	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	500	..	..
Shovels { helves, { 32¾-in. .. .. .	.. .. .	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..
	{ 26-in. .. .. .	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	rivets .. .. .	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MINERS' TOOLS AND STORES.													
Wedges, sawyers', steel, 8-in. .. .. .	.. .. .	12	..	6	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..
Wire, iron, galvanized, No. 14 .. .. .	.. .. .	50	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Woolwich Store Charge, No. 3.

FIELD HOSPITAL EQUIPMENT.

Bars, cooking .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Basins, enamelled {	14-in. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	7½-in. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	6-in. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	140	160	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bottles, water {	glass .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	toilet, with small	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Candlesticks, enamelled ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cases, cylinder, charcoal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chairs, officers' {	easy, wood .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	hospital pattern	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cups, canteen {	drinking, 1-pint	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	60	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	egg, enamelled ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	spitting, enamelled	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Curtains, mosquito .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cylinders, charcoal .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dishes, butter .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Feeders, pewter .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Flags, distinguishing, hospital	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Flannel, white .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	yds.	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forks, dinner, electro-plate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Frames, mosquito curtain	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Glasses, wine .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jugs, enamelled {	2-quart .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	field hospital {	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kettles, cooking, nests of 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Knives, dinner, white-handled	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ladles {	cooks', field hospital	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	soup .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	hand, small .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lamps {	operating, field hospital, new pattern	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	chimneys .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lanterns {	field hospital .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	glasses .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lines, clothes, hospital, 80 yards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mattresses, operating table	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Napkins, table .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

APPENDIX No. 5—continued.

Articles.	For establishment of Ordnance Store depot (including stores for use of armourers).	For general camp equipment of the force.	For Royal Engineers, general field service.	For Royal Engineers, telegraph equipment.	Equipment of hospital at Prahsu (60 beds).	Equipment of hospital at Cape Coast (70 beds).	For hospital ship for 150 beds.	For transport of sick.	For Army Service Corps supply purposes.	To Sierra Leone for West India Regiment.	Requisition of Colonial Office.	Small-arm ammunition.	For West Yorkshire Regiment.
SECTION II.—continued.													
Woolwich Store Charge, No. 3—continued.													
Field Hospital Equipment—continued.													
Panniers	{ canteen, filled, special .. .. .	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	{ wicker .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pannikins	{ pint, enamelled .. .. .	40	..	..	..	80	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
	{ ½-pint, tin, with spring clip and handle .. .. .	..	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	400	..	..	..
Pans	{ bed, zinc .. .. .	8	..	..	4	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	{ frying, 9-in., enamelled .. .. .	2	..	..	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plates, dinner, enamelled	.. .. .	50	..	..	60	160	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pots	{ chamber, enamelled .. .. .	4	..	..	4	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	{ tea, enamelled .. .. .	1	..	..	1	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saucepans, field hospital, nest of 8	.. .. . nests	1	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spoons, electro-plate	{ dessert .. .. .	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	{ egg .. .. .	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	{ tea .. .. .	3	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stands, cruet	.. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stools, close, field hospital, nest of 6	.. .. . nests	1	..	..	1	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stoves	{ oil, Rippingille's { No. 90 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	{ Congo service .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stretchers, ambulance	.. .. .	20	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tables, operating, folding	.. .. .	1	..	..	60	80	..	50	..	..	..	..	..
	.. .. .	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(OSS)	Tongs, sugar	.. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Tow, carbolized	.. .. .	lb.	20	..	..	..	..	15	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Trays, soap, enamelled	.. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Tureens, soup	.. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Warmers, food, spirit lamp	.. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Wagons	{ field hospital, store, tins, lamp cotton	.. .. .	1	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		{ pharmacy { boxes, matches	.. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		{ cans, oil { 9-pint	.. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		{ 5½-pint	.. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Woolwich Store Charge, No. 6.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

	Leather for repairs, brown	.. .. .	lb.	10	..	5	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Thread, whited-brown	.. .. .	..	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

SECTION III.

Woolwich Store Charge, No. 7.

TOOLS, ARTIFICERS' AND LABOURERS.

		3, A (carpenters', general service) ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		4, A (carpenters', plain, general service).	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Chests, tool, filled, No.	6, C (coopers', Royal Engineers) ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		11 { A (smiths', general service) ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		{ C (smiths', Royal Engineers) ..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		12, A (tinman's, general service) ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		13, A (painters', general service) ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Adzes, carpenters', 16-in.	.. .. .	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Aprons, basil, brown	.. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Augers	{ screw, bull-nosed, 2-in.	.. .. .	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			shell { 1¼-in.	.. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		{ ¾-in.		.. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		{ ½-in.		.. .. .	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..





APPENDIX No. 5—continued.

Articles.	For establishment of Ordnance Store dépôt (including stores for use of armourers).	For general camp equipment of the force.	For Royal Engineers, general field service.	For Royal Engineers, telegraph equipment.	Equipment of hospital at Prahisu (60 beds).	Equipment of hospital at Cape Coast (70 beds).	For hospital ship for 150 beds.	For transport of sick.	For Army Service Corps supply purposes.	To Sierra Leone for West India Regiment.	Requisition of Colonial Office.	Small-arm ammunition.	For West Yorkshire Regiment.
SECTION III.—continued.													
<i>Woolwich Store Charge, No. 8—continued.</i>													
Sets, saw, cross-cut .. .. .	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
Spanners, McMahon's, 15-in. .. .. .	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spikes, marline, iron, 10-in. .. .. .	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stones, oil, carpenters' .. .. .	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thimbles, tailors' .. .. .	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vices, standing, 36-lb. .. .. .	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
SECTION IV.													
<i>Woolwich Store Charge, No. 10.</i>													
IRON AND NAILS (Part I.)—METALS.													
Iron, wrought, 1 C (of sorts) .. .. . cwt.	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Solder, tinman's .. .. . lb.	56	..	..	90	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tin, sheet, single, 14-in. and 10-in., sheets .. .. .	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Woolwich Store Charge, No. 10.</i>													
IRON AND NAILS (Part II.)—IRONMONGERY, ORDNANCE TOOLS, &c.													
Anvils, ½-cwt. .. .. .	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Blocks, anvil, ½-cwt. .. .. .	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(088)	Covers, sail-cloth, assorted	.. .. .	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	..	..	..	..			
	Forges, packsaddle, Mark III., complete	.. .. .	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
	Nails, assorted	.. .. . cwt.	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
	Nails, steel	brad	.. {	cut, fine, No. 3	.. .. . lb.	7	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
				wrought, No. 26	.. .. .	7	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
		clasp	.. {	cut, No. 63	.. .. .	14	..	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
				wrought, fine, No. 71	.. .. .	15	..	28	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
				wrought, fine, No. 72	.. .. .	14	..	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				clout, wrought, countersink	.. .. .	14	..	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		head, strong	.. {	No. 103	.. .. .	14	..	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
				No. 105	.. .. .	28	..	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
				No. 106	.. .. .	28	..	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				No. 108	.. .. .	112	..	..	351	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	rose-head, wrought, No. 128	.. {	.. .. .	.. .. .	28	..	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
			No. 183	.. .. .	28	..	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
No. 185			.. .. .	28	..	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
spike	.. {	No. 187	.. .. .	84	..	56	149	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
		tacks, Flemish, black, No. 192	.. .. .	..	..	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Screws, iron, flat-head	.. {	assorted	.. .. . gross	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
		1½-in., gauge No. 11	.. .. . doz.	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Tarpaulins, assorted	.. .. .	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	150	..	..	..	..			

Woolwich Store Charge, No. 11.

OIL, PAINT, AND CHEMICALS.

Dubbin (in 25-lb. tins)	.. .. . lb.	250	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Glue, marine	.. .. . "	3	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oil	for instruments	.. .. . pints	.. .. .	8	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			colza	.. .. . gallons	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Rangoon	.. .. . "	48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12½	..	..	..	..
	rifle, thickened with mineral jelly	.. .. . "	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paint prepared for use	.. {	black, lamp	.. .. . lb.	112	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		white	.. .. . "	112	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		red, venetian	.. .. . "	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sal-ammoniac, crushed	.. .. . "	30	..	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Soap	.. {	yellow (dry)	.. .. . "	224	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		soft	.. .. . "	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<sup>x</sup> Solution, soldering	.. .. . pints	..	..	..	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wax, bees'	.. .. . lb.	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wick, common	.. .. . yds.	2	..	..	1½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..



Cordage	hawser, 3-strand	tarred, 2-in. . .	fathoms	339	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		white		113	..	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	white, spun yarn, hemp, 4-thread . . .	3-in. . .	..	10	..	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	27	..	..	..	..	..
		1½-in. . .	..	205	500	100	618	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lashings, tarred		1½-in., 18-ft. . .	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		1-in., 20-ft. . .	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lines, Hambro'			..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ropes, drag, light			..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Twine	baling		..	..	..	112	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		packing, middling		..	..	56	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			sail	..	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Woolwich Store Charge, No. 21.

FILLED CARTRIDGES, &c.

Cartridges, filled	silk-cloth, 7-pr., 6-oz.	R.F.G. <sup>2</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,002	..	..					
		F.G.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	828	..	..				
Fuzes	shallow, 7-pr., 4-oz., R.F.G. <sup>2</sup>	safety, Tangye's		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	500	..	..				
			percussion	R.L., No. 7, Mark III.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	240	..	..			
				small, No. 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,000	..	..		
			15-sec., M.L.	with special priming, No. 42	No. 41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	420	..	..	
	..	..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	155	..	..				
Gun-cotton	dry, primers, one perforation	1¾-in. by 1¾-in.		..	..	300	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
			1¼-in. by 1¼-in.	..	..	300	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
		wet	slabs, two	6½-in. by 6½-in. by 1¾-in.	..	..	250	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
6½-in. by 6½-in. by 6½-in.	..			..	250	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Detonators	electric, No. 13		..	..	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
		No. 8 (with 2 ft. of safety fuze)	..	..	..	200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Fuze	instantaneous, Mark III.		..	..	..	200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
		safety, No. 7	..	..	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Matches, vesuvian			..	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
Portfires, common			..	..	..	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
Tubes, friction, copper	7-pr.		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
		land service, short	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,250	..	..			
Rockets, war, 9-pr.			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	125	..	..		
Lanyards, friction tube, field, Mark III.			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	102	..	..	
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	..	..





APPENDIX No. 5—continued.

Articles.	For establishment of Ordnance Store depot (including stores for use of armours).	For general camp equipment of the force.	For Royal Engineers, general field service.	For Royal Engineers, telegraph equipment.	Equipment of hospital at Prahsu (60 beds).	Equipment of hospital at Cape Coast (70 beds).	For hospital ship for 150 beds.	For transport of sick.	For Army Service Corps supply purposes.	To Sierra Leone for West India Regiment.	Requisition of Colonial Office.	Small-arm ammunition.	For West Yorkshire Regiment.	
SECTION VI.—continued.														
<i>Woolwich Store Charge, No. 25—continued.</i>														
Barrack and Hospital Stores (Part I.)—continued.														
Charcoal, animal..	{ granulated .. .. .	..	..	..	27	954	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	{ powdered .. .. .	..	..	..	166½	2,911½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Colanders .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Combs { dressing .. .. .	..	..	..	..	6	16	160	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	{ small-tooth .. .. .	..	..	..	2	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Corkscrews .. .. .	..	..	..	..	4	13	5	..	30	..	..	..	..	
Cradles, bed .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Cups, spitting, earthen .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Dishes { baking, tinned-iron, 17-in. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	{ meat, tin, 18-in. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	{ soap .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Dredgers, flour .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Feeders, earthen .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Filters	{ Pasteur, special portable, .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		..	300	..	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
4-gallon, earthen-ware, Mark II.	{ Morris', special pattern in wicker cases. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	4	57	2	..	..	..	..	400	
		{ carbon, manganous, .. .. .	Doulton's	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				{ coarse lb. .. .. .	..	..	..	20	20	10	..	..	..	..
	{ fine .. .. .	..	..	..	60	60	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Forks	{ carving .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		{ dinner .. .. .	..	..	..	..	60	135	..	..	..	..	..	
		{ flesh .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	100	..	..	..	
	{ toasting .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..		

Funnels, tin	{	2-quart .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
		1-quart .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
		1-pint .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
		$\frac{1}{2}$ -pint .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Games	{	backgammon	boards .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
			boxes, dice .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			dice .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		dominoes, double nines	men, sets of 30 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			sets .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
solitaire	{	balls .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
		boards .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Glasses, looking .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Graters, bread .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Gridirons, fluted .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Horses, clothes .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Infrasers, tea, Mark III. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Inhalers, pewter, complete .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Inkstands .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Kettles	{	fish .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
		tea, 2-quart .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
		bread .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Knives..	{	carving .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
		dinner .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
		opening tins .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Lamps, exterior, paraffin. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Lanterns, tin, glass sides .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Matches, safety, boxes .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Measures..	{	beer	1-quart .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
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			$\frac{1}{2}$ -pint .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			glass, 4-oz. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		oil or milk	1-gallon .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			$\frac{1}{2}$ -gallon .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			1-quart .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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			1-gill .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
wine and spirit	{	1-gill .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
		$\frac{1}{2}$ -gill .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
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		.. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
		.. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
		.. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
		.. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
		.. .. .	..	..	..	..																	

APPENDIX No. 5—continued.

Articles.	For establishment of Ordnance Store depot (including stores for use of armoures).	For general camp equipment of the force.	For Royal Engineers, general field service.	For Royal Engineers, telegraph equipment.	Equipment of hospital at Pralasu (60 beds).	Equipment of hospital at Cape Coast (70 beds).	For hospital ship for 150 beds.	For transport of sick.	For Army Service Corps supply purposes.	To Sierra Leone for West India Regiment.	Requisition of Colonial Office.	Small-arm ammunition.	For West Yorkshire Regiment.
SECTION VI.—continued.													
Woolwich Store Charge, No. 25—continued.													
Barrack and Hospital Stores (Part I.)—continued.													
Mosquito, curtain, guards	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mugs, medicine	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pails slop	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>bed, earthenware</li> <li>stew..                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2-gallon</li> <li>1-gallon</li> <li>2-quart</li> <li>1-quart</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..
		1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pins, rolling	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Pots	butter	..	..	..	..	..	80	..	..	..	..	..	..
	chamber, earthen	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..
	coffee, 1-pint	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	cooking, oval, 10-gallon	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	mustard	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	100	..	..	..
tea	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Saltcellars	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Saucepans, iron, tinned, 2-quart.	..	..	..	..	2	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Scissors	hair-cutting	..	..	..	2	1	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
	lamp	..	..	..	3	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	
Scoops, flour	2-quart	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
	1-quart	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	1-pint	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	
	$\frac{1}{2}$ -pint	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	
	..	..	..	..	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	

	Screens, bedside .. .. .							2											
	Shapes, pudding, 1-pint .. .. .							4	10										
(88)	Sieves {	bakers', hair, 16-in. .. .. .											3						
		brass wire, 18-in. .. .. .												3					
	Skewers {	with chains (3 to a set) .. .. .						1	2										
		without chain (12 to a set) .. .. .							1										
	Slates, 14-in. by 10-in. .. .. .								1										
	Spittoons .. .. .								7										
	Sponges, bath .. .. .							2	7	10									
	Spoons {	gravy .. .. .							1										
		medicine .. .. .								10	15								
		mustard.. .. .								7									
		salt .. .. .								7									
		table .. .. .					35		60	115									
	tea .. .. .								10										
	Squeezers, lemon .. .. .								2		3								
	Stools, night, Fyfe, frame, pail and pan										15								
	Strainers {	gravy .. .. .									1								
		hair, 15-in. .. .. .										1							
	Straps, bed .. .. .					10			15	15									
	Tables, bedside .. .. .	bed .. .. .								75									
		diet .. .. .								10	15								
		dinner .. .. .								10									
		dressing .. .. .								10									
	Tumblers, 1/2-pint .. .. .									20	75								
	Urinals {	earthen .. .. .								10	15								
		zinc .. .. .					4		4										
	Warmers {	foot .. .. .								2	7								
		stomach .. .. .							2	5	7								
	Whisks, egg .. .. .					1				2									

Woolwich Store Charge, No. 26.

BARRACK AND HOSPITAL STORES (Part II).

N	Balances, spring {	200-lb., with hook and pan.. .. .					2		1	1								
		80-lb. .. .. .									1							
		40-lb. .. .. .					1											
		30-lb. .. .. .								1	1							
		4-lb. .. .. .							1	5								

APPENDIX No. 5—continued.

Articles.	For establishment of Ordnance Store dépôt (including stores for use of armourers).	For general camp equipment of the force.	For Royal Engineers, general field service.	For Royal Engineers, telegraph equipment.	Equipment of hospital at Prahau (60 beds).	Equipment of hospital at Cape Coast (70 beds).	For hospital ship for 150 beds.	For transport of sick.	For Army Service Corps supply purposes.	To Sierra Leone for West India Regiment.	Requisition of Colonial Office.	Small-arm ammunition.	For West Yorkshire Regiment.
SECTION VI.—continued.													
Woolwich Store Charge, No. 26—continued.													
Barrack and Hospital Stores (Part II.)—continued.													
Bedsteads, hospital	McDonald's .. .. .	..	..	..	..	75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	catches	{ right	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		{ left	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	racks .. .. .	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Boards, bakery, carrying..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..
Boxes, despatch .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..
Drivers, screw, notched ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gauge, cattle .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
Gimlets, common .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..
Forms, soldiers', complete, 4-ft..	..	..	..	..	..	20	20	..	..	..	..	..	..
Implements, butchers'	blades, spare .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..
	pins, pole .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
	masks, slaughtering ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
	mallets, slaughtering ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
	ties .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..
	cloths, wiping .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	..	..	..	..
	cleaver .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
	complete .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	cases, wood, Mark II..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
	sheets, ground (unserviceable)	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
	choppers, meat, Mark III.	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
	hooks, 13-in. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	..	..
hooks, butchers', dressing, 9-in.	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	..	18	..	..	..	





(088)	Pillows, hospital, hair	{ large .. .. .	20	..	..	..	..	80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		{ small .. .. .	3	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sheets ..	{ barrack .. .. .	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		{ hospital, cotton .. .. .	100	..	..	..	130	520	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Towels..	{ hand, hospital .. .. .	..	..	..	..	75	375	750	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	{ round .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	50	350	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whisks, fly	.. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TEXTILE STORES (MISCELLANEOUS).

Chests, pack-transport, Clarkson's	.. .. .	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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SECTION VII.

Woolwich Store Charge, No. 28.

SUBMARINE MINING STORES.

Exploders, dynamo-electric	.. .. .	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tools, electricians	.. .. .	sets	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tape, indiarubber..	.. .. .	lb.	..	2	..	1 1/2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TELEGRAPH EQUIPMENT.

Funnels, battery cell	.. .. .	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Galvanometers	{ detector, quantity and intensity .. .. .	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		{ cases, detector, quantity .. .. .	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hammers, Royal Engineers, telegraph, sledge	.. .. .	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Irons, soldering, tinmans' (Fletcher's apparatus)	.. .. .	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jumpers (steel)	.. .. .	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vices, draw	.. .. .	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

VEHICLES AND STORE FOR OTHER SERVICES.

2 V

Cotton, waste, white	.. .. .	lb.	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Solution, indiarubber, 1/2-lb. tins	.. .. .	"	..	1	..	1 1/2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Articles.	For establishment of Ordnance Store dépôt (including stores for use of armourers).	For general camp equipment of the force.	For Royal Engineers, general field service.	For Royal Engineers, telegraph equipment.	Equipment of hospital at Prahsu (60 beds).	Equipment of hospital at Cape Coast (70 beds).	For hospital ship for 150 beds.	For transport of sick	For Army Service Corps supply purposes.	To Sierra Leone for West India Regiment.	Requisition of Colonial Office.	Small-arm ammunition.	For West Yorkshire Regiment.
SECTION VII.—continued.													
<i>Woolwich Store Charge, No. 28—continued.</i>													
ARMY SIGNALING STORES.													
Candles, composite .. .. .	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wheels, cypher .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Woolwich Store Charge, No. 29.</i>													
TELEGRAPH EQUIPMENT, INSTRUMENTS, RANGE-FINDERS, &c.													
Apparatus { paying out wire .. .. .	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
{ repairing { Mark I .. .. .	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
{ wire .. .. .	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Barrows, drum, { handles .. .. .	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
{ universals .. .. .	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
{ spindles .. .. .	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Base-boards, complete .. .. .	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
{ complete .. .. .	..	..	..	94	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
{ blocks .. .. .	..	..	..	120	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
{ cells, empty .. .. .	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
{ mixture .. .. .	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Batteries, Le Clanché, { units, carbon plate .. .. .	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
{ nitric, carbon plate .. .. .	..	..	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
{ plates { zinc .. .. .	..	..	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
{ terminals .. .. .	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
{ tubes .. .. .	..	..	..	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..



APPENDIX No. 5—continued.

Articles.	For establishment of Ordnance Store depot (including stores for use of armourers).	For general camp equipment of the force.	For Royal Engineers, general field service.	For Royal Engineers, telegraph equipment.	Equipment of hospital at Prahsu (60 beds).	Equipment of hospital at Cape Coast (70 beds).	For hospital ship for 150 beds.	For transport of sick.	For Army Service Corps supply purposes.	To Sierra Leone for West India Regiment.	Requisition of Colonial Office.	Small-arm ammunition.	For West Yorkshire Regiment.
SECTION VII.—continued.													
<i>Woolwich Store Charge, No. 29—continued.</i>													
Telegraph Equipment, Instruments, Range-finders, &c.— <i>continued.</i>													
Poles, telegraph	{ 13-ft. { bamboo .. .. . ft.	..	..	2,520	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	{ fir .. .. . "	..	..	1,035	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rammers, post-hole	.. .. .	..	..	270	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Relays, telegraph..	.. .. .	..	..	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rods, measuring, common, 6-ft..	.. .. .	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spikes, insulator, bracket	.. .. .	..	..	675	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stamps, dating, army telegraph	.. .. .	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sticks { crook .. .. .	.. .. .	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	{ raising wire, long handle .. .. .	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Switches, single and duplex	.. .. .	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syringes, battery cell	.. .. .	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tapes, measuring	{ 100-ft. .. .. .	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	{ 66-ft. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	{ 50-ft. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Telephones, Ader's	{ receivers .. .. .	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
	{ cases .. .. .	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thermometers	{ maximum .. .. .	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	{ minimum .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Watches .. .. .	.. .. .	..	..	12	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..

(oss)	Wires	covered	C 8..	..	..	..	yards.	..	..	880	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			B 2..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			B 5..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		uncovered, Z 11 (for line)	..	..	..	..	..	miles.	..	..	..	150	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			linen	..	..	..	..	..	lb.	..	..	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rags	woollen	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		

STORES NOT IN VOCABULARY.

Tally tokens, numbered	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12,000	..	..	..	..
Clocks, circular	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cups, tea, officers' ward	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pots, tea, officers' ward	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rags	{	sheeting, old	..	..	..	..	lb.	112	..	..	50	..	..	..	8	..	..	..
		woollen	..	..	..	..	..	..	112	..	..	50	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saucers, tea, officers' ward	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Copying press, with packing case	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Machine, washing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Ice refrigerators	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
Books, library	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	300	..	..	..	..	..
Naval cots	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	..	..	..	..
Hammocks	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	..	..	..	..
Labels, brass, for Royal Engineer labourers, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	250	250	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

WAR OFFICE PAPERS.

Ordnance Store Depôt—57/Cape Coast/2294, 2296, 2298, 2299, 2302 (armourers' forge and tools). 54/Gen. No./6115<sup>a</sup>.

Camp equipment—57/Cape Coast/2318, 2319, 2327.

Royal Engineers, general field service—57/Cape Coast/2291.

Royal Engineers, telegraph equipment—57/Cape Coast/2291, 2338, 2359, 2360.

Prahsu Hospital—57/Cape Coast/2305.

Cape Coast Castle Hospital—57/Cape Coast/2306, 2340, 2345, 2342.

Hospital ship—120/W. Africa/441, 448.

Transport of sick—57/Cape Coast/2311.

Army Service Corps supply purposes—57/Cape Coast/2292.

West India Regiment—54/West India Regiment/976, 977.

West Yorkshire Regiment—54/Gen. No./6109, 54/ $\frac{2}{14}$ /13.

Small-arm ammunition—57/Cape Coast/2320, 54/Gen. No./6103.

Colonial Office requisition—076/4085.

Weedon supplies—57/Cape Coast/2346.

Woolwich supplies—37/Cape Coast/2349.

Woolwich issues—57/Cape Coast/2349.

## APPENDIX No. 5—continued.

TABLE B.—LIST OF STORES SENT OUT BY THE COLONIAL OFFICE  
(BY MAIL STEAMERS, BETWEEN 15<sup>TH</sup> NOVEMBER, 1895, AND 7<sup>TH</sup>  
DECEMBER, 1895).

Rope—							
Various, for constructing Prahsu Bridge .. .. .	tons	2	$\frac{3}{4}$				
For Maxim guns, Martini-Henry chamber—							
Cartridges, small-arm ball, Martini-Henry rifle .. .. .		600,000					
Belts, ammunition (250 rounds) .. .. .		900					
Belt fillers .. .. .		4					
For Nordenfeldt guns, Martini-Henry chamber—							
Cartridges, small-arm, ball, Martini-Henry rifle .. .. .		100,200					
Barrack and hospital requisites—							
Surgical instruments, &c. .. .. .	Sundry.						
Blankets, general service, grey .. .. .		50					
Curtains, mosquito .. .. .		12					
Sheets, waterproof .. .. .		24					
Filters—							
“ Travellers ” with extra cylinders .. .. .		12					
“ Army ” .. .. .		4					
“ Enamelled K ” .. .. .		6					
For Native Allies—							
Muskets, flint-lock .. .. .		3,120					
Spare flints for above .. .. .		10,000					
Gunpowder (493 kegs) .. .. .	lb.	12,325					
Lead (9,290 bars) .. .. .	tons	40	$\frac{1}{20}$				
Fezzes, scarlet .. .. .		3,000					
Fezzes, specially embroidered .. .. .		2					
Matchets .. .. .		875					
For presents to natives—							
India corals .. .. .		100					
Yarn—bundles .. .. .		150					
Towels, bath .. .. .		200					
Pieces of stuff (velveteen, silk, baft, &c.) .. .. .		1,022					

## APPENDIX No. 6.

## DRESS AND EQUIPMENT OF THE WHITE TROOPS.

1. *Soldiers*—

## (a.) On the man :

Helmet and puggaree, stained brown, with leather chinstrap. No spike.  
 Serge coat, red for infantry, green for rifles, blue for other corps.  
 Serge trousers.  
 Canvas gaiters.  
 Flannel belt.  
 Flannel shirt.  
 Socks.  
 Boots.  
 Knife and lanyard.  
 Field dressing (sewn inside coat).

## (b.) Carried by man :

Waistbelt and valise straps, 2 pouches.  
 Martini-Henry carbine.  
 Elcho bayonet.  
 70 rounds.  
 Oil bottle.  
 Haversack, with knife, fork, and spoon.  
 Pocket filter.  
 Water-bottle.  
 Mess-tin.  
 Pannikin.  
 Jersey, carried on the waistbelt.  
 Worsted cap, carried on the waistbelt.

## (c.) Carried for man :

1 blanket.  
 1 waterproof sheet.  
 Greatcoat.  
 Pair serge trousers.  
 Canvas shoes.  
 Pair of boots.  
 Pair of putties.  
 Shirt.  
 1 pair socks.  
 Pot of dubbing.  
 Flannel belt.  
 Towel.  
 Soap.  
 Ordinary small kit.  
 Spare boot laces.  
 Housewife.  
 Canvas kit bag.

## (d.) Left at base :

Valise.  
 Black bag.  
 Home service kersey.  
 Waistcoat  
 Tweed trousers.  
 Shirt.  
 Khaki suit (as sea kit).  
 1 pair socks.  
 1 pair mitts.  
 1 field service cap.

2. *Officers*—Dress and equipment :

Service serge jacket (blue for Staff).  
 Helmet and puggaree, stained brown, with leather chinstrap. No spike.  
 Haversack.  
 Water-bottle.  
 Field glass.  
 Compass.  
 Sword and Sam Browne belt.  
 Revolver.  
 Pocket filter.

The following were also issued to each Officer :

A map of the Gold Coast, printed on linen.  
 Précis of Information concerning Gold Coast.  
 Précis of the 1873-74 Ashanti Campaign.  
 Almanac compiled at the Nautical Almanac Office.

## APPENDIX No. 7.

## CONTENTS OF MEDICAL COMFORT BOX.

## SUPPLY ARTICLE.

Brandy .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	bottle	1
Whiskey .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Champagne .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	half bottle	1
Arrowroot .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	lb.	$\frac{1}{4}$
Pearl barley .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$
Extractum carnis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$
Bovril .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Milk, condensed	}	sweetened	..	..	..	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$
		unsweetened	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Cocoa paste .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Tea .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1-lb. tin	1
Sugar .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	lb.	$\frac{1}{4}$
Candles, stearine .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Soap .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Salt .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$
Pepper .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mustard .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$
Coffee, compressed .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$
Pea soup, compressed .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$
Matches .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	boxes	4

## EQUIPMENT.

Corkscrew, iron, folding, hospital .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Fork, dinner .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Knives { dinner .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
{ opening meat tins .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Measures, field, hospital equipment .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	nest of 3	1
Pot, pewter, mustard .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Caster, pewter, pepper .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Canisters .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7

N.B.—Gross weight of box .. .. . lb. 50

**APPENDIX No. 8.**

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TABLE A.—ADDITIONAL MEDICAL COMFORTS SHIPPED IN  
“COROMANDEL.”

TABLE B.—HOSPITAL EQUIPMENT PLACED ON “COROMANDEL.”

TABLE C. — CLOTHING AND NECESSARIES PLACED ON  
“COROMANDEL.”

TABLE D. — SOAPS AND DISINFECTANTS PLACED ON  
“COROMANDEL.”

## APPENDIX No. 8.

TABLE A.

LIST of Medical Comforts for use of the sick on board the Hospital Ship "Coromandel,"  
in addition to articles for ordinary hospital diets.

Arrowroot.  
Cornflour.  
Oatmeal.  
Pearl barley.  
Rice, ground.  
Sago.  
Cocoatina (tins).  
Condensed milk, sweetened.  
" unsweetened.  
Calves feet jelly.  
Bovril (in 4-oz. tins).  
Extract of meat (Liebig's, in 4-oz. pots).  
Essence of beef (Brand's).  
" chicken (Brand's).  
" mutton.  
Mutton broth.  
Chicken broth.  
Soup, solidified.  
Lime juice (Stower's cordial).  
Sugar, refined.  
Pickles, various.  
Brandy (Hennessy's three star).  
Whiskey, Scotch and Irish.  
Champagne (in pint bottles).  
Port wine.  
Sherry.  
Claret.  
Burgundy, Australian, Emu and Hermitage.  
Beer (Bass or Allsopp).  
" Laager.  
Stout (Guinness's).

TABLE B.

LIST of Hospital Equipment placed on board the Hospital Ship "Coromandel."

Articles.	Total.
Woolwich Store Charge, No. 2—	
Stools, camp .. .. .	15
Woolwich Store Charge, No. 3 —	
Basins, enamelled, 6-in. (soup) .. .. .	160
Chairs, officers', easy, wood .. .. .	35
Cups, egg, enamelled .. .. .	37
Woolwich Store Charge, No. 25—	
Basins, washing, zinc .. .. .	8
Baskets, bottle, $\frac{1}{2}$ -dozen .. .. .	5
Baths .. {	
foot .. .. .	5
hip .. .. .	3
slipper .. .. .	3

## APPENDIX No. 8—continued.

Articles.		Total.	
<b>Ordnance Store Charge, No. 25—continued.</b>			
Boards..	{ bed-head .. .. .	160	
	{ inventory .. .. .	35	
Bowls, shaving, wood .. .. .		15	
Brushes, shaving .. .. .		15	
Brushes, shoe	{ blacking .. .. .	10	
	{ shining .. .. .	10	
Combs ..	{ dressing .. .. .	160	
	{ small-tooth .. .. .	5	
Corkscrews .. .. .		5	
Cups, spitting, earthen .. .. .		37	
Dishes, soap .. .. .		15	
Feeders, earthen .. .. .		37	
*Filters, 4-gallon earthenware, Mark II.	{ Morris .. .. .	2	
	{ carbon, manganous, { coarse .. lb. 10		
	{ Doulton's .. { fine .. ,, 30		
Funnels	{ 1-quart .. .. .	1	
	{ 1-pint .. .. .	1	
Games ..	{ backgammon { boards .. .. .	5	
		{ boxes, dice .. .. .	10
		{ dice .. .. .	20
		{ men (sets of 30) .. .. .	4
		{ dominoes, double nines .. .. .	sets 10
solitaire	{ balls .. .. .	2	
		{ boards .. .. .	2
Glasses, looking .. .. .		10	
Inhalers, pewter, complete .. .. .		10	
Measures, glass, 4-oz., graduated .. .. .		15	
Pans, bed, earthenware .. .. .		15	
Pots, chamber, earthenware .. .. .		15	
Scissors, hair-cutting .. .. .		10	
Sponges, bath .. .. .		10	
Spoons, medicine .. .. .		15	
Squeezers, lemon .. .. .		3	
Stools, night, Fyfe, frame, pail and pan .. .. .		15	
Trays	{ bed .. .. .	15	
	{ dressing .. .. .	7	
Tumblers, ½-pint .. .. .		75	
Urinals, earthen .. .. .		15	
Warmers	{ foot .. .. .	7	
	{ stomach .. .. .	7	
Mosquito curtain guards (shown in Vocabulary stores as cradles bed) .. .. .		25	
<b>Woolwich Store Charge, No. 26—</b>			
Pails, iron, galvanized, 3-gallon .. .. .		15	
Machines, weighing, 14-lb., with enamelled pan .. .. .		1	
Weights	{ brass	{ 8-oz. .. .. .	1
		{ 4-oz. .. .. .	1
		{ 2-oz. .. .. .	1
		{ 1-oz. .. .. .	1
		{ ½-oz. .. .. .	1
		{ ¼-oz. .. .. .	1
	{ iron ring	{ 14-lb. .. .. .	1
		{ 7-lb. .. .. .	1
		{ 4-lb. .. .. .	1
		{ 2-lb. .. .. .	1
		{ 1-lb. .. .. .	1
		{ ½-lb. .. .. .	1
	{ ¼-lb. .. .. .	1	
<b>Woolwich Store Charge, No. 27—</b>			
Napkins, ophthalmia .. .. .		150	
Towels	{ hand, hospital .. .. .	750	
	{ round, hospital.. .. .	350	
<b>Not in the Vocabulary—</b>			
Machines, washing .. .. .		1†	

\* In addition to the "Chamberland-Pasteur" filters.

† Supplied by the Admiralty.

In addition to the above were issued—ice refrigerators, 2; mosquito and fly netting, 120 yards of each; fly whisks, 200; twine hammocks, 25; library books, 300 selected; maximum and minimum thermometers, 3 of each; safe, iron, for care of patients' valuables, 1.

## APPENDIX No. 8—continued.

TABLE C.

LIST of Clothing and Necessaries placed on board Hospital Ship "Coromandel."

Articles.	Total.	Remarks.
Buttons, zinc, four holes		
{ large .. .. gross	3	
{ small .. .. "	3	
Caps, day .. ..	240	
Drawers, cotton.. ..	240	pairs
Gowns, blue serge, lined .. ..	120	
Handkerchiefs .. ..	360	
Neckerchiefs .. ..	240	
Shirts { white, cotton .. ..	400	
{ flannel, grey .. ..	240	
Socks { worsted .. ..	480	pairs
{ cotton .. ..	150	"
Trousers, blue serge, lined .. ..	240	"
Waistcoats, blue serge, lined .. ..	240	"
Slippers { brown leather .. ..	120	pairs
{ carpet .. ..	40	"
Aprons, canvas.. ..	12	
Frocks, duck } for cooks .. ..	8	
Trousers, duck } .. ..	8	
Razors .. ..	12	
Strops, razor .. ..	4	
Needles, 6's and 7's .. ..	3	doz.
Thread { white .. ..	1	lb.
{ whited-brown .. ..	2	"
{ blue .. ..	1	"
Tape, white { $\frac{3}{4}$ -in. .. ..	50	yds.
{ $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. .. ..	50	"
Thimbles, men's .. ..	3	
Worsted, for darning socks .. ..	5	lb.
Flannel, white .. ..	50	yds.
Waistcoat, lunatic, ticken, strait .. ..	3	

NOTE.—In addition to above, 500 suits of cotton hospital clothing were provided to be used at discretion of medical officer in charge.

TABLE D.

LIST showing the quantity of Soap, &c., put on board the Hospital Ship "Coromandel," for cleaning wards, &c. (including soap for patients' personal use), calculated to last for three months.

Windsor soap .. ..	cakes	60
Hard soap { fine, yellow .. ..	lb.	200
{ coarse .. ..	lb.	200
Soft soap .. ..	lb.	200
Soda .. ..	lb.	200

LIST of Disinfectants placed on board the Hospital Ship "Coromandel."

Carbolic acid .. ..	lb.	50
Chloride of lime .. ..	cwt.	1
McDougall's disinfecting powder .. ..	lb.	150
Izal .. ..	gallons	20

## APPENDIX 9.

## MEDICAL NOTES AND ORDERS FOR THE EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

1. *Food.*—A cup of soup or cocoa and a biscuit or a piece of bread to be taken immediately on rising. Breakfast to be in the middle of the march, or about 2 hours after rising if in camp. Dinner at 1 p.m. Two grains of quinine to be issued to each man on parade shortly after reveillé, (but after the early cocoa) and consumed in the presence of an officer. Standing  
Orders of the  
Ashanti  
Expeditionary  
Force.

2. *Clothing.*—Helmets to be worn from sunrise to sunset.

If coats are taken off on the march, they are to be put on again at each halt, to prevent chills.

On arrival in camp, and before dinner, the wet shirt is to be changed, and hung up to dry; the body to be rubbed dry with a towel, and the dry jersey put on, with cholera belt outside.

3. If guard beds are not provided, dry grass or brushwood to be cut and heaped up as beds. No levelling of the ground, &c., to be done in camp, as the malarial poison is always worst from freshly broken ground. Fires at the entrance of huts or shelters are recommended as they dry the air, and reduce the malarial exhalations.

4. Bathing may take place in running water, the best time being from 2 hours after dinner until sunset; 10 minutes should be the limit for the men to be in the water, soap should be used, and the men should rub themselves perfectly dry after their bath, and put on their boots and socks first, so as to avoid guinea worms or chicos, (jiggers).

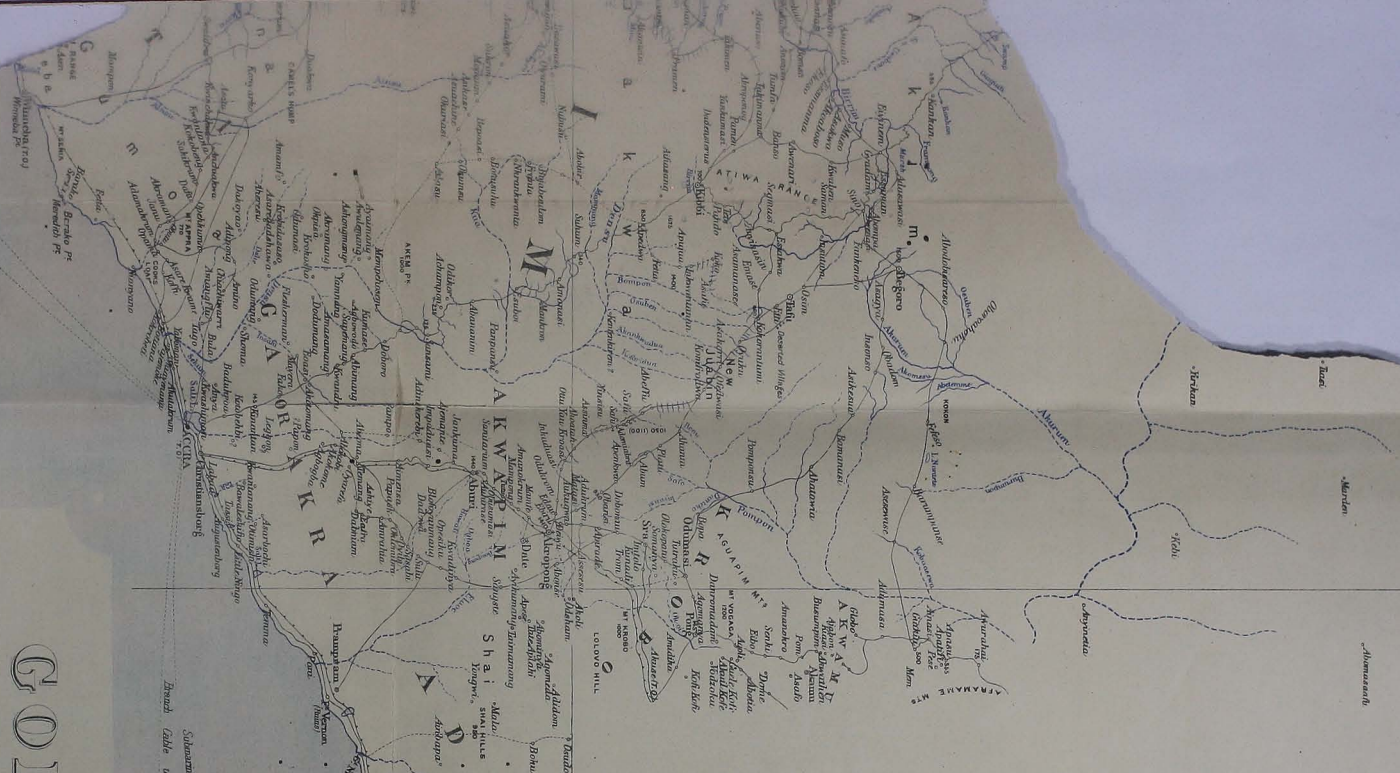
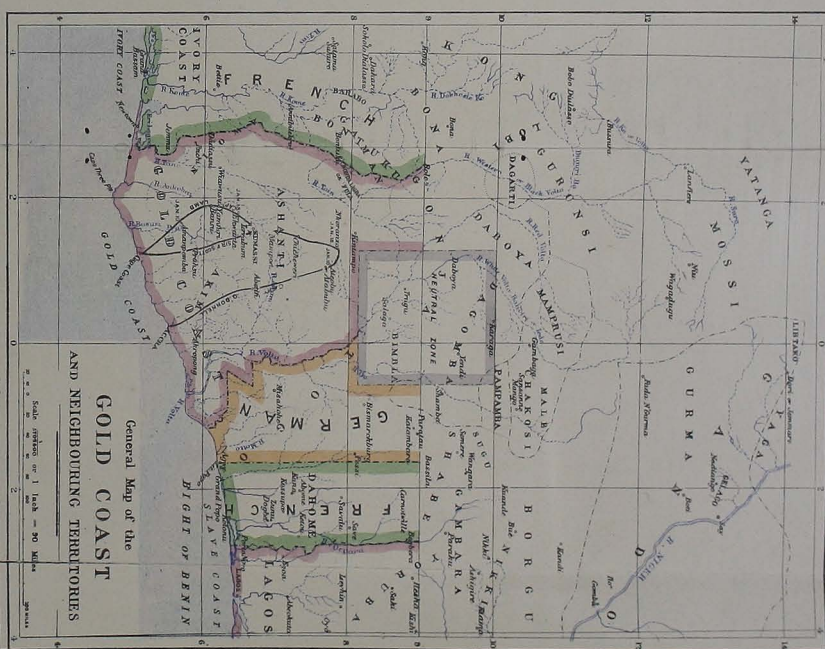
5. All cooking water to be boiled and filtered.

6. Whenever possible the water-bottles should be filled with cold tea.

7. The two most prevalent diseases are fever and dysentery—both of which are largely produced by chills after exposure, and drinking impure water.

Men suffering from any derangement of the bowels, should at once see a doctor.





MAP OF THE  
**GOLD COAST**  
 to illustrate the  
**SECOND ASHANTI EXPEDITION**  
 1895 - 1896

Scale across or 1 inch = 8 Miles

Map of the Gold Coast, by Major-General Sir G. F. Collyer, 1895.