

## **Notebook with information and statistics re South Africa and the war**

### **Publication/Creation**

1901

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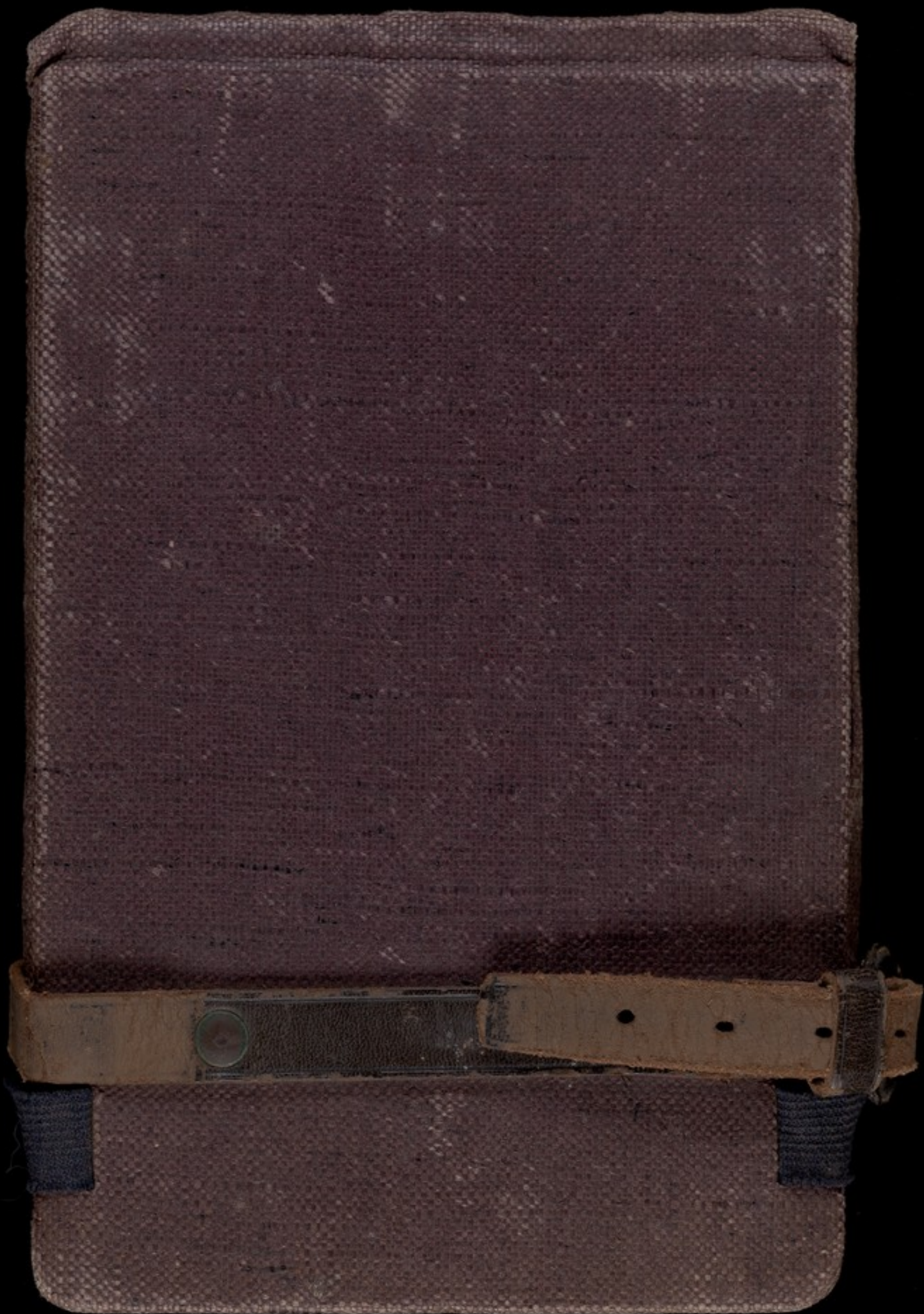
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[illegible]

Special Envelopes [Army Form C. 398] are supplied gratis for use with this Book, and may be obtained from the War Office on requisition.

Journal - July 11-1901.

Army - 153.  
Hugh M. Morlin

Army Book 123

Army Book 153.

Hugh M. Morlin

Lieut. R. M. M.

In certain localities large  
numbers of cows are kept each  
of which rears its own calf the  
balance of milk is sold or made  
into butter for sale in the town.  
Plains - April 11, 1901.

Signature

No. 1000000000 Date 10/10/01  
From 1000000000 To 1000000000  
Place 1000000000 Place 1000000000  
Dispatch 1000000000 Receipt 1000000000



10000 = 10000

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## ① Farming in South Africa

At the present time most of the farms in this country run from 3000 to 6000 acres. But in nearly all cases much of this is comparatively waste land consisting of rocky kopjes & spruits, the latter being useful as watering places for stock. These very large farms are almost entirely stock farms with a small area under cultivation maize being the main crop.

Stock. In certain localities large numbers of cows are kept each of which rears its own calf & the balance of milk is sold or made into butter for sale in the towns where it fetches  $\frac{1}{6}$  to 2s per lb. Last year (1899/1900) on a farm near.

Signature.....

Pigs are kept on a small scale in Natal & they fairly sell

|          |                     |         |                     |
|----------|---------------------|---------|---------------------|
| No.      | Partly may do well  | Date    | but require careful |
| From     | management as they  | To      | are liable to find  |
| Place    | richness & need for | Place   | of their ailments   |
| Despatch | h. m. M             | Receipt | h. m. M             |

Howick in Natal - 70 cows reared 70 calves each of which according to the current price at the time was worth £8 when a year old. Besides which 30 gallons of new milk per diem were supplied to the military hospital at Howick.

It may be interesting to learn the plan adopted to rear calves & at the same time keep up a constant supply of milk. When the cows come into the kraal to be milked, the calves are penned in a small enclosure nearby. They are all named as soon as they are dropped & soon learn to answer to their names.

When therefore, a cow is to be milked the Kaffir calls up the calf by name & allows it to have first suck. Then he draws off a large portion of the milk & calls up the calf again to have what is left. The naming of the calves is also found useful when they come to be broken in for plough or waggon.

Sheep in some districts do well. I mostly mesquinos, but one great drawback is stealing by Kaffirs which in some parts is very prevalent and no proper measures have been taken to stop it.

This clip from a flock of mesquino sheep which did exceedingly well realized 11<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub><sup>d</sup> per lb in Maritzburg market but the price soon fell to 6<sup>d</sup> - The wethers of about 45 lbs each fetched 27/- from a local butcher.

Bullocks or oxen play a most important part in farming out here and are getting very expensive owing to the number that died from rinderpest a few years ago & more from losses during the war. They cost from £18 to £20 a piece & as a span must at least consist of 14 or 16 oxen. They soon run into money - They are not worked before 3 or 4 years old.

The ordinary farm waggon weighing about 1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> tons with its load of from 3 to 4 tons requires 16 oxen to pull it as the roads are hilly in summer.



often very soft & heavy in places  
 For ploughing the American single  
 plough is much used & can be  
 worked with 8 oxen. The heavier  
 double or triple plough takes 12  
 or 14 oxen but can be used earlier  
 in a dry season when the land  
 is hard - An acre a day is fair  
 work on new land with a  
 single plough but on old land  
 rather more can be done <sup>than in other</sup>  
<sup>regions where the light double furrow plough</sup>  
<sup>is used</sup> Horses in Natal must nearly  
 always be stabled at night &  
 in some parts all day as well -  
 If these precautions are not taken  
 serious losses are entailed by  
 the death of horse stock from some  
 parasite they seem to get in the  
 grass in damp weather <sup>from</sup>  
<sup>the possible development of the</sup>  
 numbers of live stock is for the present  
 curtailed by the prevalence of so  
 many diseases <sup>which</sup> reduce profits  
 & introduce an additional element  
 of speculation which cannot fail  
 to check the investment of capital  
 in agriculture <sup>but the prospects</sup>  
 of live stock are more promising

than those of cultivation

In July & August, the grass on most  
 farms is burnt off as the fresh  
 grass is more relished by stock & the  
 fire has a cleansing effect destroying  
 many ticks & parasites. The ticks  
 are quite a pest in places & locusts  
 in some localities are very destructive  
 At times too hailstorms do a large  
 amount of damage.

Crops. The staple crop of Natal  
 indeed of South Africa is  
 maize or mealies & where the land is  
 suitable it is largely cultivated. <sup>It</sup>  
<sup>is the staple food of the large Kaffir population, which is a rule in</sup>  
 It is planted or sown in November  
 & December & reaped in April or May  
 & the yield per acre is from 6 to 9  
 or 10 sacks of 200 lbs each.

At present market price it is worth  
 16/- per sack & the price is expected to

Signature \_\_\_\_\_ go up to £1.  
 No. \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_  
 From \_\_\_\_\_ To \_\_\_\_\_  
 Place \_\_\_\_\_ Place \_\_\_\_\_  
 Despatch h. m. M Receipt h. m. M  
 with a dressing of about 2 cwt of bone meal dust per acre  
 will continue to give about 6 sacks of 200 lbs each  
 per acre

The land is first ploughed & then harrowed & the mealies are dropped in the furrows behind the plough along with any artificial manure that may be in use. Each team of 14 or 16 oxen in a plough requires 3 Kaffir ploughboys - the "voorlooper" who leads the first pair of oxen, the "driver" with his long whip and the holder of the plough - All are inspanned at 7 am. & work till 11.30 am. & then outspanned for two hours to feed. They are again inspanned about 2 pm. & work till 6 at night. One sack of mealies, 200 lbs, will seed about 10 acres.

Much of the land having been continuously cropped for years, is becoming exhausted and farmers are now going in for artificial fertilizers of all kinds & they find it pays them well to do so. Amabele or Kaffir Corn is also grown in considerable quantities being used by the natives to make beer. It grows well on poor land where only a medium crop of

mealies could be got. The seed which is something like millet or hempseed goes along way, a bucketful sowing an acre & yielding some 4 or 5 sackfuls at harvest time.

It is a handsome crop when ripe standing about 6 feet high with large clustering heads of brown grain. The stalk is coarse & not eaten by cattle like mealie stalks.

Oats used to be much grown but of late years it has suffered from rust so much that it is being gradually abandoned. It used to be cut green & won like hay, then tied up in bundles & sold as forage. Wheat is largely grown in the O.R.C. Barley has also been tried but the climate does not seem to suit it.

The forage crop which has the best future before it is lucerne or alfalfa. It thrives well in most places where there is irrigation. Large crops can be produced on many farms, where the land is fairly suitable & the natural grasses good. These are cut in the autumn & make excellent hay.



Potatoes do not make a heavy crop  
the heat & dryness of the climate  
being against them but they pay  
well near a good market

Turnips are grown to a small extent  
& do fairly well

The sweet potato is much used  
in places the Kaffirs being fond  
of it & as it is easily grown it is  
always useful on a farm

Sugar planting in Natal is now a  
profitable industry

### Labour

is the a most important question  
in South Africa for unless something  
be found to induce the black man  
to work, the development of South  
Africa may be greatly retarded

The men act as lords & masters  
& treat their women as slaves while  
for the most part they remain idle  
A black man ought to be as capable  
as a white of being taught to  
appreciate the dignity of work

An ordinary Kaffir employed on  
a farm gets £1 a month this  
food which consists of three meals  
a day of mealie meal porridge

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The women also turn out for hoeing  
& harvesting mealies at 6<sup>d</sup> a day  
The Indian Immigration Board in  
Durban import coolies from India  
on application & they are much used  
on tea sugar & cattle plantations  
on the coast as well as on farms  
& on the Government railways

They are indentured for a term of  
five years & are charged with the  
cost of their passage from & to India  
(as at the end of their term they must  
either reindenture or return to  
India). The passage money costs  
£7.10 per head & is paid in instalments  
every 6 months during the 5 years  
Their wages are from 10<sup>d</sup> to 25<sup>d</sup> a  
month with a rise of 1<sup>d</sup> a month each  
year. They also get their food consisting  
mostly of rice & mealies.

Taking everything into account  
Signature they cost about the same  
as the Kaffir at £1 a month with this

|          |         |
|----------|---------|
| No.      | Date    |
| From     | To      |
| Place    | Place   |
| Despatch | h. m. M |
| Receipt  | h. m. M |

a great agricultural country  
capable of exporting grain.  
The price of unirrigated land varies  
much according to situation &c.  
Farms of over 1000 acres run from  
£11. to £2 per acre & when fenced  
& with buildings of course they  
are worth more - Smaller farms  
are dearer to buy in proportion.

Several irrigation schemes have  
been put forward in Cape Colony  
but all put together they do not  
form a scheme large enough  
to produce an appreciable  
difference in the development of  
the vast area of South Africa.

The climate on the whole is ~~good~~  
healthy & many people whose health  
would not permit them to live at  
home find great benefit from it  
while following the occupation  
of farming - It is much colder on  
the high veldt of the Transvaal &  
N.C. than in Natal & Cape Colony.  
Although there are many draw-  
backs as found in all Colonial  
farming yet there is a good  
opening for thoroughly practical

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farmers with a practical knowledge  
of working with the hands as  
well as the head and you  
will find many happy and  
hospitable homes on the  
South African veldt.

There are many Germans in Natal they mostly cultivate  
smaller farms than the British or Dutch but they work hard  
& from a small beginning get on well & prosper.  
They are generally the chief exhibitors at local agricultural  
Shows at Grahamstown, Maitland, they creditable are  
the exhibits of Meales, potatoes, pumpkins & other vegetables.

See also in the book page 94

Signature.....

|                |                   |
|----------------|-------------------|
| No.            | Date              |
| From           | To                |
| Place          | Place             |
| Despatch h. m. | M Receipt h. m. M |



## Trekking. 9

Rumours fill the air. There is a move on shortly. "Where are we going" & "what are we going to do" are questions asked by all in which nobody can answer not even excepting the Brigadier but there are many wise men about who pretend to know all & can give the details.

At last orders are issued one evening for the march next day.

The Brigade will march in the morning to — distance about 16 miles - Reville at 3.30 a.m.

Tents struck & baggage packed by 4.15 a.m. breakfast at 4.30 fall in 4.50 & march at 5 a.m.

Tents & heavy baggage to be left behind. Order of March follows.

And now to bed & sleep. For everyone will be out as the bugle sounds in the morning & almost before you quite realize that you are awake, your





But almost before you are finished packing, the tent party comes along & down goes the tent about you can't you must finish your packing in time. Meanwhile, the company officers must see that their company's baggage is all properly packed & loaded on the waggons & the tent lines cleaned up & report to the O.C. when that is done. The transport officer sees to getting his mules & oxen inspanned. The Quartermaster & his staff must issue rations for the day if this has not been done the previous evening. The adjutant gallops about, & pretends to be very busy receiving & issuing orders. The D<sup>r</sup> must go off & see if there are any men reported sick & there are always a few no matter what the hour. The question is what to do with them. If a man is too bad to go he is left behind at some hospital that is not moving but if he is considered fit to march he must do his best falling back on the ambulance waggons of the Bde. Bearer Coy. if he

cannot "stick it out."

And now let us see how it fares with the men. Each one tumbles out at reveille or is hauled out by the sergeant. He knows from experience exactly what he has got to do. Every body has his own work & sets about it at once. His extra shirt socks are stowed away in his great coat pocket along with other little necessities. Some are told off to strike the tents, some collect blankets & others gather up & roll them into bundles & take them off to the waggons. The ration parties go off for the day's rations, the cooks make the breakfast, the transport men pack the waggons & the "sickers" are marched off to the Doctor.

By the time everything is packed up, breakfast is ready for the cooks are always up & at work before reveille & the bugler sounds his call "Come to the cookhouse door boys, come to the cookhouse door."

The orderly man from each tent

they march with great despatch

rushes off for his pot of coffee while the others hunt out their bit of bread & jam or cheese and prepare for a hurried meal. If there is more time, porridge made of Quaker oats are often added by the men themselves or some tinned sausages, herrings, salmon &c. Then the day's ration of biscuit & bully is served out each man carrying his own for the day in his haversack - Then he dons his equipment on which is strapped a waterproof sheet & a jersey, a canteen & possibly a small box of biscuits & on top of all a few bits of firewood to do his own cooking en route. He also carries of course, his rifle & bayonet weighing about 10 lbs. & 150 rounds of ammunition another 8 or 9 lbs - so that he is by no means lightly loaded. The Commanding officer, 2nd in command, adjutant, Quartermaster, transport officer & doctor are mounted, all

others are on their "flat feet" when the fall in sounds every man is ready to step into the ranks & await the order to march off.

At 5 a.m. prompt the advance guard of mounted men leave the parade ground and preceding the infantry they scatter far & wide over the country & form a mobile screen behind which the men on foot plod along, secure from surprises (or ought to be). - Slowly the long khaki column follows <sup>trudging</sup> along across the veldt at the rate of about 2½ miles an hour the men, lively as possible, smoking & joking as they <sup>trudge</sup> along or "grousing" about something. Then come the slow lumbering waggons <sup>creaking</sup> under their load each drawn by its 14 or 16 oxen & the shouts of the black drivers as they urge on their teams can be heard far & near as well as the crack of the long whip which they wield with great dexterity.



The sun rises slowly over the distant horizon & you begin to feel warmer & brighter as the damp cold of the dawn is gradually dispelled. It gets hotter & hotter & tans & blisters both hands & face till your nose-end begins to peel -

At the end of each hour a halt of 15 minutes is allowed & there is usually a long halt at midday for dinner.

But it is weary & monotonous work with nothing but the brown veldt for miles on every - farms & houses being few & far between & there is little to be had when you do come across one. The monotony may be relieved by a chance glimpse of a few Boers as they scurry away from the advance guard or the occasional ping pong of a rifle & a whizz as a bullet passes over your head - occasionally a waggon is in difficulties & it is all hands to work to extricate it and

clear the way for the long string of transport waggons behind or a bad drift has to be negotiated necessitating a double team in each waggon. The rough roads, dongas, & holes make the heart of the transport officer sad & keep him in agonies lest one of his waggons break down altogether. Then he has either to distribute the load among the other waggons or leave it altogether. Then one of the mules or oxen of a team is done up & falls by the road. It is unhooked & left to look after itself or shot at once. So the line of march of a big army becomes marked by the carcasses of dead transport animals, artillery horses or cavalry mounts & the various camps & bivouacs are equally conspicuous by the heaps of empty biscuit boxes & bully beef tins.

Then comes the mid day halt which must be hard by some

muddy dam or spruit where  
the animals may drink & the  
men can draw water for the  
same purpose & for cooking.

No time for felling or boiling on  
the march even if there was it  
would be impossible to  
restrain the men, hot & thirsty  
as they are until the necessary  
quantity could be prepared.

The dinner of "hard tack and  
bully" is washed down with  
coffee if there is time or a drink  
of muddy water to which the  
more fortunate officers may  
be able to add a drop of  
Dewar's, or Imperial Institute.  
It is a misfortune for all if  
there are snipers about.

Prompt to the minute given  
(op de kop as the dutchman says)  
the march is resumed.  
The bugle sounds first the "fall  
in" then the advance & it is  
on again with in the same  
monotonous way until at  
last the bivouac is at hand.

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The regiments form up in  
companies. oxen are outspanned  
blankets &c are got out & each  
one seeks out a friendly stone  
or anthep behind which he  
may lay himself down.

Tea is got ready, a tin of marmalade  
or potato jam is opened, & more  
bully & biscuit is produced.

It is indeed a royal repast  
& goes down like a City dinner.  
When you feel as if you could  
eat a whole horse yourself.

Then night falls & you prepare to  
spend the remainder of the  
darkness in your valise on the  
veldt. - 7.30 as a rule is bedtime  
& everyone is glad to be in  
for he has to be up betimes  
in the morning. & moreover it  
is the only place where you

Signature \_\_\_\_\_  
can keep warm. - Sleep under

the circumstances \_\_\_\_\_  
great from one's troubles  
But we sleep \_\_\_\_\_  
Place \_\_\_\_\_

Despatch \_\_\_\_\_  
study the heavens as the  
nearest things to interest



you regret you know so little  
of astronomy. You soon pick  
out the southern cross with  
its two pointers, Orion's belt &c.  
It is a lovely moonlight night  
the stars are twinkling like  
diamonds far above you  
suddenly a brilliant flash  
of lightning bursts over the  
bosom & shows up more  
clearly the long rows of  
sleeping men. The sentries  
beyond ever on the alert  
or a big meteor rushes like  
a blue bolt across the  
heavens & causes as much  
excitement as an express  
train at a country village  
station. Then you drop in  
the fresh open air, & dream  
of home & the girl left behind  
or of the battle that is coming  
shortly - You stir with the  
cold of the coming dawn to  
find everything around you  
stiff & white with frost  
It is much too cold to think

of washing & you turn in  
to breakfast to find everything  
cold before you can eat it.  
\*The table itself (if you have one)  
covered with a layer of ice  
& the plates sliding about all  
over the place. (Of course, under  
less favourable conditions there  
is no table & no plates & all one's  
food is prepared & eaten in the  
canteen).

Happy indeed are you if it  
does not ~~come~~ come down a deluge  
or a thunder storm during  
the night. Then you wake up  
suddenly to find yourself lying  
in a pool of water; loud  
peals of thunder break the  
stillness of the night & the  
lightning flashes brilliantly  
Then you put on your waterproof  
coat or sheet over top of your  
blankets cover up your head  
& go to sleep again as if nothing  
had happened. It does not do  
to be put out by trifles  
when campaigning.  
At 6 a.m. Reveille sounds.

you are off again. All day long  
it is trek trek, trek - weary  
and footsore and dust covered  
till you reach the bivouac  
again for the night.

| Scale of Rations for Troops in Field                                                                                     |                                                                                                                          | Remarks                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |  |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|
| Description                                                                                                              | Amount                                                                                                                   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |  |
| <p><u>Tea</u> <math>1\frac{1}{4}</math> lbs</p> <p><u>Long piece</u> <math>9\frac{1}{2}</math></p> <p><u>to 1000</u></p> | <p>Daily, when available</p> <p>On medical officers' recommendation</p> <p>when fresh vegetables are not obtainable.</p> | <p>Not often that these times occur.</p> <p>when mallogies is not obtainable</p> <p>(under authority of G. O. C.)</p> <p>An extra ration of tea or other stimulant</p> <p>may be issued to a detachment in</p> <p>lieu of spirits whenever a</p> <p>spirit ration is sanctioned.</p> |  |
| <p>Signature _____</p>                                                                                                   |                                                                                                                          | <p>Date _____</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |  |
| <p>No. _____</p> <p>From _____</p> <p>Place _____</p> <p>Despatch h. m. _____</p>                                        |                                                                                                                          | <p>To _____</p> <p>Place _____</p> <p>M Receipt h. m. _____</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |  |



Scale of Rations for Troops in the Field S.A.

| <u>Description</u>    | <u>Kind</u>    | <u>Amount</u> | <u>Remarks</u>                                                                                                             |
|-----------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <u>Bread</u>          | Bread lbs      | 16 1/4        | When flour or meal is issued 7 cakes of patent yeast will, if available, be supplied per 100 lbs of flour                  |
| <u>Meat</u>           | Meat           | 1 lb 1/4      |                                                                                                                            |
| <u>or</u>             | or             |               |                                                                                                                            |
| <u>Preserved Meat</u> | Preserved Meat | 1 lb          |                                                                                                                            |
| <u>or</u>             | or             |               |                                                                                                                            |
| <u>Vegetables</u>     | Vegetables     | 1 lb          | Equal ration of meat & vegetables                                                                                          |
| <u>or</u>             | or             |               |                                                                                                                            |
| <u>Bacon</u>          | Bacon          | 1/4 lb        | In lieu of 1/4 lb of meat                                                                                                  |
| <u>or</u>             | or             |               |                                                                                                                            |
| <u>Cheese</u>         | Cheese         | 1/2 lb        | " " 1/2 lb of fresh meat or 3/4 preserved meat                                                                             |
| <u>or</u>             | or             |               |                                                                                                                            |
| <u>Coffee</u>         | Coffee         | 1/2 lb        | or half the ration of each                                                                                                 |
| <u>or</u>             | or             |               |                                                                                                                            |
| <u>Chocolate</u>      | Chocolate      | 1 lb          | 3/4 of chocolate in addition to the ordinary grocery ration may when available be issued to complete rations on night duty |
| <u>or</u>             | or             |               |                                                                                                                            |
| <u>Cocoa</u>          | Cocoa          | 1 lb          |                                                                                                                            |

Scale of Rations for Troops in the Field S.A.

| <u>Description</u>  | <u>Kind</u>  | <u>Amount</u> | <u>Remarks</u>                          |
|---------------------|--------------|---------------|-----------------------------------------|
| <u>Butter</u>       | Butter       | 1/2 lb        | When available for early morning coffee |
| <u>or</u>           | or           |               |                                         |
| <u>Sugar</u>        | Sugar        | 1/2 lb        | When available for early morning coffee |
| <u>or</u>           | or           |               |                                         |
| <u>Pepper</u>       | Pepper       | 1/2 lb        | When available for early morning coffee |
| <u>or</u>           | or           |               |                                         |
| <u>Potatoes</u>     | Potatoes     | 1 lb 1/2      |                                         |
| <u>or</u>           | or           |               |                                         |
| <u>Beans</u>        | Beans        | 1/2 lb        |                                         |
| <u>or</u>           | or           |               |                                         |
| <u>Vegetables</u>   | Vegetables   | 1 lb          |                                         |
| <u>or</u>           | or           |               |                                         |
| <u>Peas (split)</u> | Peas (split) | 1/2 lb        |                                         |
| <u>or</u>           | or           |               |                                         |
| <u>Rice</u>         | Rice         | 1/2 lb        |                                         |
| <u>or</u>           | or           |               |                                         |
| <u>Pea Soup</u>     | Pea Soup     | 1 lb          |                                         |
| <u>or</u>           | or           |               |                                         |
| <u>Pickles</u>      | Pickles      | 1/2 lb        |                                         |

Date \_\_\_\_\_  
 To \_\_\_\_\_  
 Place \_\_\_\_\_  
 Receipt \_\_\_\_\_

(b) Native Americans hostile or coloured drivers  
Leaders = American's national quest, brotherly  
fraternal feel only

Scale (1/4" = 1')

|                      |         |                              |        |
|----------------------|---------|------------------------------|--------|
| Uta or Rice or Flour | 1½ lbs. | Chilled Turnips or Any Root  | 2 lbs. |
| Bal or Pear          | 4 g.    | Loaf or Sugar                | 2 lbs. |
| Almond Oil           | 2 g.    | Onion or Turnip or Vegetable | 2 lbs. |
| Balt.                | 7½ g.   | Meat (3 times a week)        | 8 lbs. |

Officers when approved by A. O. C.  
Run  $\frac{1}{2}$  down or to abatement. "See 49

| No.      | Date    | From    | To      | Place | Place |
|----------|---------|---------|---------|-------|-------|
| Despatch | h. m. M | Receipt | h. m. M |       |       |



### 3. Fuel

wood or 2lbs }  
Coal 1lb. } as a maximum

### 4. Light.

Hospitals — as required

Guards, Horse Picquets & offices =  
one candle per night for each  
authorized lantern

Officers — when ample supplies are  
available one candle per officer  
per night may be issued.

### 5. Forage

|            | Horses<br>10 hands<br>or over | Other<br>Horses | Mules         | When not grazing<br>Equivalents |    |   |
|------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------------------------|----|---|
| Grain lbs  | 12                            | 10              | 8             | —                               | —  | — |
| Hay "      | 12                            | 10              | 8             | 20                              | 10 | — |
| Meat Meal. | —                             | —               | —             | —                               | 3  | 5 |
| Salt oz    | $\frac{1}{2}$                 | $\frac{1}{2}$   | $\frac{1}{2}$ | —                               | —  | — |

a) when animals graze the ration  
of hay will be withheld or reduced  
in accordance with the directions  
of the O.C. at the Station.

b) Mealies should be drawn for mules in lieu of oats

#### c. Equivalents

Mealies 1 lb. }  
Bran 1 lb. } All equivalent  
Oats 1 lb. } to one another  
Oat hay 1 lb. }  
Hay  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. }

Compressed Forage. 6 lbs = 10 lbs hay.

By order

H. G. Morgan Lt. Col. A.A.G.

Director of Supplies

Army Headquarters

Pretoria November 12. 1900.

This scale was substituted for  
that issued with Army Order  
No 14 dated November 6. 1899.

|                   |   |    |   |
|-------------------|---|----|---|
| 1st Depot L. & L. | 2 | 24 | 4 |
| 2nd Depot L. & L. | 2 | 24 | 4 |
| Supply Det. B.C.  | 1 | 12 | 2 |
| 1st Bde. Staff    | 4 | 48 | 8 |
| 2nd Bde. Staff    | 4 | 48 | 8 |
| 3rd Bde. Staff    | 4 | 48 | 8 |
| 4th Bde. Staff    | 4 | 48 | 8 |
| 5th Bde. Staff    | 4 | 48 | 8 |
| 6th Bde. Staff    | 4 | 48 | 8 |
| 7th Bde. Staff    | 4 | 48 | 8 |
| 8th Bde. Staff    | 4 | 48 | 8 |
| 9th Bde. Staff    | 4 | 48 | 8 |
| 10th Bde. Staff   | 4 | 48 | 8 |
| 11th Bde. Staff   | 4 | 48 | 8 |
| 12th Bde. Staff   | 4 | 48 | 8 |
| 13th Bde. Staff   | 4 | 48 | 8 |
| 14th Bde. Staff   | 4 | 48 | 8 |
| 15th Bde. Staff   | 4 | 48 | 8 |
| 16th Bde. Staff   | 4 | 48 | 8 |
| 17th Bde. Staff   | 4 | 48 | 8 |
| 18th Bde. Staff   | 4 | 48 | 8 |
| 19th Bde. Staff   | 4 | 48 | 8 |
| 20th Bde. Staff   | 4 | 48 | 8 |
| 21st Bde. Staff   | 4 | 48 | 8 |
| 22nd Bde. Staff   | 4 | 48 | 8 |
| 23rd Bde. Staff   | 4 | 48 | 8 |
| 24th Bde. Staff   | 4 | 48 | 8 |
| 25th Bde. Staff   | 4 | 48 | 8 |
| 26th Bde. Staff   | 4 | 48 | 8 |
| 27th Bde. Staff   | 4 | 48 | 8 |
| 28th Bde. Staff   | 4 | 48 | 8 |
| 29th Bde. Staff   | 4 | 48 | 8 |
| 30th Bde. Staff   | 4 | 48 | 8 |
| 31st Bde. Staff   | 4 | 48 | 8 |
| 32nd Bde. Staff   | 4 | 48 | 8 |
| 33rd Bde. Staff   | 4 | 48 | 8 |
| 34th Bde. Staff   | 4 | 48 | 8 |
| 35th Bde. Staff   | 4 | 48 | 8 |
| 36th Bde. Staff   | 4 | 48 | 8 |
| 37th Bde. Staff   | 4 | 48 | 8 |
| 38th Bde. Staff   | 4 | 48 | 8 |
| 39th Bde. Staff   | 4 | 48 | 8 |
| 40th Bde. Staff   | 4 | 48 | 8 |
| 41st Bde. Staff   | 4 | 48 | 8 |
| 42nd Bde. Staff   | 4 | 48 | 8 |
| 43rd Bde. Staff   | 4 | 48 | 8 |
| 44th Bde. Staff   | 4 | 48 | 8 |
| 45th Bde. Staff   | 4 | 48 | 8 |
| 46th Bde. Staff   | 4 | 48 | 8 |
| 47th Bde. Staff   | 4 | 48 | 8 |
| 48th Bde. Staff   | 4 | 48 | 8 |
| 49th Bde. Staff   | 4 | 48 | 8 |
| 50th Bde. Staff   | 4 | 48 | 8 |
| 51st Bde. Staff   | 4 | 48 | 8 |
| 52nd Bde. Staff   | 4 | 48 | 8 |
| 53rd Bde. Staff   | 4 | 48 | 8 |
| 54th Bde. Staff   | 4 | 48 | 8 |
| 55th Bde. Staff   | 4 | 48 | 8 |
| 56th Bde. Staff   | 4 | 48 | 8 |
| 57th Bde. Staff   | 4 | 48 | 8 |
| 58th Bde. Staff   | 4 | 48 | 8 |
| 59th Bde. Staff   | 4 | 48 | 8 |
| 60th Bde. Staff   | 4 | 48 | 8 |
| 61st Bde. Staff   | 4 | 48 | 8 |
| 62nd Bde. Staff   | 4 | 48 | 8 |
| 63rd Bde. Staff   | 4 | 48 | 8 |
| 64th Bde. Staff   | 4 | 48 | 8 |
| 65th Bde. Staff   | 4 | 48 | 8 |
| 66th Bde. Staff   | 4 | 48 | 8 |
| 67th Bde. Staff   | 4 | 48 | 8 |
| 68th Bde. Staff   | 4 | 48 | 8 |
| 69th Bde. Staff   | 4 | 48 | 8 |
| 70th Bde. Staff   | 4 | 48 | 8 |
| 71st Bde. Staff   | 4 | 48 | 8 |
| 72nd Bde. Staff   | 4 | 48 | 8 |
| 73rd Bde. Staff   | 4 | 48 | 8 |
| 74th Bde. Staff   | 4 | 48 | 8 |
| 75th Bde. Staff   | 4 | 48 | 8 |
| 76th Bde. Staff   | 4 | 48 | 8 |
| 77th Bde. Staff   | 4 | 48 | 8 |
| 78th Bde. Staff   | 4 | 48 | 8 |
| 79th Bde. Staff   | 4 | 48 | 8 |
| 80th Bde. Staff   | 4 | 48 | 8 |
| 81st Bde. Staff   | 4 | 48 | 8 |
| 82nd Bde. Staff   | 4 | 48 | 8 |
| 83rd Bde. Staff   | 4 | 48 | 8 |
| 84th Bde. Staff   | 4 | 48 | 8 |
| 85th Bde. Staff   | 4 | 48 | 8 |
| 86th Bde. Staff   | 4 | 48 | 8 |
| 87th Bde. Staff   | 4 | 48 | 8 |
| 88th Bde. Staff   | 4 | 48 | 8 |
| 89th Bde. Staff   | 4 | 48 | 8 |
| 90th Bde. Staff   | 4 | 48 | 8 |
| 91st Bde. Staff   | 4 | 48 | 8 |
| 92nd Bde. Staff   | 4 | 48 | 8 |
| 93rd Bde. Staff   | 4 | 48 | 8 |
| 94th Bde. Staff   | 4 | 48 | 8 |
| 95th Bde. Staff   | 4 | 48 | 8 |
| 96th Bde. Staff   | 4 | 48 | 8 |
| 97th Bde. Staff   | 4 | 48 | 8 |
| 98th Bde. Staff   | 4 | 48 | 8 |
| 99th Bde. Staff   | 4 | 48 | 8 |
| 100th Bde. Staff  | 4 | 48 | 8 |





| VII <sup>th</sup> Division            |  | Off. | Men | Horses | Guns |
|---------------------------------------|--|------|-----|--------|------|
| <u>Staff</u>                          |  | 11   | 77  | 43     |      |
| <u>Bde Div. Staff R.F.A.</u>          |  | 4    | 8   | 18     |      |
| 18 <sup>th</sup> Battery R.F.A.       |  | 5    | 134 | 113    | 6 q  |
| 62 <sup>nd</sup> " "                  |  | 5    | 128 | 113    | 6 q  |
| 73 <sup>rd</sup> " "                  |  | 5    | 141 | 122    | 6 q. |
| Nor Amm. Column                       |  | 3    | 102 | 78     |      |
| <u>"A" Section Pompons</u>            |  | 2    | 27  | 29     | 3 x  |
| 26 <sup>th</sup> Coy R.S.             |  | 7    | 126 | 18     |      |
| <u>Div. Supply Column</u>             |  | 1    | 30  | 21     |      |
| <u>14<sup>th</sup> Bde. Staff</u>     |  | 3    | 15  | 7      |      |
| 2 <sup>nd</sup> Norfolk               |  | 16   | 763 | 7      | 1 x  |
| 2 <sup>nd</sup> Lincoln               |  | 19   | 752 | 6      | 1 x  |
| 1 <sup>st</sup> K.O.S.B.              |  | 22   | 803 | 5      | 1 x  |
| 2 <sup>nd</sup> Hampshire             |  | 18   | 578 | 5      | 1 x  |
| 14 <sup>th</sup> Fd Hosp.             |  | 5    | 31  | 3      |      |
| 14 <sup>th</sup> Beaver Co            |  | 3    | 54  | 4      |      |
| Supply Det. A.S.C.                    |  | 1    | 7   | 1      |      |
| 14 <sup>th</sup> Transport Co.        |  | 2    | 25  | 14     |      |
| <u>15<sup>th</sup> Bde Staff</u>      |  | 4    | 19  | 8      |      |
| 2 <sup>nd</sup> Cheshires             |  | 22   | 688 | 6      | 1 x  |
| 2 <sup>nd</sup> S.W. Borderers        |  | 22   | 795 | 5      | 1 x  |
| 1 <sup>st</sup> E. Lancs.             |  | 19   | 695 | 6      | 1 x  |
| 2 <sup>nd</sup> N. Staffords          |  | 19   | 737 | 8      | 1 x  |
| 15 <sup>th</sup> Beaver Co.           |  | 3    | 48  | 4      |      |
| 15 <sup>th</sup> Field Hosp           |  | 4    | 34  | 5      |      |
| Supply Det. A.S.C.                    |  | 1    | 9   | 11     |      |
| 15 <sup>th</sup> Transport Co. A.S.C. |  | 2    | 9   | 8      |      |

| IX <sup>th</sup> Division         |  | Off. | Men | Horses | Guns |
|-----------------------------------|--|------|-----|--------|------|
| <u>Staff</u>                      |  | 10   | 50  | 32     |      |
| <u>Bde Div. R.F.A. Staff</u>      |  | 3    | 13  | 13     |      |
| 83 <sup>rd</sup> Battery R.F.A.   |  | 5    | 156 | 127    | 6 q  |
| 84 <sup>th</sup> " "              |  | 5    | 158 | 131    | 6 q  |
| 85 <sup>th</sup> " "              |  | 5    | 167 | 131    | 6 q. |
| <u>Ammunition Column</u>          |  | 6    | 120 | 88     |      |
| 7 <sup>th</sup> Coy R.S.          |  | 6    | 163 | 35     |      |
| <u>Highland Bde. Staff</u>        |  | 4    | 43  | 10     |      |
| 1 <sup>st</sup> Highland L.I.     |  | 14   | 637 | 7      | 1 x  |
| 2 <sup>nd</sup> Black Watch       |  | 13   | 513 | 7      | 1 x  |
| 2 <sup>nd</sup> Seaforths         |  | 12   | 538 | 7      | 1 x  |
| 1 <sup>st</sup> Highland L.I.     |  |      |     |        |      |
| 3 <sup>rd</sup> Bde Field Hosp    |  | 4    | 27  | 5      |      |
| " Beaver Co.                      |  | 2    | 45  | 3      |      |
| <u>19<sup>th</sup> Bde. Staff</u> |  | 3    | 26  | 8      |      |
| 2 <sup>nd</sup> Cornwall L.I.     |  | 15   | 634 | 5      | 1 x  |
| 2 <sup>nd</sup> Shropshire L.I.   |  | 19   | 739 | 5      | 1 x  |
| Signal Gordon Highlanders         |  | 19   | 735 | 7      | 1 x  |
| <u>Royal Canadian Rif.</u>        |  | 30   | 743 | 9      | 2 x  |

No. Date  
 From To  
 Place Place  
 Despatch h. m. M Receipt h. m. M

| IX Division Cont <sup>d</sup> | Off. | Men | Horses | Guns |
|-------------------------------|------|-----|--------|------|
| Transport Co. A.S.C.          | 1    | 33  | 18     |      |
| Supply Det. A.S.C.            | 1    | 16  | 1      |      |
| Bearer Company                | 4    | 65  | 6      |      |
| Field Hospital                | 4    | 33  | 5      |      |

### Guards Brigade

|                      |    |     |    |    |
|----------------------|----|-----|----|----|
| Staff                | 4  | 26  | 11 |    |
| 3rd Grenadier Guards | 26 | 899 | 8  | 1x |
| 1st Coldstream "     | 25 | 927 | 8  | 1x |
| 2nd do "             | 20 | 858 | 8  | 1x |
| 1st Scots "          | 15 | 576 | 6  | 1x |
| Fd Hospital          | 24 | 33  | 7  |    |
| Bearer Company       | 2  | 52  | 4  |    |
| Supply Det.          | 1  | 16  | 2  |    |
| 11th Co A.S.C.       | 2  | 19  | 19 |    |

### Supply Park A.S.C.

|                         |   |    |    |  |
|-------------------------|---|----|----|--|
| 1st Section             | - | 5  | -  |  |
| - 22 Unit               | 1 | 5  | 1  |  |
| - 25 "                  | 2 | 6  | 2  |  |
| - 29 "                  | 2 | 8  | 2  |  |
| - 5 Company             | - | 3  | -  |  |
| - 21 "                  | - | 2  | -  |  |
| - 29 "                  | - | 3  | -  |  |
| 34 "                    | - | 1  | -  |  |
| 1st Ballon Section R.E. | 2 | 27 | 10 |  |

### Cavalry Division

|                                 |       |     |     |    |
|---------------------------------|-------|-----|-----|----|
| Staff                           | QV 13 | 40  | 66  |    |
| 1st Cavalry Bde Staff (Poles)   | 6     | 14  | 22  |    |
| 6th Dragoon Guards              | 20    | 333 | 300 | 1x |
| 2nd Dragoons                    | 19    | 311 | 321 | 1x |
| 6th Dragoons (Det.)             | 4     | 46  | 49  |    |
| 14th Hussars (Det.)             | 7     | 108 | 74  |    |
| New South Wales Lancers         | 6     | 89  | 90  |    |
| 2nd Battery R.H.A.              | 5     | 147 | 154 | 6  |
| " " "                           | 5     | 148 | 139 | 6  |
| " " "                           | 5     | 142 | 154 | 6  |
| Ammunition Column               | 4     | 72  | 32  |    |
| Field Hospital                  | 2     | 20  | 30  |    |
| Bearer Company                  | 2     | 15  | 23  |    |
| Bde Div. Staff R.H.A.           | 4     | 16  | 18  |    |
| 2nd Cavalry Brigade (Broadwood) |       |     |     |    |
| Staff                           | 4     | 13  | 20  |    |
| 10th Hussars                    | 26    | 386 | 414 | 1x |
| 12th Lancers                    | 20    | 288 | 265 |    |
| Household Cavalry               | 22    | 291 | 292 |    |
| 1st Australian Horse            | 5     | 112 | 101 |    |
| Bde Div Staff R.H.A.            | 4     | 15  | 21  |    |
| 4th Battery R.H.A.              | 5     | 147 | 139 | 6  |
| " " "                           | 5     | 145 | 130 | 6  |
| Ammunition Column               | 2     | 43  | 36  |    |
| Field Hospital                  | 3     | 16  | 25  |    |
| Bearer Company                  | 3     | 46  | 35  |    |
| Fd. Hosp (R.H.A.)               | 2     | 15  | 19  |    |



| 3rd Cavalry Bde <sup>Gordon</sup> <del>Pian</del> |  | Off | Men | Horse | Quinn |
|---------------------------------------------------|--|-----|-----|-------|-------|
| Staff                                             |  | 4   | 10  | 15    |       |
| 9th Lancers                                       |  | 21  | 397 | 316   | 1 x   |
| 16th Lancers                                      |  | 24  | 373 | 368   | 2 x   |
| Bde Dis Staff R.A.A.                              |  | 4   | 10  | 15    |       |
| O. Battery R.A.A.                                 |  | 5   | 154 | 142   | 60    |
| R. " "                                            |  | 7   | 163 | 153   | 6     |
| Ammunition Col.                                   |  | 2   | 94  | 40    |       |
| Left 1/2 No 11 Fd Hosp.                           |  | 2   | 16  | 2     |       |
| No 9 Recruit Co.                                  |  | 3   | 42  | 6     |       |
| C Co A.S.C.                                       |  | 2   | 26  | 15    |       |
| Field Troop R.E.                                  |  | 7   | 117 | 104   |       |
| B. Transport Coy                                  |  | 3   | 21  | 12    |       |
| C. " "                                            |  | 2   | 11  | 13    |       |
| D. " "                                            |  | 1   | 12  | 8     |       |
| L. " "                                            |  | 3   | 9   | 6     |       |
| S. " "                                            |  | 2   | 33  | 20    |       |

### Mounted Infantry Division

|                        |    |     |     |     |  |
|------------------------|----|-----|-----|-----|--|
| <u>Alderson's M.I.</u> |    |     |     |     |  |
| 1st M.I. Regiment      | 21 | 404 | 423 | 3 x |  |
| 2nd " "                | 12 | 195 | 228 |     |  |
| Roberts Horse          | 35 | 353 | 387 |     |  |
| New Zealand M.I.       | 5  | 60  | 72  |     |  |
| Winnington's Guides    | 7  | 102 | 110 |     |  |
| <u>Le Gallais M.I.</u> |    |     |     |     |  |
| Staff                  | 3  | 10  | 13  |     |  |
| 6th M.I. Regt          | 13 | 391 | 330 |     |  |
| 8th M.I. Regt          | 15 | 311 | 254 |     |  |
| C.I.V. M.I.            | 15 | 195 | 145 |     |  |
| Kitchener's Horse      | 26 | 402 | 270 | 2 x |  |
| Nesbitt's Horse        | 8  | 119 | 136 |     |  |
| New South Wales M.I.   | 22 | 408 | 345 |     |  |
| H. Transport Co.       | 2  | 23  | 17  |     |  |
| Supply Det A.S.C.      | 1  | 2   | 1   |     |  |
| <u>Martyr's M.I.</u>   |    |     |     |     |  |
| Staff                  | 3  | —   | 6   |     |  |
| 2nd M.I. Regt          | 18 | 483 | 489 |     |  |
| 4th M.I. Regt          | 15 | 327 | 251 |     |  |
| Burnah M.I.            | 17 | 292 | 332 |     |  |
| 1st Queensland M.I.    | 8  | 184 | 211 |     |  |
| 2nd do do              | 8  | 128 | 158 |     |  |
| <u>Ridley's M.I.</u>   |    |     |     |     |  |
| Staff                  | 3  | 1   | 9   |     |  |
| 5th M.I. Regt          | 12 | 287 | 276 |     |  |
| 7th " "                | 17 | 337 | 262 |     |  |
| 1st Grahamston Vol.    | 12 | 245 | 231 |     |  |
| Ceylon M.I.            | 6  | 86  | 109 |     |  |
| F Transport Coy        | 2  | 31  | 20  |     |  |
| Signature              |    |     |     |     |  |
| Supply Det.            | 1  | 8   | —   |     |  |

No. Date  
From To  
Place Place  
Despatch h. m. M Receipt h. m. M

|                       | Off | Men | Horses | Guns |
|-----------------------|-----|-----|--------|------|
| Royal Naval Bde       | 33  | 393 | 10     | 7+   |
| Cin C. Bodyguard      | 1   | 43  | 53     |      |
| Staff Howitzers       | 6   | 15  | 14     |      |
| 15 Co S.D. R.G. A.    | 5   | 138 | 7      | 4 #  |
| Dr. Amm. Reserve      | 1   | 2   | 2      |      |
| 9th Field Co R.G.     | 7   | 161 | 14     |      |
| 1st Telegraph Co R.G. | 4   | 112 | 134    |      |

+ = 4.7. 4  
 # = 6.5 in Howitzer 6.5 in + 4.6 in Howitzers  
 \* = machine gun 39  
 Q = 15 pounder 54  
 - = 12 pounder. 42 + 3 Naval.

### Totals

officers 1405  
 Men 32,549.  
 Horses 11,540.  
 Guns 152.

### Troops in South Africa 24 January 13. 1900

Ladysmith (Gen. Sir Geo. White)  
 3rd Cavalry Brigade (Col. Brookfield)  
 3rd Lancers Imperial Light Horse  
 5th Dragoon Guards Natal Carabiniere  
 19th Hussars Natal Mounted Rifles  
 15th Hussars less Border "  
 (a squadron captured at Talana Hill)

Artillery  
 13th 67th 69th Batt. R.F.A. Lt Col. Rickwood  
 21st 42nd 53rd " Lt Col. Coxhead  
 No 10 Mountain Battery less  
 four guns captured at Mafeking's Nek

Engineers  
 23rd + 29th Companies  
 Balloon Section

### Naval Brigade

Capt Hon Hedworth Lambton  
 H.M.S. *Thetis*  
 About 750 Bluejackets with  
 47 in Naval 2.7. 12 pounders.



Infantry  
Fourth Division, Maj. Gen. Sir A. Hunter  
7th Brigade, Maj. Gen. Howard  
1st Devons 1st West Gloucesters  
1st Gloucesters 2nd Gordon Highlanders

5th 8th Brigade, Maj. Gen. Ian Hamilton  
1st Royal Irish Fusiliers 1st Kings Royal Rifle  
1st Leicester 1st Royal Dublin Fusiliers  
1st Kings Liverpool 2nd Rifle Brigade  
1st Manchester (1 Co)  
General Vullers Force

Cavalry, Maj. Gen. Lord Dundonald  
1st Royal Dragoons, Bethune's Mounted Infantry  
13th Hussars, Thorneycroft  
14th Hussars (2 Squadrons) South African Light Horse  
Imperial Light Horse (6 Squadrons) Natal Carabiniers  
Gough's M.I. 2nd K.R.R. 2nd Dublin Fusiliers

Royal Artillery  
14th 66 63 64 73 19 20 & 28 Batteries  
61st Howitzer 14th Mountain  
Natal Field Battery  
(A. Battery R.H.A.)

Infantry  
2nd Division - Lt. Gen. Sir F. Bleyer  
Hildyard's 2nd Brigade  
2nd Queen's 2nd West Yorks  
2nd Devons 2nd East Surreys  
Lytletons 4th Brigade  
1st Rifle Brigade 3rd K.R.R.  
1st Durham L.I. 2nd Scottish Rifles

10th Division Gen. Sir A. Hunter  
Hart's 5th Brigade  
1st Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers 1st Connaught Rangers  
1st Royal Dublin Fusiliers 1st Border Regt  
Barton's 6th Brigade  
2nd Royal Fusiliers 1st Royal Welsh Fusiliers  
2nd Royal Scots Fusiliers 2nd Royal Irish Fusiliers

5th Division - Lt. Gen. Sir Charles Warren  
Coke's 10th Brigade  
2nd Dorsets 2nd Somerset L.I.  
2nd Middlesex Imperial Light Infantry  
Woodgate's 11th Brigade  
2nd Royal Lancasters 1st South Lancs.  
2nd Lancashire Fusiliers 1st York Lancaster

No. From Place Despatch h. m. M  
To General Co. R.E.  
Date Off Place Receipt h. m. M

Colonial Troops

Durban L.I. Grenilla Troops  
Natal Naval Vol. Local Rifle Assoc.

Naval Brigade

under Cap<sup>t</sup> James. HMS. Forte  
with 4.7. & Naval 2.9. 12 pounders  
at Durban

Strong Naval Bde with guns under  
Cap<sup>t</sup> Percy Scott HMS. Terrible

At Sterkstroom with

Lieut Gen. Sir. William Gatacre

Mounted Men

Brabant Horse Cape Police

Kaffrarian Rifles De Montmorency's Scouts

Artillery

7th, 77, 79 Batt. R.F.A. Lieut Col. Jaffries

4 38 78 " " " " Newbigging

Infantry

2 Northumberland Fusiliers (less prisoners)

2nd Royal Irish Rifles 1st Welsh Regt

1st Royal Scots 2nd Royal Berks. (4 Compys)

At or Near Colesberg. Dk

with Major Gen. French.

Mounted Men under. Maj Gen. Brabazon

6th Dragoons (Amickilings)

6th Dr. Guards (Cushamies)

10th Hussars

New South Wales Lancers

Artillery

O.R. Batt. R.A.A. under Lieut Col Eustace  
a battery of R.F.A.

Infantry

2nd Berks. (4 Coy) 1st Suffolk (from reinforcements)

1st Essex (from reinforcements)

Royal Munster Fusiliers supposed  
to be with Gen French.

but position not accurately  
known



At the Modder River  
under Lt. Gen. Lord Methuen

Mounted Men - Mayhem Babington  
9<sup>th</sup> Lancers - South African Reserve  
12<sup>th</sup> Lancers - Colonial Irregulars  
Rimington's Guides (part) Mounted Infantry

Artillery  
4<sup>th</sup> P. Batt. R.F.A. Lt Col. Davidson  
18. 62. 75 Batt. R.F.A. - Hall  
37 65. Howitzers - Baker.

One company Cape Artillery conscripted  
to a Mounted Battery siege train, reported  
to have gone north, but destination not stated

Royal Engineers

Several Companies

Infantry

Colville's (Guards) Brigade  
3<sup>rd</sup> Grenadiers 3<sup>rd</sup> Coldstreamers  
1<sup>st</sup> Coldstreamers 1<sup>st</sup> Scots Guards  
Macdonald (late Wauchope) Highland Bde  
2<sup>nd</sup> Royal Highlanders (Black Watch)  
1<sup>st</sup> Highland L. I. 2<sup>nd</sup> Seaforth  
2<sup>nd</sup> Argyll & Sutherland 1<sup>st</sup> Gordons  
Pole Carriv's 9<sup>th</sup> Bde.  
1<sup>st</sup> Northumberland Fusiliers 2<sup>nd</sup> Northampton  
1<sup>st</sup> Loyal North Lanes 2<sup>nd</sup> Yorkshire L. I.  
2<sup>nd</sup> Batt.

27

New South Wales Infantry  
Australian New Zealand Canadian Contingents  
Naval Bde under Capt. Bearcroft of  
H.M.S. Philomel with 4.7. & Naval  
2.7. 12 pounders.

At Belmont

2<sup>nd</sup> Duke of Cornwall's L.I.  
Queenslanders - Canadians  
Royal Munster Fusiliers Mounted Infantry  
A Canadian Field Battery

At De laar, Orange River & on the  
Line of Communications

Scots Greys reported at Orange River  
Several Companies R. Engineers  
2<sup>nd</sup> Shropshire L. I. 1<sup>st</sup> Yorkshire Regt  
2<sup>nd</sup> Royal Warwick. Post Office Corps  
Railway Companies R.E.  
Railway Engineer Corps raised in  
Cape Colony under Major Capper R.E.

Signature .....

|                  |                 |
|------------------|-----------------|
| No.              | Date            |
| From             | To              |
| Place            | Place           |
| Despatch h. m. M | Receipt h. m. M |

At or Landing at the Cape

VII<sup>th</sup> Division under Kelly Kanny  
Elements. 12<sup>th</sup> Bde  
1<sup>st</sup> Royal Irish Regt 2<sup>nd</sup> Bedford  
2<sup>nd</sup> Wiltshire 2<sup>nd</sup> Worcesters

At Kimberley - Col Kekwisch

Diamond Fields Horse Cape Police  
" " Artillery Loyal N. Lancs. 1/2 batt.  
Kimberley Light Horse Briguand West L. I.  
" Rifles Local Vol. & Town Guard  
23<sup>rd</sup> Co. R.G.A. converted into a Field  
Battery under Major Chamier R.G.A.

At Mafeking

Col Baden Powell  
Brit. Protectorate Regt Cape Mounted Police  
" S. African Police Town Guard  
Bechuanaland Rifles  
Vol. Field Artillery under Maj. Langera

Under Col Plumer

Reported at Gaberones moving south to relieve  
Mafeking - About 1000 M.I. from Tuli  
Some local Vol. from Rhodesia  
Rhodesia Vol. under Col Houldsworth  
About 700 Vol. at Palapye Total 2700

At Sea or About to Start

Remainder of 6<sup>th</sup> Division

Knox's 13<sup>th</sup> Brigade

2<sup>nd</sup> East Kents 1<sup>st</sup> West Riding  
2<sup>nd</sup> Gloucesters 1<sup>st</sup> Oxford L. I.

Artillery

76. 81. 82 Batt. RFA. Lt Col Macdonnell

Sailed from India (6 + 8<sup>th</sup> Jan)

16<sup>th</sup> Lancers A & F. Batt. RHA.

Sailed from England (19 + 21. Dec.)

Q. T. V. Batt. RHA.

Embarked or Embarking

VII. Division - Lieut Gen Tucker

Chernside 14<sup>th</sup> Bde

2<sup>nd</sup> Norfolk 1<sup>st</sup> King's Own Scottish Borders  
2<sup>nd</sup> Lincoln 2<sup>nd</sup> Hampshire

Wavell's 15<sup>th</sup> Bde

2<sup>nd</sup> Cheshires 2<sup>nd</sup> South Wales Borderers  
1<sup>st</sup> East Lancs. 2<sup>nd</sup> North Staffords

83. 84. 85 Batt RFA under

Lieut Col. Flint



To Embark (11 to 15 Jan)

Seven Battalions of Militia

6<sup>th</sup> Royal Warwick 9<sup>th</sup> K. R. R.  
4<sup>th</sup> Sherwood Foresters 3<sup>rd</sup> South Lancs.  
3<sup>rd</sup> Durham L. I. 4<sup>th</sup> Royal Lancs.  
4<sup>th</sup> Argyll &utherland Highlanders

Mobilizing at Home

4<sup>th</sup> Cavalry Bde. Maj. Gen. Hemming  
7<sup>th</sup> Dragoon Guards 17<sup>th</sup> Lancers  
8<sup>th</sup> Hussars M. Batt. RHA  
and four brigade divisions of  
R.F.A. (one composed of Field Howitzers)

Colonial Contingents  
From Canada

Four Squadrons of Mounted Infantry  
Three Field Batteries  
1247 all ranks to sail Jan. 18 + 20  
From Australia

1700 men all mounted to sail Jan. 16  
From New Zealand

200 all mounted to sail Jan. 16

Imperial Volunteers and  
Yeomanry from Home

City of London Imp. Vol. Col MacKinnon  
One H. gun (12½ pr. 2. F.) 1 Batt. Field Artillery  
" from H.A. Company

300 Mounted Infantry (Col Cholmondeley)  
1100 Infantry (under the Earl of Albemarle)  
Begin to sail Sat. Jan. 13  
last batch sails " " 27.

The Imperial Yeomanry - 10000 men  
under Lord Cherham  
date of embarkation not yet fixed

Service Companies of Volunteers each 116 strong  
to be raised from linked battalions of  
volunteers for the line battalions of the  
district & in these line battalions to take  
the place of the Mounted Infantry Company.  
about 7000 all ranks now being organized  
date of departure not yet fixed

Signature.....

|                |                   |
|----------------|-------------------|
| No.            | Date              |
| From           | To                |
| Place          | Place             |
| Despatch h. m. | M Receipt h. m. M |

When the Colonial Contingents, Imperial Yeomanry & other mounted troops reach South Africa, the number of mounted men available for operations will amount to some 35000 to 40000 of all ranks including regular cavalry mounted infantry & mounted Colonial troops now in the country —

Strength of Brit. Army S. Africa  
~~the~~ Dec. 1. 1900

|               | Dec. 1 1900 | May 1. 1901 |
|---------------|-------------|-------------|
| Regulars      | 142.893     | 139.002     |
| Colonials     | 33.000      | 58.821      |
| Imp. Yeomanry | 8.000       | 23.104      |
| Volunteers    | 7.500       | 9.385       |
| Militia       | 18.900      | 20.104      |
| Total         | 210.293     | 250.416.    |

Regulars composed of

|           | Dec. 1. 00 | May 1. 01 |
|-----------|------------|-----------|
| Cavalry   | 11.600     | 14000     |
| Artillery | 12.700     | 11500     |
| Infantry  | 105.300    | 95700     |
| Other     | 13.293     | 17619     |
|           | 142.893    | 138819    |

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### The Intelligence Officer

A worthy gentleman detailed by the War Office to collect lies & rumours & circulate them by means of daily bulletins. His one & only weapon is a prodigious telescope some 3 feet long & bulky in proportion. From this he is inseparable. He squats himself down with a Y shaped stick to support his telescope & then sees all sorts of things. In order to collect his "Intelligence" so called he employs an army of Kaffirs who go out to meet their friends & spend most of their time drinking utswala at the kraals. In the evening they return & retail any story they think will please. If the "baas" wants to report Boers at a certain place the Black Watch report them there. If there ought to be no Boers out there then our black liars are again equal to the occasion. They will say whatever they think will please best.



When not riding with his friend  
and ally, the Imperial Guide or  
scanning the country with his  
telescope over "Intelligent" officers  
is generally found boring over  
maps of the country this endless  
reports seeking to extract some  
few grains of truth from the  
medley. By the time this is done  
it is no longer of any use.

Copy of a Dutch Bulletin  
of the war.

Found in a farm called  
Kalepruit or Weltevreden  
about 18 miles from Platrand

Oorlogsbericht 26.1.1900 (quint<sup>2</sup>/m)  
verschillende berichten omtrent  
den slag by Boven Iugela  
zijn alshoe ingekomen dezelfde  
zijn echter te uitgebreid om  
hier te graaf over te seinen  
in die de nieuwsbladen zullen  
zy echter gepubliceerd worden

ter informatie - Uit alles blijkt  
dat de overwinning met Gods hulp  
aan de onzen is geweest en alle  
posities zijn behouden -  
Het verlies van vyand op Spion  
Kop was ongeveer 1200 tot 1300 aan  
dooden ~~en~~ gewonden - Ons verlies  
ruim 25 dooden en in totaal  
aan dooden en gewonden 120 -  
Vyand trekt thans over de  
Iugela terug ~~aan~~ met Kanonnen  
wagens en troepen alleen by  
Trichardts drift wordt heden  
nog gevochten waaromtrent  
nog geen nader uitslag is ontvange  
Een mooie Klomp geweest en  
een 40 kisten leemetsford  
patronen werden door de  
onzen buit gemaakt - de aan  
-blik van het slagveldt moet  
volgens verschillende berichten  
Signature daaronomtrent verschrikkelijk  
gewees zijn -

|          |                         |
|----------|-------------------------|
| No.      | Date                    |
| From     | To                      |
| Place    | Place                   |
| Despatch | h. m. M Receipt h. m. M |

eerst den volgenden dag verscheen de  
Engelochen ambulance op het terrein  
nadat zij eerst aan Genl. Botha  
verlof daartoe had gevraagd en  
gekregen - De gevechten by  
Bolesberg als reeds gemeld blijkt  
nader dat General Delaney en  
General Grobler op twee verschillende  
plaatsen met den vyand slaags  
was in beide gevallen werd deze  
terug geslagen, by Genl. Grobler  
duurde het gevecht van  
smorgens 8 uur tot Savonds donker  
aan onze zyde daar 6 gewond  
waarvan 1 zwaar, van vyand  
6 gevangen genomen by Genl  
Delaney - Van alle andere  
commandos alles rustig -

32  
Our Wars + Our Wounded

Defects of Medical Service

Letter of "Times" Special Correspondent  
Mr W Burdett Coultts.  
Cape Town May 29. 1900

Begin

A long time has elapsed since  
the despatch of the last preceding letter  
During that period the growing scenes  
of neglect inhumanity of suffering  
& death which have been the lot  
of the British soldier in the closing  
chapters of this war have made up  
a picture which it is impossible  
any longer to conceal from the eyes  
of the British public.

A natural aversion to hasty  
criticism or exaggeration still more  
to anything approaching sentiment  
when dealing with the hard necessities  
of war; a hope that the lamentable  
disorganization & inefficiency of  
our medical service under the sudden  
strain of sickness at the front war.

During the whole of that time surely nothing



only temporary, and that the gaps  
in its personnel & equipment which left  
thousands of stricken men un-nursed  
on the ground in the most painful  
stages of a deadly disease, would  
quickly be filled up; these combined  
to arrest my pen until, just returned  
from the front within touch of  
news from home I read that which  
proves that truth concealed serves  
the same purpose as falsehood and  
that the time has come to speak out.

To a mind stocked with scenes which  
would sicken the hardest heart, it comes  
like a blow between the eyes, leaving one  
dizzy & bewildered to learn that at the  
very moment ~~of~~ these horrors were  
at their worst & when men were  
dying like flies for want of proper  
attention, a large company of  
intelligent & well meaning gentlemen  
at home both lay & professional were  
feasting on among other things, which  
the war worn soldier out here would  
have been equally glad to have had -  
the perfection of the medical & hospital  
arrangements in this campaign.

On that night (Saturday the 28<sup>th</sup> of April)  
hundreds of men to my knowledge  
were lying in the worst stages of typhoid  
fever, with only a blanket & a thin  
waterproof sheet (not even the latter  
for many) between their aching bodies  
& the ground, with no milk & hardly  
any medicines, without beds, stretchers  
or mattresses, without pillows, without  
linen of any kind, without a single  
nurse amongst them, with only a  
few private soldiers to act as orderlies  
rough & utterly untrained to nursing  
and with only 3 doctors to attend  
on 330 patients. There were none of  
the conditions of a forced march  
about this. It was a mile from  
Bloemfontein, the capital of the  
Free State, a large town which  
we had occupied for more than  
6 weeks, with a line of railway  
leading to two seaports along which  
thousands of troops & countless train-  
loads of stores & ~~and~~ equipment  
of ~~all~~ kinds & for every one except  
those sick, had been moving up

Despatch h. m. M Receipt h. m. M  
during the whole of that desolately halting  
time

About the same day a convoy of wounded men were being subjected to nameless torture for want of any ambulance transport or the simplest comforts, huddled together in rough springless ox-waggons and jolted over spruit-donga for 40 miles; the road being strategically safe & their destination this same Bloemfontein, provided with most things except humane appliances for the wounded. There are two typical instances of the state of things here on April 28<sup>th</sup>—

From morning to night the gloomy processions followed each other across the market square at slow march with arms reversed, bearing shapeless figures sewn up in blankets to unknown crowded graves in the cemetery on the southern hill, day after day, week after week in ever growing numbers.

How many of these might today be strong men, full of life, rejoicing at the near return to home & friends is a terrible speculation which must be left to those who

34  
Consider the conditions attending their sickness & death.

By what incredible ignorance of their current facts, by what bankruptcy of insurance against patent dangers were such funerals permitted to furnish forth that ill timed feast at the Reform Club, where the spirit of congratulation filled the atmosphere and nothing was heard but eloquent and highly authoritative statements that "it would not be possible to have anything more complete or better arranged than the medical service in this war." Next morning very naturally the Press took up the chorus & a comforting sense of satisfaction & pride settled down on the public mind. Amidst all the chequered course of this war here at least was one white illuminated square, one just brightens caress of national congratulations. The reputation of England for humanity had been vindicated for all who well with the sick & wounded.



It is a painful & thankless task to rob the British public, ever ready & generous, of that cherished consolation, but the bubble must be pricked & they must wake up and look the troublesome things that lie beneath straight in the face; for these are lives of men. It is a stern duty to tell the truth "lest we forget" or worse still, go out of this campaign misled & misinformed as to the capacity of our present medical system to meet the exigencies of a great war.

Neither the audience who heard nor the public who read, nor the Press which commented so favourably on the speeches referred to could be expected to go behind their high authority or to question their reiterated assurances.

All took their cue from the same prompting, an experience of the medical arrangements, which closed when the war was half over, in volume of pressure if not in time when its only victims were

the wounded & sickness was but just appearing, yet in forms suggestive of terrible possibilities in the future.

Up to that time, things had been fairly but not altogether satisfactory. The favourable note had been sounded from the first, from the plains of Colenso and other lesser battlefields where the splendid bravery of our doctors under fire, seized & engrossed the public imagination. In that quality indeed, the R.A.M.C. shews no flaw but it can no more provide a proper medical system in war than the bravery of troops can supply tactics & strategy.

When the talk is of "perfect medical arrangements" it is only misleading to keep the attention fixed on acts of heroism in the field. Then came the unpleasant

~~Signatures~~ descriptions of the base hospitals at Capetown to complement this general satisfaction. To the

From latter these letters did full justice for the world saw them.

Despatch h. m. M Receipt h. m. M

But was there nothing else witnessed by or known to those who "had an opportunity of examining the medical arrangements both throughout Cape Colony & Natal" & did not believe it would be possible to have anything more complete or better arranged" & who did not leave this country till March.

Even at Cape Colony, was the Woodstock Hospital, old, condemned & running over with vermin a fit place for sick soldiers to be moved into from arriving transports. Were the hospitals at De Aar & Orange River "stationary hospitals" formed early in the war & always certain from their position to be largely used, were these perfect in staff & equipment? Let the inmates answer. Was the medical service on the line from East London to Starksroom perfect? Ask the civilians of Queenstown who, in the absence of all military provision, received a telegram on the

morning of the Stormberg disaster to take in 100 wounded that afternoon, or the New South Wales Ambulance Corps who as late as February rescued the column from an almost complete dearth of medical arrangements. And Paardeberg? This too was within the limits of the first chapter on which the speeches were founded. Was the medical service at Jacobsdal & Paardeberg included in the sweeping eulogy. The horrors of those scenes, the tortures suffered by our wounded these owing to short comings of medical equipment, staff & transport, were a byword in every mouth before the first chapter closed.

So far as the sick are concerned there have been two plagues in South Africa. The plague of white wash & the plague of blindness. White wash can easily be got rid of but if allowed to remain for a long period of time it is a fearful & painful process of muddling through.



it doubles the danger of blindness when that supervenes. Just as there was no quaver in the note of absolute perfectibility about the past so there was no warning as to the future. Read the two speeches through from end to end & no whisper of it is to be heard. The past accounted for the extreme limit of patients which the A.M.D. could deal with efficiently say 5000. There had been no sickness to start with. Yet the record of every war that ever occurred is writ large in history & carved on a million tombstones - Was there no place for reservation as to the 15000 or more to come & how they were to be dealt with by an organization suitable to 5000 & already full?

Was it fair to the British Army, was it just to the British public to go on thumping the tub of perfection & pronouncing the verdict before the real trial had begun? Would it not have been common prudence

to wait & see what would happen?

It was no longer even a matter of speculation. Already typhoid had opened her deadly wings & spread them like some monstrous vulture over march & camp, over town & field, from front to base. But typhoid is the known scourge of South Africa. The danger was always patent. Was it no one's duty to think to warn, to prepare?

Your readers will remember the first letter of this series shewing the hospital accommodation it would be prudent to supply for this war. They were based on previous facts & experience open to anyone interested in the subject. - 10 per cent of the whole force under arms was taken as a minimum - say 20000 beds. If from the first these requirements had been fearlessly laid down & provided for in time, what

Signature. disasters might not have been averted. The Government would

not have refused. ~~Date~~ the people would have poured out money like water.

Place The second letter described the Despatch h. m. M Receipt h. m. M feeble & confused process of "muddle through".

by which enlargement was being effected  
its results on the efficiency of units  
arising, not less from the inadequacy  
of personnel & equipment, than from  
the inelastic nature of the system.  
It would be as easy to stretch an old  
glass bottle, tied up with red tape &  
sealed with official stamp, as  
effectively to adjust the present system  
to a sudden pressure of numbers.  
The new measure can only flow over  
like on the ground & be lost.

There are 20,000 sick & wounded  
troops this day in South Africa more than  
half of these are down with typhoid.  
The figures are not official but may be  
relied on. From the Vaal River, by  
Kroonstadt, to Bloemfontein, through  
Springfontein & Norval's Pont to  
Nauwpoort & on to De Aar; then up  
by Orange River to Kimberley & down  
again from De Aar thro' Deelfontein  
— all these being great centres of sick —  
to Cape Town which is full now in  
spite of its 800 shipped home every  
week — back from Nauwpoort  
down to East London, at Port Elizabeth  
at Durban, Maritzburg, Mooi River

Adamsmith — 20,000 British soldiers  
sick & wounded, not a man less  
probably some thousands more.  
This is a respectable British Army  
larger than we have won some wars  
with; & about the strength people  
said at first that we should  
require for this one; but it is an  
army of sick men. At Bloemfontein  
a few days ago, there were 5000  
sick on one day left after another  
5000 had been sent down the line  
in the previous fortnight; that  
is official. How have these stricken  
thousands been or most of them been  
housed & tended? How have they been  
nursed? How have they been moved?  
An indication has been given; a few  
specific instances will follow  
in this & the succeeding letter.

For a month after our occupation  
of Bloemfontein, where it will be  
remembered, our forces remained  
seven weeks before the general  
advance, the hospital accommodation  
consisted of two kinds — (1) the field  
hospitals situated in the various  
camps about town

the ground.



by which enlargement was being effected

(2) extemporized hospitals in the town itself, in various public buildings commandeered for the purpose. These latter according to the official lists contained about 700 beds. The conditions of the town & surrounding country were explained & the possible danger of an epidemic indicated in the last letter, although the authorities maintained that typhoid was not on the increase. In that letter the sick were given as 2200, which with 700 in the town would leave some 1500 in the field hospitals.

We will deal with the latter establishment first. It was difficult to ascertain their number & it would be useless to state it at any given time as these hospitals were constantly being evacuated as brigades moved away. The large exodus of troops in the direction of Dewetadorp and Thabanchu on the fruitless attempt to cut off the enemy in the south east closed

many field hospitals & the later general advance caused nearly all to be evacuated. It will be better therefore to take one of them as an illustration. It was the first I visited on my arrival, it remained after the others, passed through the period of highest pressure of sickness & was on the point of being abolished a few days ago.

An ordinary field hospital contains 100 beds - a facon de parler, because it has no beds. When stretchers are available they are sometimes used as beds in the tents. The theory of a field hospital is that it is to be always moving with the troops. When troops make a long stay in one place it may be & is used as a "Stationary Hospital" & its equipment Signature ought to be improved for that purpose. It is an axiom laid

down by an accepted authority that "if the hospital is to be long in place & occupation every attempt should be made to raise the patients off the ground."

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Ten weeks existence of this hospital in one spot is certainly a period satisfying the conditions but no attempt was ever made to supply beds or even mattresses for it.

Situated within a mile of Bloemfontein nurses could have been accommodated in it or indeed in any field hospital. The distinction between a field hospital used as this was & a stationary or general hospital is rendered merely nominal by strategic security, permanence in situ, & enlarged accommodation. In these respects some of the field hospitals around Bloemfontein differed in no respect from general hospitals & least of all in the necessity for proper nursing. But hardly any nurses at all came to Bloemfontein for a month after our occupation of it.

The staff of a field Hospital comprises 40 all told, apart from those engaged solely in transport which are supplied by the Army Service Corps. There are 4 medical officers, 2 ward masters, 14 trained nursing

orderlies & 6 supernumeraries - for 100 patients. The field hospital in question before it arrived in Bloemfontein had been broken into two, one half having been sent in another direction leaving this hospital with half its equipment & staff. It should therefore have accommodated 50 patients but on my first visit to it April 9 there were 250 in its tents, 90 of whom were typhoid cases. It was in such a condition of overcrowding & general misery that I hesitated to describe it in my last letter hoping for a speedy improvement which the authorities promised. More than a fortnight later another visit disclosed the following state of things. With no further equipment than two marquees & a few bell tents, no addition of staff or anything else, there were 316 patients of whom half were typhoids. Their condition was almost indescribable. The tents were ordinary bell tents affording sleeping



accommodation for 80-10 healthy men  
when working in sound health.

In many of these tents, there were  
10 entire cases lying closely packed  
together, the dying against the corner  
the man in his "Crisis" pressed against  
the man hastening to it. There was no  
room to step between them.

Think of this, you who know the sort  
of nursing a typhoid patient requires  
with no beds or mattresses & only  
42 stretchers in the whole hospital.  
It follows that 274 patients had to be  
on the earth. There was a great  
scarcity of blankets & no patient  
could have more than one, with  
a waterproof sheet between his body  
and the ground. The ground is  
hard as a stone & at night the  
temperature falls to freezing point.  
Besides other deficiencies that  
cannot be described there were no  
sheets or pillow cases or pretence  
of bed linen of any kind  
only the coarse blanket grated  
against the sensitive skin  
burning with fever.

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The heat of these tents in the mid day  
sun was overpowering, their odour  
sickening. Men lay with their  
faces covered with flies in  
black clusters too weak to raise  
a hand to brush them off trying  
in vain to dislodge them by  
painful twitchings of the features.  
There was no one to do it for them.  
Seventeen orderlies had come with  
or been raised for the half section  
of the field hospital; 10 had been  
taken from it, the number being  
made up from the Beaver Company  
but they had other duties to perform  
than brushing flies off patients  
faces. At night there were not  
enough to prevent those in a  
delirious state from getting up &  
wandering about the camp.  
half naked in the bitter cold.

Signature In one tent where some  
slept & others lay with eyes open and

Not staring a case ~~of~~ of perforation  
From was groaning To out his life  
Place huddled against Place two of his  
Despatch h. m. M Receipt h. m. M

neighbours on the ground.

Men had not only to see but to feel others die — It was a sad and sickening sight, this which I describe exactly as my eyes saw it and without exaggeration or excuse. I leave it & similar facts it will be necessary to relate to the consideration — not of wives & mothers — we will put them out of sight — but to the hard practical men accustomed to the hospitals of the poor, of the medical profession, of the great nursing community, of the whole British public who at the moment when this sight was to be seen were reading those comforting words spoken at Calais on April 26<sup>th</sup> as an avant courier of the speeches two days later at the Reform Club.

"Nothing that provision could suggest or that money could purchase was wanting anywhere. The supply was simply lavish. Here everything was smothered with the utmost promptitude & medical stores & comforts were always on the spot."

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We have hardly come yet to the question of local responsibility. Certainly in the case of this particular field hospital, it did not lie with its chief medical officer who was an energetic painstaking member of the R.A.M.C. working day & night never leaving his hospital & sitting down each evening to his blue paper returns after 14 hours work in the tents. "Yes" he said simply, as we parted "we do our best but it makes one's heart sick to look at them". There is no need to pile on the agony, but worse remains behind which must be told.

Therefore, I will pass over an incidental visit to the hospital after a heavy rain, when many of the patients — typhoid had increased — were to be seen lying 3 inches deep in mud, & come to my visit 4 days ago on my way down from the front.

He told me that at one time his patients had increased to 496. 300 of whom were typhoids.



The few trained orderlies had been mostly taken away: in their place were 25 untrained & ignorant privates from an infantry regiment, most of whom were "convalescents," to do the whole of the nursing. The medical staff remained always at 3. Let the manual throw its own light on this. The patients here were within 24 of the number allotted to a general hospital (520).

A general hospital has 20 medical men, 76 trained nursing orderlies, 27 untrained privates & 9 nurses. The sick require far more attention & nursing than the wounded; the general hospitals at Cape Town equipped as above were mostly occupied by wounded.

Here was this hospital crowded with typhoid left to 3 doctors, 25 untrained privates & two nurses with one more incident graver than all the rest, the dark history of a field hospital at Bloemfontein must close.

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On the occasion of my last visit the hospital had been almost emptied as it was to move on to the front. In the course of this process 20 of the worst cases were removed to a permanent hospital a mile & a half away. How were they taken? They were lifted out of their tents & put into rough ox wagons - all enterics & many of them dangerously ill - & then jolted across the veldt which in this place is much broken by spruits & gullies. One case was in a state of haemorrhage when removed. The order had come to evacuate the hospital; the medical officer had no choice but to obey; there were no ambulances. In 3 days 4 of these 20 were dead men.

It must be remembered that these events occurred at Bloemfontein & mainly during the second month of its occupation by our Army.

The town had always been marked down as our advanced base and from the day we entered it, it became what it will never cease to be, a British stronghold.

Despatch h. m. M Receipt h. m. M

The strategic conditions surrounding the scene described must therefore be clearly differentiated from those which attend a continuous march in order that we should not be misled by talk about "military exigencies" such like

No practical man will question the prior claim of military exigency over humanity where the interests of the two are irreconcilable, but whenever the former is not really endangered by the latter humanity cannot & must not be entirely neglected. This raises a question of policy apart from & above that of the disorganisation of a medical system. It need not be discussed here, but in the writer's opinion there were no military exigencies really involved that could necessitate, & there were none so pressing that they can excuse, the sufferings & horrors, to which our sick & wounded were subjected at this time & place. To relieve these & others which must be related, there were certain obvious methods, none of which could have seriously interfered with military exigencies. Before indicating these or completing the medical history of Bloemfontein I must beg leave to offer a few words of personal explanation.

44  
Your readers will remember that towards the end of last year your special correspondent at Cape Town called attention to certain imperfections in the Army Medical System & particularly in the base hospitals.

These reports, denied in some quarters, supported in others were the proximate cause of my visit to South Africa. Immediately on arrival, I applied for permission to go to the front, being anxious to follow the treatment of the sick & wounded in its natural sequence from the field down to the base.

Considerable delay occurred before I could obtain the necessary facilities & this, while it lengthened my stay at Cape Town necessitated my reversing the process of examination. The time, however, was not altogether wasted because it enabled an analysis of our Army Medical Department to be made under conditions most favourable to it, the base hospitals being then in admirable order & secondly, because had I left South Africa before the pressure of sickness occurred my mission would have been less than half completed. Although in my analysis I confined



myself to what I actually saw at  
Cape Town, much subsequent evidence  
arose, not only to support the earlier  
criticisms of your regular correspondent  
but to create uneasiness as to the  
future & to strengthen my determination  
to see the system through to the front.

The reverse side of the picture has  
however presented a contrast  
which it was impossible to anticipate.  
As there are statements contained  
herein, the gravity of which I fully  
appreciate while I hold myself  
responsible for their accuracy  
I beg to subscribe my name

W. Burdett Coutts.

"Times" Weekly Edition  
June 29. 1900

### <sup>45</sup> Stories of the Boer.

1. A party of British soldiers under command  
of an officer went out on a foraging  
expedition & stopped at a farm. There  
they bought all manner of good things  
& having duly paid for them departed  
rejoicing. At once a heavy fire was  
opened on them from the windows  
of the farm & they all went down  
except the officer. Him the Boers  
captured & took back to the farm. "Why  
did you let me off," he asked.

"Because," they replied "we saw that  
you put all the eggs in your hat & if  
you had fallen off we should not  
have got them to sell to the next  
fool of an Englishman who comes this way."

2. On a journey a traveller once stopped  
a day at a Boer farm. The owner was  
a <sup>man</sup> of colossal dimensions & his  
wife was equally big. Early next

morning the fat old woman rolled  
out of bed to prepare breakfast.  
She began by kneading some dough  
with which she presently departed

towards her bedroom, leaving the door open so that the stranger was an involuntary spectator of the proceeding. The old gentleman was still in bed snoring. The woman turned down the bed clothes, inserted the dough, and returned to the astonished visitor. Asked as to the reason of her extraordinary conduct, the old lady ingenuously declared that she was making bread & that nothing made dough rise better than a warm bed.

3. A characteristic story is told of an woman who said to her husband "Go & fight" I can get another husband but not another Free State
4. A party went to commandeer horses at a farm where the men were fighting. The daughter was chief speaker & general manager. When told that two grey driving horses would be taken & receipt given for £6 for the pair she broke into tears & a storm of denunciation.

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The horses had cost £60. They were her only driving pair. God would punish the damned English for their robbery, violence & soon, with a crescendo of tears & curses. In vain they tried to persuade her that it was not a very severe penalty for complicity in invasion of British territory shooting British soldiers &c. as she was told that the burning of the place would be more suitable. But this only redoubled her denunciations. The Boer woman is a factor to be reckoned with in future settlements.

5. One of the claims for damages sent in by a Boer was as follows:  
 To hire of Cape cart to Orléans Farm (so many miles) to bring back body of son killed in action.  
 To coffin for same.  
 To burial expenses.

£57.

6. A gunboat broke her back on a mud bank at Lourenço Marques. Some Boers promoted a company to buy the boat, float her, & commission her for the taking of London & the capture of the Queen.



7. A Boer had saved a couple of thousand pounds. He was about to go on a long journey and heard that banks were to be trusted, so he went with his pile to the nearest bank & related his case. "How much will you charge for looking after all this money for a year?" "We shall charge you nothing & we will allow you interest at 3 per cent." The Boer smelt a rat: the bargain was too good to be honest, so he took his money home again & buried it in the garden.

8. An Irishman assaulted a Boer in the street. He was run in and fined £3 & the Boer's joy knew no bounds. He sat chuckling & grinning in court & after the court was finished he still sat on. The magistrate asked what he wanted. "I want that £3 you fined the verdant Englishman when he realized it was not for him, he began to abuse President Kruger, the law Courts, the social system & his own birthday, all

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being consigned to perdition in turn

9. A Boer came to me complaining of jaundice & asked for medicine. He told me that another Boer had given him a cure for it but it was not a very nice one. His prescription was "Catch seven louses (lice) put them on a piece of bread & butter & eat the lot." He did not try it.

10. The same man asked me one day where the Scotch regiments came from. When I told him Scotland he enquired if that was a place near England.

He thought the total number of colonials fighting on our side was 600 or 700.

11. ~~One day~~ <sup>Signatures</sup> a patrol went to a farm and were hospitably ~~received~~ <sup>received</sup> and entertained <sup>Date</sup> with milk coffee ruskos &c. <sup>Place</sup> Together they discussed the situation with the <sup>Despatch</sup> <sup>h.</sup> <sup>m.</sup> <sup>M</sup> <sup>Receipt</sup> <sup>h.</sup> <sup>m.</sup> <sup>M</sup> host who had escaped from Cronje's force & asked if he would

be able to send letters to his son in  
St Helena - Finally they parted the  
best of friends & the patrol rode home  
Next day another patrol went  
out in the same direction & when  
they got within a short distance of  
the house they were received with  
a tremendous fusillade & had to  
retire. This little episode illustrates  
two traits of the Boer character  
viz hospitality & unreliability.

12. Their hatred of the British led them  
into profundities of agony & self  
denial. In one fight (Enslin) a Boer  
was blinded by a bullet which  
cut out both his eyes. When the  
wretch realised that he was  
being dressed by a British surgeon  
he bit & kicked & fought with  
all his might preferring excruciating  
pain to the degradation of relief  
at the hands of his mortal foe.

"Jumping" is the slang expression  
for stealing & horse jumping is in  
South Africa as in England a

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highly popular & a very game  
But whereas in England a gallery  
is almost an essential, in South  
Africa, it is considered greatly to  
impair the success of the proceedings.

One of the most ironical forces ever  
enacted was the practice of chalking  
up Britain's debt to an absentee  
owner of property on the door of  
his derelict dwelling.

"I have today requisitioned ten  
fowls, 2 sacks of mealies, & forty  
bundles of oat straw for the use  
of Her Majesty's troops for which  
payment will be made in due course

Signed & dated

One day the following appeared in  
brigade orders:

"Foot must not be carried  
openly on the saddle."  
Naturally after this the practice  
went on under the very noses  
of the generals.

hopper - 1885



The Veldt to his own  
How can one describe it? It is  
inexpressible, expressionless, &  
inexpressible yet there is a  
certain fascination (not for me)  
in the long bare plains & chiselled  
Koppies, for you come across men  
born in the fairest parts of  
England who have been miserable  
till they got back again to their  
adopted home. Perhaps it is the  
sense of freedom born of the  
unbroken sweep of the land  
towards the distant horizon or  
the magic touch of the undimmed  
sun. — The first thing that  
strikes the stranger is the colour  
of the veldt, for even in the middle  
of summer, when sun & rain are  
working together for good, there  
is little green but the patches of  
mimosa along the river banks  
or the clump of trees that mark  
the settler's farm. Yellow gleams  
the grass that covers the plain  
& the distant hills are yellow  
in the flickering noonday

haze — Evidence of the presence  
of man is rare but unmistakable.  
The glitter of the dam (rain water  
dammed in a pool, the little  
clump of trees, perhaps a glimpse  
of white washed or mud daubed  
walls, or the flash of a corrugated  
iron roof: these are the unaltering  
indications of a Boer homestead.  
The moving cloud of dust  
obscures a thousand sheep  
the dark dots beyond are mares  
with foal at foot & in a slow  
line towards the water move  
the trek oxen — An undulating  
row of posts betokens the  
invisible strands of barbed  
wire — a dim figure  
crowned with a huge white  
sun bonnet stands in the  
doorway — the lady of the house

Signature

Here & there too one comes across

Nokkaffir Kraal Data collection  
of tiny wattled huts, the shape of  
an <sup>Place</sup> inverted basin <sup>Place</sup> very little  
Despatch h. m. M Receipt h. m. M  
bigger — A gibbering old Kaffir

woman sits shredding pumpkins into an earthen vessel - an aged Kaffir emerges from the low door of his dwelling.

Enormous quantities of fresh milk are produced - fresh eggs can be had for a few pence - or fowls if required. The old man throws a few mealies to a party of unsuspecting hens who are thus decoyed by their appetites within reach of his long arm caught by the leg & decapitated at once.

The immense vastness of the veldt is unrealizable. You look round & see a dozen or more isolated Kopjes towering abruptly from the plain. You mark one on the line of march much nearer than the rest & say to yourself "That is about 3 miles away." & you march steadily on for 3 hours & find yourself no nearer at the end - Of two kinds are these kopjes - the regular flat-topped hill & the tumbled disorderly

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shapeless conglomeration of black rocks piled anyhow - a sort of dumping ground for nature's superfluous rubbish.

Often & often the only objects for miles that break the interminable sameness of the flat are the conical houses of the ants - heaps 3 or 4 feet high built of mud & grass.

List of Casualties  
2nd B. Surrey Regt.  
Relief of Ladysmith

1899-1900.

| Engagements    | Officers |    |      | Other Ranks |     |      |
|----------------|----------|----|------|-------------|-----|------|
|                | K.       | W. | Died | K.          | W.  | Died |
| Beacon Hill    | -        | -  | -    | 2           | 12  | -    |
| Colenso        | -        | -  | -    | 1           | 31  | -    |
| Sugarloaf Hill | -        | 1  | -    | 4           | 22  | 1    |
| Swart's Kop    | -        | 1  | -    | 2           | 11  | -    |
| Ingela Heights | 1        | 6  | -    | 28          | 110 | 14   |
|                | 1        | 8  | -    | 26          | 186 | 5    |
| Allemans Nek   | -        | 1  | -    | 2           | 13  | 2    |
| Platrand       | -        | -  | -    | 1           | 2   | -    |



The Eternal Kaffir

There is a great deal that is likeable about a nigger.

Shining smiling & singing  
he dawdles through life

Sunshine, a blanket, a few handfuls of mealies and a little tobacco are the sum of his needs.

In South Africa he is known as "boy" and the term is wonderfully appropriate.

He is the universal dredge.  
The white man is 'bas' to him  
because he is a white man.

He is the servant of the British  
and the slave of the Boer.

He lives in a hut, the shape of  
an inverted basin wattled with  
reeds & thatched with skins—

Karosses are his covering and his bed - The skins of antelopes and other animals carefully sewn together with sinews & rendered by incessant kneading as soft & pliant as when they were alive.

The dustbin, & dumping ground furnish him with his most prized possessions. His wealth consists of cattle, sheep, & goats & horses & a small tract of land is cultivated with his staple food - Kaffir corn or mealies.

The corn is also used to make  
utsuwa or Kaffir beer, a thick  
liquid of a whitish colour &  
with an exceedingly sour taste  
Kaffirs are very fond of it and  
some Europeans who have acquired  
the taste for it will tell you it is  
wholesome & sustaining.

Cattle are the current medium of exchange & a young man works till he possesses sufficient head of cattle to pay for a wife if he is rich enough he may have as many as he likes. A wife usually costs 8 or 10 head of oxen

The Kaffir never walks if he can  
ride and a common <sup>date</sup> sight in South

*Sphica* is a kaffir in house as with bare feet thrust in rusty stirrups.  
<sup>to</sup>  
<sup>Plate</sup> *sjan* looking a lean bled horse along  
Despatch h. m. M Receipt h. m. M  
a narrow dusty back.

Despatch of h. m. M Receipt h. m. M

At a distance a kaffir is decorative & picturesque but at close quarters he is smelly. He is dirty, lazy and a hardened liar & intimate dealings with him tend to ruffle the temper. At the same time, he is good humoured, capable of any amount of work under supervision - brave & if well treated faithful & affectionate as a dog.

In towns they live apart in their own location of tiny mud walled, iron roofed houses, & the streets of the location swarm with dogs of all kinds.

It is usual to speak of all natives as kaffirs but there are great variations between different tribes. The "Cape boy" a half caste Hottentot is a much worse specimen physically & intellectually than the upcountry Zulu and the Basuto is superior to the Zulu - The Swazis too are a fine race.

The Kaffir should always be made

to understand that he is not the equal of the white man. Make the black man your equal & you make him your master. They will be your masters or your servants but never your equals under law.

### The Boer

Stench, flies, dust & discomfort & dirt are the almost universal characteristics of the Boer's home within - without it is a most unpretentious structure sometimes built of rough stones from the veldt or of corrugated iron but more often of rough baked brick or mud - roofed with corrugated iron - It is quite devoid of even the smallest pretence of beauty. The stoep or verandah shades one side of the house, possibly a willow or gum tree grows hard by & there is frequently a fenced in plot of garden with a few unkempt rose bushes. - The pond is not

chiefly responsible



far distant - it supplies water for both man and beast.

The arrangement of the rooms is nearly the same in all. The front door opens into a large room where the family lives & has its meals. Opening out of it are the bedrooms dark fuzzy little places with very small windows which will not open & hence they are always stuffy. In these rooms all ages & sexes sleep together - One room used as a store room for mealies & the loft above complete the house.

The floors are of dried mud and are coated on top with cowdung.

Furniture is of the plainest & often home made. The chairs are bottomed with reims.

Bedsteads are simply wooden frames on four posts with reims stretched on them. Nearly every house has its harmonium or American organ & everywhere one meets the ponderous family bible - Tradesmen's almanacs, & occasionally a family portrait

are the only pictures. Under the hearthstone is a square hole where the Boer keeps all his valuables. The type of Boer is a big lean ~~lean~~ man with a long bushy beard & an expression of cunning & low caste of features. Very few of them have the bright fresh colour one would expect from their open air life.

The women are all pallid & sickly looking & for the most part fat & uninteresting - occasionally one comes across a handsome girl. As a rule she is uncompromising in her hatred of the British, even more so than the men & there can be no doubt that the women have had much to do with the prolongation of the war for the men dare not lay down their arms without

Signature The sanction of his wife. They are a force to be reckoned with.

No in the future of the country. Immorality is said to be very prevalent among the Boers for which their natural idleness & want of intellectual occupations & overcrowding are no doubt chiefly responsible.

Despatch h. m. M Receipt h. m. M

Coffee drinking & tobacco are the men's only pleasures & drunkenness is apparently rare. Coffee is the Boer's best. Their personal habits are not of the cleanliest for they seldom change their clothes & never bathe. They generally sleep in their day clothes. Under the bed all sorts of vegetable produce is stored. The Boer religion is very narrow and they consider themselves to be God's chosen people. It would perhaps be impossible to find any white people so hopelessly ignorant as the Boer. —

When he is not on his stoep drinking coffee & smoking he is in the saddle riding round his farm looking after his stock or if he grows a few mealies or oats he has rather more work to do. — In former days the voortrekker spent his time in hunting & shooting buck & was therefore a good shot. But the gradual extinction of the game has left his descendants idlers & not such good shots.

The women are often as good horsemen as the men & some of them can handle a rifle with no little skill & during the war authentic cases of women in the trenches have been recorded.

As a horseman the seat of the Boer is directly opposite to English ideas. He does not attempt an upright seat. His stirrups are ~~very~~ short & his feet are stuck right home in the irons at right angles to the horse's body.

The horse is a small hardy animal — a sturdy pony — & is quiet as a rule. It is somewhat of a comical sight to see a mounted Boer with a pair of great long legs & immense feet on such a small beast. — Notwithstanding his ungainly appearance he is thoroughly at his ease. To dismount he never waits until his horse stops but swings himself off while it is still in motion. He generally wears one or a pair of spurs but his not particular as to size or shape & they are invariably



as quietly as his bit. His rifle is  
never in his way. He either carries  
it slung across his shoulders or  
with the butt resting on his thigh  
~~or on the floor~~

When dismounted, the reins are  
thrown over the head of the horse  
& hang down in front of the fore  
legs by which act the horse is  
taught to wait on the spot till  
his rider returns. Indeed the  
Rider & his horse are in complete unison.  
By placing his hand on its mane  
it will stop dead & by merely  
pressing the rein on the side of  
its neck the horse will bear  
round in the direction opposite  
to the pressure.

### The Army in South Africa

1<sup>st</sup> Division - Lord Methuen

1<sup>st</sup> (Guards) Brigade afterwards  
transferred to 11<sup>th</sup> Division

9<sup>th</sup> Brigade

Imperial Fusiliers

5 Co. Imperial Yeomanry

4<sup>th</sup> & 37<sup>th</sup> Batt. R.F.A.

2<sup>nd</sup> Division Gen Sir F. Clegg.

2<sup>nd</sup> Brigade - Hildyard

4<sup>th</sup> do Lytton.

14<sup>th</sup> 19<sup>th</sup> 64<sup>th</sup> 66<sup>th</sup> Batt. R.F.A.

3<sup>rd</sup> Division - Gen Sir W. F. Gatacre

afterwards Sir J. Chermiside.

12<sup>th</sup> Brigade - Clements

22<sup>nd</sup> do. Allen.

4<sup>th</sup> Division - Gen Sir Geo. White

afterwards Hon. W. H. Lytton

Signature 7<sup>th</sup> Brigade. Kitchener.

8<sup>th</sup> Brigade Howard

No. 13. 21. 42

From 53. 67. 69

Place

Despatch n. m. M Receipt n. m. M

8<sup>th</sup> 38<sup>th</sup> 74<sup>th</sup> Batt with 3<sup>rd</sup> Division

5<sup>th</sup> Division - Gen Sir C. Warren  
afterward Sir T. T. Hildyard  
10<sup>th</sup> Brigade - Talbot Clarke  
11<sup>th</sup> Brigade - Woodgate  
61. 73. 75. Batt. R.F.A.

6<sup>th</sup> Division - Gen J. Kelly-Kenny  
13<sup>th</sup> Bde. (C. B. Knox)  
15<sup>th</sup> Bde (Stephenson) afterward  
transferred to 11<sup>th</sup> Division  
18. 62. 75 Batt. R.F.A.

7<sup>th</sup> Division - Gen Tucker  
14<sup>th</sup> Brigade - Chermide  
15<sup>th</sup> Brigade - Wavell  
76. 81. 82. Batt. R.F.A.

8<sup>th</sup> Division Gen Sir Leslie Rundle  
16<sup>th</sup> Brigade - Campbell  
17<sup>th</sup> do. Boyes  
2<sup>nd</sup> 77<sup>th</sup> 79<sup>th</sup> Batt. R.F.A.

9<sup>th</sup> Division Gen Colville  
19<sup>th</sup> Brigade afterwards transferred  
to 12<sup>th</sup> Division  
3<sup>rd</sup> (Highland) Brigade with Cont.  
5<sup>th</sup> Batt.

10<sup>th</sup> Division Gen Sir A. Hunter  
5<sup>th</sup> (Irish) Brigade - Hart  
6<sup>th</sup> (Fusiliers) do. - Barton  
20<sup>th</sup> 28<sup>th</sup> 63<sup>rd</sup> Batt. R.F.A.

11<sup>th</sup> Division - Gen Pole-Carew  
1<sup>st</sup> Brigade (Guards)  
15<sup>th</sup> do.  
83. 84. 85. Batt. R.F.A.

12<sup>th</sup> Division - Gen Sir Ian Hamilton  
19<sup>th</sup> Brigade - Smith-Dorrien  
21<sup>st</sup> do. Bruce Hamilton

French's Cavalry Division

1<sup>st</sup> Cav. Brigade

Brakegill - Porter  
2<sup>nd</sup> Dragoons  
3<sup>rd</sup> Dragoons  
6<sup>th</sup> Dragoon Guards  
N. S.W. Lancers.

3<sup>rd</sup> Cav. Brigade

Babington - Gordon  
9<sup>th</sup> Lancers  
16<sup>th</sup> do.

2<sup>nd</sup> Cav. Brigade

Broadwood  
Household Cavalry.  
10<sup>th</sup> Hussars.  
12<sup>th</sup> Lancers.

4<sup>th</sup> Cavalry Brigade

Humming - Dickson  
7<sup>th</sup> Dragoon Guards  
8<sup>th</sup> Hussars.  
17<sup>th</sup> Lancers.

J. G. M. O P. 2 R T U. Batt. R. H. A.



10. 11. 0. 5. 5. 1. 0. 13. 11. 18. 11. 18.

## Cavalry in Natal

### 1st Cavalry Brigade

Burn - Milledoch  
3rd Royal Dragoons. 13th Hussars.  
14th Hussars - (2 squadrons)

### 2nd Cavalry Brigade (in Ladysmith)

Brocklehurst.  
3rd Dragoon Guards 3rd Lancers.  
13th Hussars (less 1 Squadron captured at Salama)  
19th Hussars.

D. L.H. } under Gen Darnall  
Natal Volunteers } afterwards with Lord Dundonald

### 3rd Mounted Brigade

Lord Dundonald  
Bethune's Mounted Infantry  
Honeycroft do do  
South African Light Horse  
Cough's M. I. } Coy 2 K. R. R.  
                          } Coy Royal Dublin Fusiliers  
                          } Squadron 9 L.H.  
                          } do Natal Carabineers  
after relief of Ladysmith joined by  
Natal Volunteers Natal Carabineers  
Natal Mounted Rifles

Imperial Light Horse.

## Infantry Brigades

1st (Guards) Brigade. Colville  
3rd Grenadier Guards Inigo-Jones.  
1st Coldstream  
2nd do do  
1st Scots do

2nd (English) Brigade. Hildyard  
E. O. F. Hamilton  
2nd (Queen's) Royal West Surrey  
2nd Devons.  
2nd West Yorks.  
2nd East Surreys.

Signature.....

|                |                   |
|----------------|-------------------|
| No.            | Date              |
| From           | To                |
| Place          | Place             |
| Despatch h. m. | M Receipt h. m. M |

3<sup>rd</sup> (Highland) Brigade - Wauchope  
Macdonald

2<sup>nd</sup> Black Watch  
1<sup>st</sup> Argyll & Sutherland  
2<sup>nd</sup> Seaforth  
1<sup>st</sup> Highland Light Infantry.

4<sup>th</sup> (Rifle) Brigade Lyttleton  
Cooper

2<sup>nd</sup> Scottish Rifles  
3<sup>rd</sup> King's Royal Rifles (60<sup>th</sup>)  
1<sup>st</sup> Durham Light Infantry  
1<sup>st</sup> Rifle Brigade.

5<sup>th</sup> (Irish) Brigade - Hart.

1<sup>st</sup> Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers  
1<sup>st</sup> Connaught Rangers  
1<sup>st</sup> Royal Dublin Fusiliers  
1<sup>st</sup> Border Regiment.  
part of 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion

6<sup>th</sup> (Fusilier) Brigade - Barton

2<sup>nd</sup> Royal Irish Fusiliers  
1<sup>st</sup> Royal Welch do  
2<sup>nd</sup> Royal Scots do  
2<sup>nd</sup> Royal Fusiliers

7<sup>th</sup> Brigade - 58 Kitchener

1<sup>st</sup> Devon  
1<sup>st</sup> Liverpool  
1<sup>st</sup> Manchester  
2<sup>nd</sup> Gordon Highlanders

8<sup>th</sup> Brigade - Howard

1<sup>st</sup> Gloucesters  
1<sup>st</sup> King's Royal Rifles  
2<sup>nd</sup> Rifle Brigade  
1<sup>st</sup> Royal Irish Fusiliers

Also in Ladysmith

1<sup>st</sup> Gloucesters afterwards in Ceylon  
2<sup>nd</sup> King's Royal Rifles "  
2<sup>nd</sup> Royal Dublin Fusiliers (1 Company)

9<sup>th</sup> Brigade - Douglas

2<sup>nd</sup> Yorkshire Light Infantry  
2<sup>nd</sup> Northampton Regiment  
1<sup>st</sup> Northumberland Fusiliers  
1<sup>st</sup> Royal North Lancashire

10<sup>th</sup> Brigade - Talbot Coke

2<sup>nd</sup> Dorsets  
2<sup>nd</sup> Middlesex  
2<sup>nd</sup> Somerset Light Infantry (afterwards)  
Imperial Light Infantry  
replaced by 2<sup>nd</sup> Dublin Fusiliers



11<sup>th</sup> (Lancashire) Brigade

Woodgate  
2<sup>nd</sup> Royal Lancasters Wynne  
2<sup>nd</sup> Lancashire Fusiliers  
1<sup>st</sup> South Lancashires  
1<sup>st</sup> York & Lancasters

12<sup>th</sup> Brigade Clements

1<sup>st</sup> Royal Irish Regiment  
2<sup>nd</sup> Bedford  
2<sup>nd</sup> Worcesters  
2<sup>nd</sup> Wiltshires

13<sup>th</sup> Brigade C. Knorr

1<sup>st</sup> Oxford Light Infantry  
2<sup>nd</sup> Gloucesters  
1<sup>st</sup> West Riding  
2<sup>nd</sup> Buffs

14<sup>th</sup> Brigade Chermiside  
Maxwell

2<sup>nd</sup> Lincolns  
2<sup>nd</sup> Hampshire  
2<sup>nd</sup> Norfolks  
1<sup>st</sup> King's Own Scottish Borderers

15<sup>th</sup> Brigade - Wavell

2<sup>nd</sup> N. Staffords  
2<sup>nd</sup> Cheshire  
2<sup>nd</sup> South Wales Borderers  
1<sup>st</sup> E. Lancashire

16<sup>th</sup> Brigade - Campbell

2<sup>nd</sup> Grenadier Guards  
2<sup>nd</sup> Scots. Guards  
1<sup>st</sup> Leinsters  
2<sup>nd</sup> E. Yorks.

17<sup>th</sup> Brigade - Boyes

2<sup>nd</sup> Royal West Kent  
2<sup>nd</sup> Manchesters  
1<sup>st</sup> Worcesters  
1<sup>st</sup> South Staffords.

Signature .....

| No.      | Date    |
|----------|---------|
| From     | To      |
| Place    | Place   |
| Despatch | h. m. M |
| Receipt  | h. m. M |

18<sup>th</sup> Brigade - Stephenson  
 1<sup>st</sup> Essex Regiment do  
 1<sup>st</sup> Welsh do  
 1<sup>st</sup> Yorkshire do  
 2<sup>nd</sup> Warwickshire do

19<sup>th</sup> Brigade - Smith Dorrien  
 1<sup>st</sup> Gordon Highlanders  
 Royal Canadian Regt  
 2<sup>nd</sup> Shropshire Light Infy.  
 2<sup>nd</sup> Cornwall do do.

20<sup>th</sup> Brigade - Paget

21<sup>st</sup> Brigade - Bruce Hamilton  
 1<sup>st</sup> Derbyshire Regt  
 1<sup>st</sup> Sussex do  
 1<sup>st</sup> Cameron Highlanders  
 City of London Imp. Volunteers

22<sup>nd</sup> Brigade - R.E. Allen

2<sup>nd</sup> Royal Irish Rifles  
 2<sup>nd</sup> Berkshire Regt  
 2<sup>nd</sup> Northumberland Fusiliers  
 1<sup>st</sup> Royal Scots

23<sup>rd</sup> Brigade - Knock Col.  
 Militia

Mounted Infantry

Aldersons M.I.

1<sup>st</sup> Mounted Infy Regt

3<sup>rd</sup> do do

Robert's Horse

New Zealand M.I.

Rimington's Guides

Le Gallais M.I.

6<sup>th</sup> Mounted Infy. Regt

8<sup>th</sup> do do

C.I.V. do do

Kitchener's Horse

Nesbitts

New South Wales M.I.



Martins M.I.

2<sup>nd</sup> Mounted Infy Regt

4<sup>th</sup> do do do

Burmah do do do

1<sup>st</sup> Queensland do

2<sup>nd</sup> do do do

Ridleys M.I.

3<sup>rd</sup> Mounted Infy Regt

4<sup>th</sup> do do do

1<sup>st</sup> Warriston Vol

Ceylon M.I.

20<sup>th</sup> do do do

1<sup>st</sup> do do do

2<sup>nd</sup> do do do

3<sup>rd</sup> do do do

4<sup>th</sup> do do do

5<sup>th</sup> do do do

6<sup>th</sup> do do do

7<sup>th</sup> do do do

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22<sup>nd</sup> do do do

23<sup>rd</sup> do do do

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25<sup>th</sup> do do do

26<sup>th</sup> do do do

27<sup>th</sup> do do do

28<sup>th</sup> do do do

29<sup>th</sup> do do do

30<sup>th</sup> do do do

31<sup>st</sup> do do do

1<sup>st</sup> do do do

2<sup>nd</sup> do do do

3<sup>rd</sup> do do do

4<sup>th</sup> do do do

5<sup>th</sup> do do do

6<sup>th</sup> do do do

7<sup>th</sup> do do do

8<sup>th</sup> do do do

9<sup>th</sup> do do do

10<sup>th</sup> do do do

11<sup>th</sup> do do do

12<sup>th</sup> do do do

13<sup>th</sup> do do do

14<sup>th</sup> do do do

15<sup>th</sup> do do do

16<sup>th</sup> do do do

17<sup>th</sup> do do do

18<sup>th</sup> do do do

19<sup>th</sup> do do do

20<sup>th</sup> do do do

## Cost of Thirty Months Fighting

As nearly as can be ascertained the total losses sustained by our Army in South Africa from the beginning of the war in Oct. 1899 down to the signing of the terms of surrender have been as follows

|                   | Off. | Men   | Total |
|-------------------|------|-------|-------|
| Killed in Action  | 518  | 5258  | 5776  |
| Died of Wounds    | 183  | 1836  | 2019  |
| Died in Captivity | 5    | 97    | 102   |
| Died of Disease   | 336  | 12936 | 13272 |
| Accidental Deaths | 27   | 770   | 797   |

Total Deaths in 10.69. 20897. 21.966.  
South Africa

Signature.....

No. Date  
From To  
Place Place  
Despatch h. m. M Receipt h. m. M

|                           | off   | seamen | Total  |
|---------------------------|-------|--------|--------|
| Deaths in S Africa        | 1,069 | 20,897 | 21,966 |
| Missing                   | —     | 120.   | 120.   |
| Invalids sent home & died | 7.    | 490    | 497    |
| Invalids from the Service | —     | 5,530  |        |
| Totals                    | 1,076 | 27,057 | 28,133 |

of whom  
~~off~~ McCormen  
 384. 9.200.  
~~off~~ McCormen  
 378. 8980. have been  
 released or escaped

Total Cost of the War to the end of  
the financial year Mar. 31. 1902  
had been

made up as follows.

|                      |              |
|----------------------|--------------|
| Interest on War Debt | £4,967,000   |
| Army etc.            | £754,407,000 |

To this total must be added about £10,000,000 making the total cost of the war down to the proclamation of peace close upon

£170,000.00

## War Taxes

7- on Income Tax  
7- a barrel on beer  
6- a gallon on spirits  
4- alb. on tobacco  
4- " foreign cigars  
2- " on tea  
1- per ton on exported coal of b/f - free ton over 40 tons  
3- percent. on imported corn  
5- " " flour  
4 1/2 " " on refined sugar (free on rail)



# British Forces in South Africa at the close of the War

|                       |    |            |
|-----------------------|----|------------|
| Regular Cavalry       | 21 | regiments  |
| Royal Horse Artillery | 7  | batteries  |
| Field                 | 39 |            |
| Garrison              | 6  | Companies  |
| Mountain              | 2  | Batteries  |
| Foot Guards           | 6  | Battalions |
| Infantry of the line  | 81 | do         |
| Militia Infantry      | 34 | do         |
| Royal Engineers       | 19 | Companies  |
| Army Service Corps    | 41 | do         |
| Imperial Yeomanry     | 32 | battalions |
| Mounted Infantry      | 30 | do         |
| Colonial Corps        |    |            |

## The Boer Losses

The rate of attrition of the Boer forces is a matter of considerable interest. A careful examination of official despatches shows the total Boer loss from Jan. 1 1901 to April 30. 1901 was not less than 7000 men. —

On June 10. 1901 Lord Kitchener reported that during the month of May the Boer casualties had ~~been~~ amounted to 2.640. Since that date weekly returns have been ~~issued~~ as follows

Signature .....

|          |                  |
|----------|------------------|
| No.      | Date             |
| From     | To               |
| Place    | Place            |
| Despatch | h. m. M. Receipt |
|          | h. m. M.         |

| Reported on  | Total for Month | Total since May 1. 1901. |
|--------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| June 10. 472 |                 |                          |
| 17 468       |                 |                          |
| 24 298       | - 1668 -        | 4.303.                   |
| July 1 430   |                 |                          |
| 9 270        |                 |                          |
| 16 513       |                 |                          |
| 23 384       |                 |                          |
| 30 352       | - 1579 -        | 5827.                    |
| Aug. 5 346   |                 |                          |
| 13 829       |                 |                          |
| 19 427       |                 |                          |
| 26 380       | - 1982 -        | 7.809.                   |
| Sept. 3 361  |                 |                          |
| 10 681       |                 |                          |
| 17 559       |                 |                          |
| 24 443       | - 2.044 -       | 9.853                    |
| Oct. 1 364   |                 |                          |
| 8 380        |                 |                          |
| 15 270       |                 |                          |
| 22 283       |                 |                          |
| 29 487       | - 1784 -        | 11.637                   |
| Nov. 4 337   |                 |                          |
| 11 317       |                 |                          |
| 18 356       |                 |                          |
| 25 277       | - 1287 -        | 12.924                   |
| Dec. 2 320   |                 |                          |
| 9 435        |                 |                          |

|               |          |         |
|---------------|----------|---------|
| 16 - 458 - 64 |          |         |
| 23 - 415      |          |         |
| 30 - 328      | - 1956 - | 14.880. |
| Jan. 7 378    |          |         |
| 14 327        |          |         |
| 21 258        |          |         |
| 28 426        | - 1386 - | 16.266. |
| Feb. 3 225    |          |         |
| 10 717        |          |         |
| 17 267        |          |         |
| 24 515        | - 1724 - | 17.990  |
| Mar. 3 1092   |          |         |
| 10 132        |          |         |
| 17 302        |          |         |
| 24 163        |          |         |
| 31 273        | - 1962 - | 19.952. |
| April. 7 261  |          |         |
| 14 161        |          |         |
| 21 372        |          |         |
| 28 128        | - 922 -  | 20.874. |
| May. 5 146    |          |         |
| 12 836        | - 982 -  | 21.856  |

No Statistics since May. 12.



Total Surrenders after the declaration of Peace

Transvaal 11.166  
Orange River 6455  
Cape Colony 3635

15. 898 - 11.166  
2. 114 - 6455  
38. 138 - 3635

from Fort Kitcheners despatches

17. 104  
31. 381 - 1982 - 3053  
31. 333 - 1895 - 18325  
31. 193  
12. 305  
10. 135 - 2046 - 9803  
31. 1065  
31. 212 - 1334 - 13660  
12. 391  
10. 111

2nd E. Surrey Regt.

Return of killed & wounded

| Place            | Date      | Officers |         | NCO. & Men |         | Died | Wounded |
|------------------|-----------|----------|---------|------------|---------|------|---------|
|                  |           | Killed   | Wounded | Killed     | Wounded |      |         |
| Beacons Hill     | 23.11.99. |          |         | 2          | 12      |      |         |
| Colenso          | 15.12.99  |          |         | 1          | 31      |      |         |
| Sugarloaf        | 21.1.00   |          | 1       | 4          | 22      | 1    |         |
| Vaal Krantz      | 7.2.00    |          | 1       | 2          | 11      |      |         |
| Tugela Heights   | 27.2.00   | 1        | 6       | 25         | 130     | 4    |         |
| Elandslaagte     | 11.4.00   |          |         |            | 1       |      |         |
| Allemann's Nek   | 11.6.00   |          | 1       | 2          | 14      | 2    |         |
| Platrand         | 19.12.00  |          |         | 1          | 2       |      |         |
| N. Standerton    | 9.1.01    |          |         |            | 1       |      |         |
| Fort Porch       | 20.3.01   |          |         |            | 1       |      |         |
| Imbeits Kop      | 31.5.01   |          |         |            | 1       |      |         |
| Leuwopan         | 24.6.01   |          |         | 1          | 1       |      |         |
| Reit Keil        | 6.8.01    |          |         |            |         | 1    |         |
| N. Paardekop     | 21.8.01   |          |         |            | 1       |      |         |
| Gembokhoekberg   | 27.8.01   |          |         |            | 1       |      |         |
| Venterspruit ORC | 6.9.01    |          | 1       |            | 2       |      |         |
| N. Jansdorp      | 6.2.02    |          |         | 1          | 2       |      |         |
| N. Paardekop     | 8.2.02    |          |         |            | 1       |      |         |
| Totals           |           | 1        | 10      | 39         | 234     | 8.   |         |

No. Date  
From To  
Place Place  
Despatch h. m. M Receipt h. m. M

Increase.

| Distribution                                    | No.    | Remarks                              |
|-------------------------------------------------|--------|--------------------------------------|
| Strength of Battalion<br>on landing 14. 11. 99. | 1,082. | Another draft of<br>132 men received |
| Drafts etc from England                         | 832    | since the return was<br>made.        |
| " " from India.                                 | 150.   |                                      |
|                                                 | 2,064  | Total                                |

## Decrease:

| Distribution                            | No.    | Remarks. |
|-----------------------------------------|--------|----------|
| Killed                                  | 39.    |          |
| Died of Wounds                          | 8.     |          |
| " " Disease                             | 61.    |          |
| Invalided to England                    | 527    |          |
| Time Expired                            | 322    |          |
| Prison "                                | 12     |          |
| Discharged                              | 8      |          |
| Transferred                             | 179.   |          |
| Total                                   | 1,156. |          |
| Present Strength of<br>Battalion 1.5.02 | 908.   |          |

| Company. |    | Reserve to Colour Engagement |      | Total |     | Reserve to Colour Engagement |     | Totals |    | Reserve to Young Soldier |     | Militia |  | Volunteers |  | Totals |  |
|----------|----|------------------------------|------|-------|-----|------------------------------|-----|--------|----|--------------------------|-----|---------|--|------------|--|--------|--|
| A        | 84 | 54                           | 138  | 31    | 30  | 51                           | 45  | 52     | 19 | 23                       | 132 |         |  |            |  |        |  |
| B        | 81 | 57                           | 138  | 31    | 28  | 65                           | 65  | 45     | 7  | 77                       |     |         |  |            |  |        |  |
| C        | 82 | 52                           | 134  | 32    | 26  | 58                           | 83  | 28     |    |                          |     |         |  |            |  |        |  |
| D        | 85 | 49                           | 134  | 29    | 28  | 57                           | 64  | 42     |    |                          |     |         |  |            |  |        |  |
| E        | 80 | 52                           | 132  | 32    | 17  | 49                           | 64  | 42     |    |                          |     |         |  |            |  |        |  |
| F        | 80 | 56                           | 136  | 31    | 24  | 55                           | 72  | 42     |    |                          |     |         |  |            |  |        |  |
| G        | 88 | 48                           | 136  | 45    | 24  | 69                           | 71  | 39     |    |                          |     |         |  |            |  |        |  |
| H        | 83 | 57                           | 134  | 32    | 17  | 49                           | 66  | 40     |    |                          |     |         |  |            |  |        |  |
| 663      |    | 419                          | 1082 | 159   | 194 | 252                          | 530 | 330    | 25 | 23                       | 908 |         |  |            |  |        |  |



at 12 noon  
Position & Daily Run of

S.S. Avondale Castle  
Sailed from Southampton for Capetown  
on Dec. 2<sup>nd</sup> 1899

| Dec.            | Latitude   | Longitude | Miles. | Total |
|-----------------|------------|-----------|--------|-------|
| 3 <sup>rd</sup> | 47° 55' N. | 5° 47' W. | 231    | 231   |
| 4               | 43° 37' N. | 9° 39'    | 304    | 535   |
| 5               | 38° 56' N. | 11° 33'   | 294    | 849   |
| 6               | 34° 11' N. | 13° 22'   | 298    | 1147  |
| 7               | 29° 15' N. | 14° 58'   | 307    | 1454  |
| 8               | 26° 47' N. | 15° 44'   | 158    | 1612  |
| 9               | 22° 00' N. | 17° 23'   | 301    | 1913  |
| 10              | 17° 4' N.  | 17° 36'   | 300    | 2213  |
| 11              | 12° 7' N.  | 17° 37'   | 294    | 2507  |
| 12              | 8° 13' N.  | 15° 1'    | 254    | 2791  |
| 13              | 4° 33' N.  | 12° 2'    | 283    | 3074  |
| 14              | 0° 48' S.  | 9° 16'    | 230    | 3354  |
| 15              | 2° 36' S.  | 6° 44'    | 234    | 3608  |
| 16              | 5° 59' S.  | 4° 7'     | 257    | 3865  |
| 17              | 9° 33' S.  | 1° 46'    | 259    | 4124  |
| 18              | 12° 49' S. | 1° 4' E   | 253    | 4377  |
| 19              | 16° 8' S.  | 3° 39'    | 249    | 4626  |
| 20              | 19° 17' S. | 5° 58'    | 231    | 4857  |
| 21              | 22° 12' S. | 8° 30'    | 225    | 5082  |
| 22              | 24° 25' S. | 10° 30'   | 173    | 5255  |
| 23              | 26° 32' S. | 13° 28'   | 191    | 5446  |
| 24              | 28° 41' S. | 16° 25'   | 203    | 5649  |
| 25              | 32° 32' S. | 17° 11'   | 208    | 5857  |

Position at 12 Noon & Daily Run  
of S.S. Orient

| Oct. 1902 | Latitude                                    | Longitude  | Miles. | Total |
|-----------|---------------------------------------------|------------|--------|-------|
| 11        | Sailed from Durban at 7 p.m.                |            |        |       |
| 12        | 33° 04' S.                                  | 28° 27' E  | 240    |       |
| 13        | 34° 38' S.                                  | 22° 15' E  | 325    | 565   |
| 14        | Arrived Capetown 8 a.m.                     |            |        |       |
| 15        | Sailed Capetown 5 p.m.                      |            |        |       |
| 16        | 31° 11' S.                                  | 15° 33' E  | 218    |       |
| 17        | 27° 36' S.                                  | 11° 39' E. | 284    | 502   |
| 18        | 23° 41' S.                                  | 8° 44' E.  | 294    | 796   |
| 19        | 19° 42' S.                                  | 5° 23'     | 303    | 1099  |
| 20        | 15° 53' S.                                  | 2° 09'     | 291    | 1390  |
| 21        | 12° 06' S.                                  | 1° 10' W   | 301    | 1691  |
| 22        | 8° 21' S.                                   | 4° 28'     | 293    | 1984  |
| 23        | 4° 29' S.                                   | 7° 36'     | 303    | 2287  |
| 24        | 0° 40' S.                                   | 10° 48' W. | 298    | 2585  |
| 25        | 3° 13' N.                                   | 14° 7' W   | 302    | 2887  |
| 26        | 6° 31' N.                                   | 16° 46' W  | 294    | 3161  |
| 27        | 10° 12' N.                                  | 19° 54' W. | 274    | 3435  |
| 28        | 13° 58' N.                                  | 22° 36' W. | 287    | 3722  |
| 29        | Arrived St. Vincent 7 a.m. Sailed 9.30 p.m. |            |        |       |
| 30        | 19° 29' N.                                  | 23° 49' W. | 171    |       |
| 31        | 24° 17' N.                                  | 27° 42' W. | 341    | 4063  |
| 1         | 29° 15' N.                                  | 19° 20' W. | 324    | 4387  |
| 2         | 34° 08' N.                                  | 17° 02' W. | 315    | 4702  |
| 3         | 39° 12' N.                                  | 14° 35' W  | 324    | 5026  |
| 4         | 43° 46' N.                                  | 12° 58' W. | 287    | 5313  |
| 5         | 48° 34' N.                                  | 10° 17' W. | 307    | 5620  |
| 6         | Arrived Queenstown 8 a.m.                   |            |        |       |

To ascertain amount of water  
in a stream

Select some 12 or 15 yds. of the stream  
where the channel is fairly uniform  
and there are no eddies

Take breadth & depth in feet in  
three or four places.

Drop in a chip of wood & find  
the surface velocity in feet  
per minute

$\frac{4}{5}$  of this = Mean Velocity

Mean Velocity  $\times$  Sectional area  
will give yield per second  
in cubic feet of water

One Cubic foot of water

= Rather more than 6 gallons

Copy.

Circular No 125

As the Enteric & Dysentery season are now  
at hand, will you please enquire into the  
Sanitary arrangements of every camp  
& blockhouse under your charge.

You should make your self acquainted  
with the Water supply & recommend  
boiling in every case. I am aware  
that some blockhouses are supplied  
from one central water supply.  
Other blockhouses are depending on  
some local source. In the first  
instance, the water might be boiled  
before distributing & in the second  
the boiling should be done by one of  
the men in the blockhouse

Small Kaffis pots or Keadles ought to be  
supplied to the blockhouses depending  
on a local supply & one of the men  
told of to perform the duty.

It is advisable to advise all  
Signature. Troops to use only boiled  
water & to point out the danger of

No. using it when ~~Dr~~ boiled &  
From filtered To

Place Place

Despatch h. m. M Receipt h. m. M



The coming hot season will very likely be an unhealthy one on account of the number of unburied carcasses all over the country.

I must therefore ask you to make all immediate recommendations to commanding officers as to the steps they should take in order to preserve the health of the men.

I need hardly add that all carcasses near camps or block houses or near water supply should be at once buried or burned.

Signed

Pretoria

26.8.07.

W.D. Wilson

Surgeon General

P.M.O. Army S Africa

69

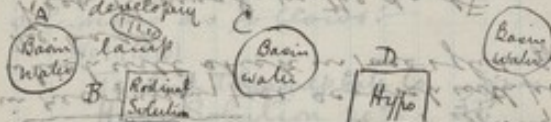
### Photography from Ancon

Herewith 3<sup>rd</sup> Rodinal developer  
+ a bottle of fixing salt

#### Procedure

Make solution of  
Rodinal 3<sup>rd</sup>  
Water 3<sup>rd</sup>

This is the developer



1. Cut film off roll soak in A for 2 or 3 minutes
  2. Immerse in B & keep face downwards until all detail is out & density sufficient is showing well through the back - usually about 8 minutes
  3. Remove & wash in C for a few minutes
  4. Immerse in D for 10 minutes until all trace of milkiness has disappeared from back of film.
  5. Wash in E.
- Film is now finished but will

require to be well washed in about  
8 changes of water at intervals of  
10 minutes to remove all trace  
of hypo.

While in B the dish must be  
continually rocked & film kept  
well under to ensure even  
development.

Also rock in D for first 2 minutes.  
Always keep the film face i.e.  
dull side downwards.

When finished pin out to dry out of dust  
face upwards. If any difficulty  
in recognising face, scratch with pin  
which will stick in face & slide off  
the back.

Keep Rodinal in the dark.  
Throw away old Rodinal solution  
but the hypo can be rebottled &  
used again - do not shake  
hypo bottle before use, it is made  
up in right strength for immediate  
use.

Hydrobromic acid

### Combined Fixing & Toning

In practice many photographers find  
a combined fixing & toning bath an  
undoubted convenience although in  
principle most if not all the formulae  
hitherto in use have been condemned  
as failing to produce permanent results.

Direction - Make two separate  
solutions as follows:-

No 1. (B10)

Tabloid Thio-sulphate Co. one

Hypo Solution 20% 3i.

No 2

Tabloid Gold Chloride one 7 1/2

Water 3i.

Slowly add No 2 of gold solution  
to No 1, stir & the bath is ready for use.  
Immerse the prints in it for.

Signature.....

|                |                   |
|----------------|-------------------|
| No.            | Date              |
| From           | To                |
| Place          | Place             |
| Despatch h. m. | M Receipt h. m. M |



7 to 10 or 12 minutes - Short toning gives warm browns, long toning cold purples. As soon as the desired colour is obtained, wash in the ordinary way to remove hypo.

The hypo solution used in above formula may be the usual plain hypo fixing bath for plates (20%) or may be made by dissolving ~~And~~ Tabloid Hypo four in 31 of water.

#### General Instructions

Handling - Handle prints by the margin only - Keep them moving in all solutions.

Printing - Prints before toning should as a rule be rather darker than required when finished. The loss of depth during toning & fixing varies with the paper & the bath employed & must be allowed for according to experience.

No bath will yield its best tones unless the prints are sufficiently strong & the negatives of fair quality.

Prints from thin negatives should be deeper than from dense ones.

#### Washing

Before toning, prints must be thoroughly & quickly washed in

running water, or several quick changes, until all milkyiness disappears - Mere immersion in a basin of water is useless.

If thorough quick washing be not possible, soak the prints in salt solution (two or three table-spoons of salt to a pint of water) for 10 minutes before toning.

After toning & before fixing, again wash in running water or several quick changes for about 10 minutes.

#### Toning

Toning Baths must be kept perfectly free from contamination especially with hypo.

The temperature should be between  $60^{\circ}\text{F.}$  ( $15.5^{\circ}\text{C.}$ ) &  $65^{\circ}\text{F.}$  ( $18.5^{\circ}\text{C.}$ ) if possible. Warm the bath in winter & cool or dilute it in summer.

Fixing - It is essential that the hypo be of good quality. Hypo fixer acidified with acetic bath should be used for each batch of prints. Acid fixing baths cause





Transport allowed

1 Water Cart. 6 mules 2 native drivers  
1 Scotch Cart 6 mules 2 do do  
3 S.A.A. Carts 18 mules 6 do do

Each cart carries 16 boxes of  
ammunition usually an extra  
box slung on behind

Each box contains 1100 rounds  
Each Company also has an  
Ammunition Mule which carries  
two boxes -

Total Amount of Ammunition  
with a regt works out at  
about. 225,000 rounds

$$1100 \times 17 \times 3 (\text{in } 3 \text{ carts}) = 56,100$$

$$1100 \times 18 (\text{on 9 Mules}) = 19,800$$

$$\frac{200}{150} \times 1000 (\text{on men}) = 13,333$$

$$225,900$$

Mules. Total about 50 ~~as above~~

As above plus 9 Ammunition Mules

3 for Maxim gun

2 for Signalling Stores

1 for Medical panniers

6 or 8 extra used as Water Mules

Each carries 2 small 5 gallon barrels

Horses

103

Commanding Officer 2. two  
Second in Command 1. 5500  
Adjutant 1. 1000  
Quartermaster 1. 1000  
Medical Officer 1. 1000  
Transport Officer 1. 1000  
do Sergeant 1. 1000  
do Conductor 2. 1000

Oxen 112 + 14 extra

Waggons 7 Seven each with  
1 boxen + 2 native drivers  
In charge of the natives were two  
Colonials -

Load of each Wagon is roughly  
40,000 lbs.

This can be greatly exceeded  
on occasions if one brought  
in 14 tents @ 80 lbs each

9720 lbs

No 1 Waggon - Reserve Rations 2 days.

980 Men each  $2\frac{1}{2}$  lbs per day = 4410 lbs  
12 ponies each 10 lbs = 100  
50 mules " 6 = 300  
4810

No 2 Waggon  $\frac{1}{2}$  battalion blankets at  
2 per man each weighing 5 lbs  
 $490 \times 10 = 4900$  lbs

No 3 Waggon

do do

No 4 Waggon  $\frac{1}{2}$  battalion great coats  
each 10 lbs = 4900

No 5 Waggon do do

No 6 Waggon Tent Waggon  
60 tents @ 80 lbs = 4800

No 7 Staff Waggon

20 off kits @ 50 lbs = 1000 lbs

28 tents @ 80 = 2240

2 quarter master's boxes = 1500

4740

These weights & numbers are only  
roughly given -

No ration is carried for the men  
who <sup>have to</sup> graze round the bivouac  
to pick what they can on the veldt.

Signature.....

|          |                         |
|----------|-------------------------|
| No.      | Date                    |
| From     | To                      |
| Place    | Place                   |
| Despatch | h. m. M Receipt h. m. M |



| Requirement        | Average Strength | Total Meters | Broken   | Requirement of River | Daily Average Rainfall per year including Meters |
|--------------------|------------------|--------------|----------|----------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| 1st Section        | 349.             | 60.          | 289      | 4000. 6000           | 1 1/3 pinto                                      |
| 2nd Section R.Q.A. | 154              | 51           | 103      | 4000. 6000           | 4 3/4 pinto                                      |
|                    |                  |              | Madras - |                      | 1903. July                                       |

# Meteorological Report for 1903-1904 from observations made at

Madras Observatory

|                        | 1903     | 1904     |
|------------------------|----------|----------|
| Average Temperature    | 81.2 F.  | 81.7 F.  |
| Hottest Month          | June     | June     |
| Max Temp. June 27th    | 103.1 F. | 103.5 F. |
| Cooldest Month         | December | February |
| Min Temp. Dec. 8th     | 65.5 F.  | 61.2 F.  |
| Average Rainfall       | 49.02 in | 49.02 in |
| Rainfall for the year  | 79.62 in | 20.64 in |
| No. of Rainy Days      | 104      | 79       |
| Hottest Month          | December | July     |
| Amount of rain in Dec. | 19.63 in | 6.18 in  |

Madras Observatory  
1903-1904

# Itinerary of Trip to Mysore etc.

1904

Wed. Dec. 7<sup>th</sup> Leave Madras. 6.15 pm.

Thurs. " 8<sup>th</sup> Arrive Mysore. 2.30 pm.

Friday - 9<sup>th</sup> Stay in Mysore

Saturday - 10<sup>th</sup> Go to Srirangapatam 12 miles drive  
 leaving Mysore about 7 am. Returning by train at 1.30 pm  
 from Srirangapatam after breakfast at station

Sunday, Dec. 11<sup>th</sup> Leave Mysore. 10.30 am  
 Arrive Maddur. 1 pm. Lunch  
 Leave do 2 pm  
 Arrive Srirangapatam 3 pm 30 miles  
 by tonga or Barouché

Monday Dec 12. See Cavevery Falls, Barachukki &  
 also Srirangapatam bridge & the Electric Station

Tuesday Dec 13. Leave Srirangapatam 8 am  
 Arrive Maddur 11.30 am Lunch  
 Leave do 1 pm  
 Arrive Bangalore City 2.30 pm

Weds Dec 14 } Stay Bangalore & leave either at  
 Thurs Dec 15 } 9 am for Kolar arriving about 11 pm or

Friday Dec 16. Leave Bangalore 6.30 am  
 Arrive Kolar. Get to hills. 9.30 am  
 See Kolar 1000

Saturday Dec 17. Leave Kolar, Champion Reef  
 Station. 7.30 am.  
 Arrive Madras 6.30 pm

Worship at St. Peter's for 10.30 AM

Signature.....

|          |                         |
|----------|-------------------------|
| No.      | Date                    |
| From     | To                      |
| Place    | Place                   |
| Despatch | h. m. M Receipt h. m. M |



Table I. & II Establishment for  
one section of a British & one section Native H. Hoof

| Detail.                            | British | Native            |
|------------------------------------|---------|-------------------|
| <u>Europeans.</u>                  |         |                   |
| R.A.M.C. officers                  | 1       | 1 charger 1 pony  |
| J.M.S. officers                    | -       | 1                 |
| Commissioned Sergeant Rank & File. | 1<br>3  | S & T<br>one pony |
| Assistant Surgeons, W.O.           | 2       | 2 ponies          |
| <u>Total</u>                       | 7       | 2                 |
| <u>Native Soldiers</u>             |         |                   |
| Hospital Assistants                | -       | 2 2 ponies        |
| Transport or Ambulance Agent       | 1       | S & T<br>one pony |
| Native Rank & File                 | -       | 3                 |
| Hospital Storekeeper               | 1       | S & T<br>one pony |
| <u>Total</u>                       | 2       | 7                 |
| <u>Public Followers.</u>           |         |                   |
| Hospital Storekeeper's Assist      | 1       | S & T             |
| Tailor                             | 1       | S & T             |
| Ward Servants                      | 5       | AHC               |
| Cooks.                             | 2       | AHC               |
| Water Carriers                     | 2       | AHC               |
| Smokers                            | 3       | AHC               |
| Shobies                            | 2       | AHC               |
| Pakhali Bhigti                     | 1       | S & T             |
| Male                               | 1       | ABC               |

|                            |    |           |    |           |
|----------------------------|----|-----------|----|-----------|
| <u>Planners.</u>           | 32 | ABC       | 32 | ABC       |
| Ambulance Tonga Drivers    | 5  | (a) S & T | 5  | (a) S & T |
| <u>Total</u>               | 55 |           | 45 |           |
| <u>Private Followers.</u>  |    |           |    |           |
| Officers Personal Servants | 1  | ①         | 1  | 3         |
| General                    | 1  | ②         | 1  | -         |
| Syces                      | 1  | ③         | 1  | -         |
| Grass Cutters              | 1  | ④         | 1  | -         |
| do do Personal Servant     | 1  | ⑤         | 1  | 2         |
| do do pony attendant       | 1  | ⑥         | 1  | 2         |
| Commissioned Sgt. Sergeant | 1  | ⑦         | 1  | 5         |
| do do pony attendant       | 1  | ⑧         | 1  | 5         |
| Assistant Surgeons         | 1  | ⑨         | 1  | 5         |
| do do pony attendant       | 2  | ⑩         | 2  | 5         |
| <u>Total</u>               | 9  |           | 9  |           |
| <u>Chargers</u>            | 1  |           | 1  |           |
| <u>Ponies</u>              | 16 |           | 16 |           |
| <u>Bullocks for Tongas</u> | 10 | (b)       | 10 | (b)       |

(a) If Ambulances Riding Animals are supplied in  
line of Tongas Read  
Ambulance Drivers 8 - 8  
No additional transport is required as provision has  
been made (Vide Table VIII) for use of men from Table IX  
that the total transport is sufficient.

(b) If riding animals are supplied instead of Tongas  
Read  
Ambulance Riding Animals 20 - 20  
Officers will decide what their general and will be up to the British Shobies  
(1) off. will supply them full with authorized tentage suitable clothing & their  
and clothes with a suitable kit  
(2) off. ponies carry grass cutters & their gear for off. chargers  
(3) one general servant for every two med. officers  
(4) Vide para VI. Section Part III - Field Force Manual  
(5) one personal servant for every med. Lt. O. & Commissioned Sgt.

Table III A  
Field Service Kit  
Carried in Kit

| Articles                             | Number per |                       | Weight |       |
|--------------------------------------|------------|-----------------------|--------|-------|
|                                      | Officer    | Commissioned Sergeant | lbs    | oz.   |
| Khaki Helmet Cover                   | 1          | 1                     | -      | 1 1/2 |
| Khaki Coat                           | 1          | 1                     | 1      | -     |
| do Trousers                          | 1          | 1                     | -      | 15    |
| do do do                             | 1          | 1                     | 2      | 3     |
| Belford Bond Pantalons               | 1          | -                     | 2      | 8     |
| Serge Coat                           | 1          | 1                     | 2      | -     |
| Fordge Cap Service                   | 1          | 1                     | -      | 5 1/2 |
| Great Coat (Men)                     | 1          | 1                     | 6      | 8     |
| Waistcoat & Spare Laces              | 1          | 1                     | 3      | 8     |
| Puttees pairs                        | 1          | 1                     | -      | 12    |
| Drawers (officers)                   | 2          | -                     | -      | 14    |
| Flannel Shirts                       | 2          | 1                     | 1      | 2     |
| Stocks Woolen pairs                  | 3          | 2                     | -      | 4     |
| Bamans                               | 2          | -                     | -      | 6     |
| Flannel Belt                         | 1          | 1                     | -      | 6     |
| Pocket Handkerchiefs                 | 5          | -                     | -      | 1     |
| Housewife                            | 1          | -                     | -      | 6     |
| Hold all (officers)                  | 1          | 1                     | 1      | 2     |
| do Men                               | 1          | 1                     | 1      | 2     |
| Tools                                | 2          | 2                     | -      | 8     |
| Blankets (thick in cold season only) | 3          | 3                     | 4      | 8     |
| Woolen Valise or Light Camp bed      | 1          | -                     | 9      | -     |
| Pillow Case                          | 1          | -                     | -      | 4     |
| Waterproof Sheet                     | 1          | 1                     | 3      | 8     |
| Rain (Canvas or Rubber)              | 1          | -                     | 1      | 2     |
| Tin of Grease for Boots              | 1          | 1                     | -      | 4     |
| Sunburn Cream                        | 1          | 1                     | -      | 3     |
| Writing Case                         | 1          | -                     | 1      | 1     |
| File, Pocket                         | 1          | -                     | -      | 7     |

|                                         |             |         |    |       |
|-----------------------------------------|-------------|---------|----|-------|
| Lamp or Small lantern                   | 1           | -       | 2  | -     |
| Cardigan Jacket                         | 1           | 1       | 1  | 8     |
| Mittens Warm for Cold Season Only pairs | 1           | 1       | -  | 3 1/2 |
| Balaclava Caps do do                    | 1           | 1       | -  | 4     |
| Warm Coat                               | -           | 1       | 4  | 2     |
| Cooking Utensils Sets                   | 1           | -       | -  | -     |
| Enamel tin plate Cupole                 | As required | -       | -  | -     |
| Log line for packing                    | -           | 15 feet | -  | -     |
| Field Service Dept Code Med.            | 1           | -       | -  | -     |
| Total Weight for officers               |             |         | 40 |       |
| do do S. T. Corp                        |             |         | 40 |       |

- To contain (1) for officers - Brush, Comb, Cloth & Tooth Brush - piece of Soap - scissors - spare buttons 3 yds. Tape - Looking glass - Razor - Strip - Shaving Brush
- for men - As per Regulation (except Knife & Fork) also a supply of needles, thread Buttons & piece of soap.
- To contain - thin note paper envelopes, with hole 2 per holder 20 - 6 sheets of blotting paper 10 - 6 sheets of paper
- when detailed on duty on which there is a possibility that rations will not be available each individual will carry one days emergency ration - when troops are detailed for such duty, the M.O. will indicate on S. T. Corps at once for the rations required
- Swords should be sharpened before proceeding on service

Signature Vide para 446 A. ARI Vol III

No. Date  
From To  
Place Place  
Despatch h. m. M Receipt h. m. M



| Articles Carried on Person                                  | Officers | Communicant<br>Regt 15th |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|----------|--------------------------|
| Helmet/ in Khaki Cover without ornaments                    | 1        | 1                        |
| Khaki Hat                                                   | 1        | 1                        |
| do. Officers Men                                            | -        | 1                        |
| Bedford Cord Pantalons off                                  | 1        | -                        |
| Walking Boots                                               | -        | 1                        |
| High Boots Brown leather                                    | 1        | -                        |
| Retties pairs                                               | -        | 1                        |
| Spurs Officers                                              | 1        | -                        |
| Drawers (off)                                               | 1        | -                        |
| Flannel Shirt spurs of boots                                | 1        | 1                        |
| Banian Braces + Flannel Belt                                | 1        | 1                        |
| Pocket Handkerchief                                         | 1        | -                        |
| Sword + Revolver with belt + ammunition                     | 1        | 1                        |
| Watch                                                       | 1        | -                        |
| Note Book Water Bottle Haversack<br>with knife Fork + Plate | 1        | 1                        |
| Knife Clasp with lanyard - Maps + Lens<br>+ Compass         | 1        | -                        |
| First Aid Dressing                                          | 1        | 1                        |
| Pocket Case of Instruments<br>Emergency Ration              | 1        | 1                        |
| <u>Carried on saddle by Officers</u>                        |          |                          |
| Coat + Cape                                                 | 1        |                          |
| Field glasses                                               | 1        |                          |
| Meat Tin                                                    | 1        |                          |
| Baggage Straps                                              | 3        |                          |

The above Tables are published as a guide  
may be modified but the authorized weights are  
not to be exceeded - Only the above uniform is to  
be taken everything should be weighed before starting

Table IV

Following Articles are Supplied by Govt. free

(1) To all British & C. Officers + Men

| Articles                                  | No | Articles                          | No     |
|-------------------------------------------|----|-----------------------------------|--------|
| (a) Summer<br>Blanket + Patches for Boots | 1  | (a) Winter<br>Blanket + Warm Coat | 1 each |
| Boots + off pairs                         | 1  | Bandages + Band + Mittens         | 1 each |
| Boots + Pairs                             | 2  | Blanket + Patches                 | 1 each |

(2) To all Native Soldiers as detailed in Table I

| Articles                               | No     | Articles                             | No     |
|----------------------------------------|--------|--------------------------------------|--------|
| (a) Summer<br>Blankets, Boots or Shoes | 1 each | (a) Winter<br>Blanket, Canvas Jacket | 1 each |
| Patches for Boots                      | 1 each | Warm Under Pyjamas                   | 1 each |
|                                        |        | Mittens + Bandages                   | 1 each |

To all Public following authorized as per Table I

| Articles                                                      | No     | Articles                         | No     |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|--------|----------------------------------|--------|
| (a) Summer<br>Puggi, Leather Belt +<br>Native Shoes + Blanket | 1      | (a) Winter<br>Blanket, Warm Coat | 1 each |
| Water Bottle Haversack                                        | 1 each | Canvas Jacket + Mittens          | 1 each |
| Khaki + Brown + Patches                                       | 1 each | Warm Under Pyjamas               | 1 each |

(A) Both scales will be issued to troops starting between Oct. 1. & April 1.  
(B) Cape provided Regimentally in 1st Battalion (B) 2. & 3. & 4. & 5. & 6. & 7. & 8. & 9. & 10. & 11. & 12. & 13. & 14. & 15. & 16. & 17. & 18. & 19. & 20. & 21. & 22. & 23. & 24. & 25. & 26. & 27. & 28. & 29. & 30. & 31. & 32. & 33. & 34. & 35. & 36. & 37. & 38. & 39. & 40. & 41. & 42. & 43. & 44. & 45. & 46. & 47. & 48. & 49. & 50. & 51. & 52. & 53. & 54. & 55. & 56. & 57. & 58. & 59. & 60. & 61. & 62. & 63. & 64. & 65. & 66. & 67. & 68. & 69. & 70. & 71. & 72. & 73. & 74. & 75. & 76. & 77. & 78. & 79. & 80. & 81. & 82. & 83. & 84. & 85. & 86. & 87. & 88. & 89. & 90. & 91. & 92. & 93. & 94. & 95. & 96. & 97. & 98. & 99. & 100. & 101. & 102. & 103. & 104. & 105. & 106. & 107. & 108. & 109. & 110. & 111. & 112. & 113. & 114. & 115. & 116. & 117. & 118. & 119. & 120. & 121. & 122. & 123. & 124. & 125. & 126. & 127. & 128. & 129. & 130. & 131. & 132. & 133. & 134. & 135. & 136. & 137. & 138. & 139. & 140. & 141. & 142. & 143. & 144. & 145. & 146. & 147. & 148. & 149. & 150. & 151. & 152. & 153. & 154. & 155. & 156. & 157. & 158. & 159. & 160. & 161. & 162. & 163. & 164. & 165. & 166. & 167. & 168. & 169. & 170. & 171. & 172. & 173. & 174. & 175. & 176. & 177. & 178. & 179. & 180. & 181. & 182. & 183. & 184. & 185. & 186. & 187. & 188. & 189. & 190. & 191. & 192. & 193. & 194. & 195. & 196. & 197. & 198. & 199. & 200. & 201. & 202. & 203. & 204. & 205. & 206. & 207. & 208. & 209. & 210. & 211. & 212. & 213. & 214. & 215. & 216. & 217. & 218. & 219. & 220. & 221. & 222. & 223. & 224. & 225. & 226. & 227. & 228. & 229. & 230. & 231. & 232. & 233. & 234. & 235. & 236. & 237. & 238. & 239. & 240. & 241. & 242. & 243. & 244. & 245. & 246. & 247. & 248. & 249. & 250. & 251. & 252. & 253. & 254. & 255. & 256. & 257. & 258. & 259. & 260. & 261. & 262. & 263. & 264. & 265. & 266. & 267. & 268. & 269. & 270. & 271. & 272. & 273. & 274. & 275. & 276. & 277. & 278. & 279. & 280. & 281. & 282. & 283. & 284. & 285. & 286. & 287. & 288. & 289. & 290. & 291. & 292. & 293. & 294. & 295. 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& 582. & 583. & 584. & 585. & 586. & 587. & 588. & 589. & 590. & 591. & 592. & 593. & 594. & 595. & 596. & 597. & 598. & 599. & 600. & 601. & 602. & 603. & 604. & 605. & 606. & 607. & 608. & 609. & 610. & 611. & 612. & 613. & 614. & 615. & 616. & 617. & 618. & 619. & 620. & 621. & 622. & 623. & 624. & 625. & 626. & 627. & 628. & 629. & 630. & 631. & 632. & 633. & 634. & 635. & 636. & 637. & 638. & 639. & 640. & 641. & 642. & 643. & 644. & 645. & 646. & 647. & 648. & 649. & 650. & 651. & 652. & 653. & 654. & 655. & 656. & 657. & 658. & 659. & 660. & 661. & 662. & 663. & 664. & 665. & 666. & 667. & 668. & 669. & 670. & 671. & 672. & 673. & 674. & 675. & 676. & 677. & 678. & 679. & 680. & 681. & 682. & 683. & 684. & 685. & 686. & 687. & 688. & 689. & 690. & 691. & 692. & 693. & 694. & 695. & 696. & 697. & 698. & 699. & 700. & 701. & 702. & 703. & 704. & 705. & 706. & 707. & 708. & 709. & 710. & 711. & 712. & 713. & 714. & 715. & 716. & 717. & 718. & 719. & 720. & 721. & 722. & 723. & 724. & 725. & 726. & 727. & 728. & 729. & 730. & 731. & 732. & 733. & 734. & 735. & 736. & 737. & 738. & 739. & 740. & 741. & 742. & 743. & 744. & 745. & 746. & 747. & 748. & 749. & 750. & 751. & 752. & 753. & 754. & 755. & 756. & 757. & 758. & 759. & 760. & 761. & 762. & 763. & 764. & 765. & 766. & 767. & 768. & 769. & 770. & 771. & 772. & 773. & 774. & 775. & 776. & 777. & 778. & 779. & 780. & 781. & 782. & 783. & 784. & 785. & 786. & 787. & 788. & 789. & 790. & 791. & 792. & 793. & 794. & 795. & 796. & 797. & 798. & 799. & 800. & 801. & 802. & 803. & 804. & 805. & 806. & 807. & 808. & 809. & 810. & 811. & 812. & 813. & 814. & 815. & 816. & 817. & 818. & 819. & 820. & 821. & 822. & 823. & 824. & 825. & 826. & 827. & 828. & 829. & 830. & 831. & 832. & 833. & 834. & 835. & 836. & 837. & 838. & 839. & 840. & 841. & 842. & 843. & 844. & 845. & 846. & 847. & 848. & 849. & 850. & 851. & 852. & 853. & 854. & 855. & 856. & 857. & 858. & 859. & 860. & 861. & 862. & 863. & 864. & 865. & 866. & 867. & 868. & 869. & 870. & 871. & 872. & 873. & 874. & 875. & 876. & 877. & 878. & 879. & 880. & 881. & 882. & 883. & 884. & 885. & 886. & 887. & 888. & 889. & 890. & 891. & 892. & 893. & 894. & 895. & 896. & 897. & 898. & 899. & 900. & 901. & 902. & 903. & 904. & 905. & 906. & 907. & 908. & 909. & 910. & 911. & 912. & 913. & 914. & 915. & 916. & 917. & 918. & 919. & 920. & 921. & 922. & 923. & 924. & 925. & 926. & 927. & 928. & 929. & 930. & 931. & 932. & 933. & 934. & 935. & 936. & 937. & 938. & 939. & 940. & 941. & 942. & 943. & 944. & 945. & 946. & 947. & 948. & 949. & 950. & 951. & 952. & 953. & 954. & 955. & 956. & 957. & 958. & 959. & 960. & 961. & 962. & 963. & 964. & 965. & 966. & 967. & 968. & 969. & 970. & 971. & 972. & 973. & 974. & 975. & 976. & 977. & 978. & 979. & 980. & 981. & 982. & 983. & 984. & 985. & 986. & 987. & 988. & 989. & 990. & 991. & 992. & 993. & 994. & 995. & 996. & 997. & 998. & 999. & 1000.

(C) Not to be issued till actually required as the  
soldier keeps them also as part of his kit.  
Indents for these will therefore not be submitted  
till the articles are required to replace those  
in possession when worn out.

# Table V Abstract of Baggage Tentage

| Detail                              | Baggage lb.                 | Tentage               | Remarks               |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Medical Officer                     | 70                          | 80                    |                       |
| Personal or General Serv.           | 10                          | Nil                   | Shoemaker             |
| Supply                              | 10                          | 6                     | Shoemaker             |
| Grass Cutter                        | Carried on<br>officers pony | 5                     |                       |
| Medical Transport off               | (a) 40                      | See VIII              |                       |
| Communicational Transport           | (a) 40                      | 40                    |                       |
| Ambulance Agent                     | (a) 40                      | 10 per<br>80 lb       |                       |
| Hospital Stockkeeper                | (a) 40                      | 10 per<br>80 lb       |                       |
| Natural Soldiers                    | 26 3/4 lb                   | 10 per<br>80 lb       | Including<br>Personal |
| or 20 per 100 lb. & 20 lb.          |                             | 45 Tent               |                       |
| Public Followers                    | (b) 10                      | 12 per 80 lb & 5 Tent |                       |
| Communicational Transport Followers | (b) 10                      | 7 per 80 lb & 5 Tent  |                       |

(a) Includes Great Coat

(b) 10 lbs is enough to cover all articles of kit  
authorised by F. Service Equipment Tables not  
intended to be carried on the person

The order of every Field Force should therefore provide against  
the overloading of transport animals with the private property  
of followers. F.O.C. in the field can sanction an extra 6 lbs  
per follower when in their opinion a special circumstance  
demand this concession, but they should before doing so  
ascertain that the necessary extra transport is  
available para 149 Appendix I F. Service Manual

## Table VI 80

Stores for which Pack Mule Transport is obligatory

One Mule per pair of Pakhals

One Mule per pair Field Med. Porters

That is 2 mules per section

The weights of the above are estimated  
at 2 maunds per mule

Ambulance Transport.

Sandies with 2 Canvases 5 per section

Ambulance Chagals each

Ambulance Tongas 5 do do

When roads will not admit of Ambulance Tongas  
being used, 4 riding animals (with saddles)  
will be substituted for each tonga.

Signature.....

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From To  
Place Place  
Despatch h. m. M Receipt h. m. M



Table VII Equipment for one Section

| Detail                                             | British |        | Native |        |
|----------------------------------------------------|---------|--------|--------|--------|
|                                                    | Number  | Weight | Number | Weight |
| <u>I Medical</u>                                   |         |        |        |        |
| Medical Boxes, packages                            | 8       | 8      | 8      | 8      |
| Field Med. Panniers (pairs carried on a pack mule) | 1       | 2      | 1      | 2      |
| <u>II Commissariat</u>                             |         |        |        |        |
| Miscellaneous Stores packages                      | 18      | 18     | 13     | 13     |
| <u>III Furniture</u>                               |         |        |        |        |
| Stools, portable                                   | 2       |        | 2      |        |
| Tables do                                          | 1       | 3/4    | 1      | 3/4    |
| " Operating                                        | 1       | 4      | 1      | 4      |
| Commodore                                          | 1       | 1/4    |        |        |
| <u>IV Ordnance</u>                                 |         |        |        |        |
| (2)                                                |         |        |        |        |
| Axes, Felling Curved Helve                         | 1       |        | 1      |        |
| Pick Heads 6 1/2 lbs                               | 1       |        | 1      |        |
| Helves 3 1/2 inches                                | 1       |        | 1      |        |
| Flags Distinguishing Hospital                      | 2       | 13/4   | 2      | 13/4   |
| P. Poles 10 feet                                   | 2       |        | 2      |        |
| H. Hosp. Pendant                                   | 2       |        | 2      |        |
| Poles 5 feet                                       | 2       |        | 2      |        |
| Hooks Bill                                         | 3       |        | 3      |        |
| Lanterns Bulls Eye                                 | 2       |        | 2      |        |
| Flamobolites 4 1/2 Helve                           | 2       |        | 2      |        |
| Total                                              | -       | 28 3/4 | -      | 23 1/2 |

Field Med. Panniers for which obligatory Mule carriage is allowed are not included in above weights  
See Table VI

(2) For Tents vide Table VIII

Table VIII - Tentage 1 Section

| Detail                    | Q. S. Tents |        |        |        | Public Tents | Tents for Public Followers | Buckets for Public Followers | Lanterns | Weight in Mounds |
|---------------------------|-------------|--------|--------|--------|--------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|----------|------------------|
|                           | lbs 160     | lbs 80 | lbs 40 | lbs 20 |              |                            |                              |          |                  |
| 3 Medical Ward off        | 1           |        |        |        |              |                            |                              |          | 1                |
| 1 Commercial Sq.          |             |        | 1      |        |              |                            |                              |          | 1/2              |
| 3 Rank & File             |             |        | 1      |        |              |                            |                              |          | 1                |
| Hospital Store Room       |             |        | 1      |        |              |                            |                              |          | 1/2              |
| Public Followers 45 to 55 | 2           |        |        |        |              |                            |                              |          | 4                |
| Native Officers Hospital  |             |        | 1      |        |              |                            |                              |          | 1                |
| Office Tent               |             |        | 1      |        |              |                            |                              |          | 1                |
| Surgery Tent              |             |        | 1      |        |              |                            |                              |          | 1                |
| Sick Tents                |             |        |        | 4      | 1            | 8                          | 4                            | 9        |                  |
| Quartermaster Guard       |             |        | 1      |        |              |                            | 1                            | 1        | 1                |
| Hospital Store            |             |        | 1      |        |              |                            | 1                            | 1        | 1                |
| Pack Accommodation Store  |             |        | 1      |        |              |                            | 1                            | 1        | 1                |
| Transport Establishment   |             |        |        |        | 2            |                            |                              |          | 1/8              |
|                           | 2           | 7      | 2      | 5      | 2            | 1                          | 16                           | 11       | 24 1/8           |

Some of the Public Followers may be accommodated in the Transport Followers Tents

Some of the Public Followers may be accommodated in the Transport Followers Tents

Table VIII - Tentage 1 Section

Table  $\frac{14}{18} = \frac{7}{9}$  Improper

The Medical officer in charge will take measures to ensure that the transport animals carts do not carry more than the prescribed loads viz. 2 maunds for pack mules, 5 maunds for camels 8 maunds for mule carts and 10 maunds for Bullock Carts

|                      |                    |    |    | Scales of Transport |                    |                    |                 |
|----------------------|--------------------|----|----|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------|
|                      |                    |    |    | mounds              | Normal             | Alternative        |                 |
|                      |                    |    |    |                     | Peak Males 2 Males | Peak Males 2 Males | Butterfly Carts |
|                      |                    |    |    | Bugs                | Insects            | Slow Males         | Fast Males      |
|                      |                    |    |    |                     |                    |                    |                 |
| One Section          |                    |    |    |                     |                    |                    |                 |
| Native to the        |                    |    |    |                     |                    |                    |                 |
| 1                    | Med. off @         | 40 | 70 | 80                  |                    |                    |                 |
| 2                    | Servants Normal    | 10 | NS | 2                   |                    |                    |                 |
| 1                    | Byce               | 10 | 5  |                     |                    |                    |                 |
| 1                    | Mass Carter        | NS | 5  |                     |                    |                    |                 |
| 1                    | Commonsional Key!  | 40 | NS |                     |                    |                    |                 |
| 2                    | Hospital Accidents | 40 | NS | 1                   |                    |                    |                 |
| 2                    | Byce               | 5  | NS |                     |                    |                    |                 |
| 3                    | Byce               | 5  | NS |                     |                    |                    |                 |
| 1                    | Hospital Accidents | 40 | NS | 1                   |                    |                    |                 |
| 1                    | Accidents          | 40 | NS | 1                   |                    |                    |                 |
| 3                    | Native Bank        | 25 | NS | 1                   |                    |                    |                 |
| 45                   | Public             | 10 | NS | 5                   |                    |                    |                 |
| Stones etc.          |                    |    |    |                     |                    |                    |                 |
| Bathrooms            |                    |    |    |                     |                    |                    |                 |
| Field Med. Panine    |                    |    |    |                     |                    |                    |                 |
| Med. Equid Table VII |                    |    |    |                     |                    |                    |                 |
| Tenage Table VIII    |                    |    |    |                     |                    |                    |                 |
| Normal Scale         |                    |    |    |                     |                    |                    |                 |

82 obliq. Minutes / 40 seconds

|                                                                                                                      |            |     |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|-----|
| Transport Establishment (including<br>that for 50 spare (1) for 2 pack<br>mule & 14 Camels<br>for mule for<br>Camels | 2          | 13  |
| 1 Daffadar - 1                                                                                                       |            |     |
| 7 Drivers (2) 2 5                                                                                                    |            |     |
| 8 Transport followers Tentage<br>Baggage                                                                             | 1 1/2<br>1 | (C) |
| Total Transport Required                                                                                             | 2          | 13  |
| (1) Add 50 spare                                                                                                     |            | 1   |
| Grand Total                                                                                                          | 2          | 14  |

- (1) One Camel
- (2) Sep drives for each unit with Med. Binners
- (a) Weights carried by obdy. Meds transport omitted by 4 mounds for which see Table VI
- (b) Cooly transport - allow 40 lbs per cooly & demand the requisite number of men
- (c) To be carried on available surplus Hosp transport.
- (d) The spare animals will accompany the Hosp in the field but must not be loaded as they are intended to replace casualties.
- + Unless specially ordered transport on the Normal Scale with 20 spare mules supplies on Mobilization

| Place    |    |    | Place     |    |    |
|----------|----|----|-----------|----|----|
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|          |    |    |           |    |    |



# Transport Establishments

## Scales of Transport

One Section  
Native

| Mounds | Obligatory Normal      |                     | Alternative                             |                                      |
|--------|------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
|        | Pack Mules<br>2 Mounds | Two Men<br>5 Mounds | Fast Moving<br>Mules & Mds.<br>5 Mounds | Bullock Carts<br>10 Mds.<br>5 Mounds |

### Normal Scale (Fast Moving) Obligatory Mules & Mule Carts

Transport Establishment (including that for 5% spare (1)) for 2 pack mules & 18 bullock carts for pack transport

1 Daffadar - 1

11 Drivers (2) 2 9

12 Followers Tentage 1 8

Baggage 4

Total Transport 2 16 8

X Add 5% Spare 2

Grand Total 2 18 8

### 1st Alternative Scale, Obligatory Mules & Pack Mules

Estab. for 36 pack mules including 5% spare (1)

1 Daffadar

13 Drivers (2)

15 Followers Tentage 1 3/4

Baggage 1 3/4

Total Transport 2 32

X 5% Spare 2

Grand Total 2 34

### 2nd Alternative Scale, 80% Hby Mules & Bullock Carts

Establishment for 2 pack mules & 16 bullock carts 5% spare (4) for mules & bullock carts

1 Daffadar - 1

10 Drivers (2) 2 8

11 Followers Tentage 1 8

(3) 4 do Baggage 1 1

Total Transport 2 14 7

X 5% Spare 2

Grand Total 2 16 7

- (1) One driver & two mules
  - (2) A separate driver is allowed for each mule carrying 4 d. used panniers
  - (3) least drivers baggage is carried in their carts & is not included in the baggage estimate
  - (4) One driver & 2 bullocks
  - (5) To be carried on the available surplus Hospital Transport
- X The spare animals will go with the Hospital in the field but will not be loaded as they are intended to replace casualties

[illegible]

(a) HS if antibodies binding animals are supplied  
(d) 183 do do do do

1

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To \_\_\_\_\_  
Place \_\_\_\_\_

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Place

M. Receipt



III

M



## Civilization & Surgery

### Natura Denaturans

Dame nature's a marvel we're wont to accept  
The poets we know in her praise are adept  
Yet the making of man's been a muddled affair.  
To the surgeon so oft he must go for repair.

In building the body with bounty quite heedless  
She's given us many an organ that's needless  
Tis a lesson long learnt from old wars alarms  
That a man may be merry who's laid down his arms

There are those with one lung of that but a part  
And a man is made happy by losing his heart  
Some folks of one kidney we've all of us seen  
And a few can now think of the best without spleen.

We can do without stomach yards of intestine  
It renders so simple the task of digestion  
A man is still man with no limbs underneath  
And there's many a woman without eyes or teeth

The true modern man has no hair on his pate  
Cured with an appendix he's not up to date  
Gall bladder & glands are but sources of pains  
And it's funny how many can do without brains.

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### Native Customs & Habits

A certain custom reserved for the paramount chief alone is the process of washing or "UKULAMBA" if a petty chief or headman were to undergo the process he would be severely punished. The chief's medical advisers gather certain roots & herbs known only to the herbalist which are supposed to make the person who undergoes the process invincible.

He puts these into an earthenware bowl, mixes them with water & orders someone to stir it with a forked stick. The liquid ferments rapidly, the process of fermentation being closely watched by the herbalist. When ready he calls the chief who washes himself in the fermented liquid & renders himself invincible to poison, witchcraft & his foes. The ceremony is performed in the cattle kraal.

In former days war & bloodshed were common and the chiefs were very careful to have all their warriors properly attended to. Whenever he thought fit therefore the chief paraded them & had them made invulnerable by the army "medical man". The warriors were drawn up in a large circle facing the cattle fold between it & the chief's hut. The chief with his headman & herbalist stood up in the cattle kraal.

The men were arranged in the following order  
First rank armed with ~~guns~~ spears & shields  
Second rank armed with ~~guns~~ (anything from a blunderbuss to a Martini Henry rifle)  
Third rank horsemen carrying assegais  
Fourth rank with guns & carrying 6 assegais in a sheath  
Slung on the back. These stood dismounted holding their horses

The chief had ordered a black bull to be killed & prepared and the beef was eaten with a small piece of human flesh from a victim taken in a victorious battle. The doat then sprinkles his concoction over the warriors & their horses with a broom. Then the chief addresses his men telling them how they are expected to behave at home in time of peace & how to conduct themselves on the field of battle. This ended, a war dance took place. The ceremony is now a thing of the past as such gatherings are not now permitted.

#### Native Modes of Fighting

The natives (Zulus) were formerly armed with assegais but since the arrival of the white man most of them have got guns of some kind. They have not however discarded assegai & shield.

They generally attack in close order, there being a main body & two flanks which deploy outwards to a certain extent with a view to outflanking their opponents. They thus came on in a sort of crescent.

They have three kinds of assegais viz the stabbing assegai for use at close quarters; the throwing assegai for use at a distance; the hunting assegai used in the chase & only occasionally in war.

The assegai is thrown at a distance of 40 to 50 yards & then the forces close in to a hand to hand struggle to the bone or other side gives way.

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As they approach each other they make hideous noises, shouting & yelling to strike terror into their adversaries. They showed no mercy, slaying the vanquished, man, woman & child. No quarter whatever was given.

In using a gun they tie a certain knot to the trigger guard which makes the weapon shoot straight, the man thinking that all he has to do is to put in powder & a missile & point it towards the enemy, if he. This idea however is passing away. All kinds of missiles were used, nails, bits of iron, broken pot legs, soda water bottle stoppers etc. A few were said to be but most natives were not dexterous with firearms.

An army however confident of its leader in spite of everything being in favour of an attack, will return home without striking a blow if the omen is unpropitious. The following story from a book on Kaffir life & history will shew the extraordinary effect that superstitious belief had in former days.

In the war of 1850, several thousand Kaffirs assembled to carry off the Fingo cattle at Alice.

Shortly after the outbreak of war. The magicians

had done all that was necessary & the army

was in high spirits & confident of success.

Just before dawn, they had reached high ground

between the GAGAT CHUMIE Place

Despatch h. m. M Receipt h. m. M

Crested hawk eagle hovered over them uttering shrill piercing shrieks



The men told OBA, the chief who was in command that this was a bad omen foreboding disaster. They therefore intreated him to turn back for that day but Oba considered it bad form to retreat without striking a blow on this, his first command. The Fingo scouts were driven in the second in command Quar and wounded mortally. This sight struck panic into the hesitating Kaffers who broke and fled. In vain the chief and his few supporters tried to rally them. Nothing could turn them, enticement threats or violence. Many had never moved beyond the spot where the eagle was seen. They never stopped until they were once more safe into their forest retreat. The ignominious flight was attributed solely to the bad omen. If a chief is slain in battle his followers at once retire and the day is lost for them and no war was ever waged for a period of twelve months following the death of a chief whether in battle or otherwise. The natives are surprised that the white man can still go on fighting although the great Queen is dead. If a party sets out and one of its number falls sick or becomes fatigued on the way it is looked upon as a bad omen. A hare crossing the path of a raiding party will cause them to return home.

#### ISANGOMA

is one of the native doctors, who is easily head of his profession.

The course of training is similar to that of the ordinary witch doctor or herbalist, only towards the close of the training the Isangoma receives special instruction from the ancestral spirits enabling him to cure diseases

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by extracting bones, flesh, insects, reptiles etc from the patient's body. He is nothing more than a conjurer & is called in when the ordinary herbalist has exhausted his skill. On arrival he sits himself on front of the sufferer while inquiring into the symptoms, he mixes two lumps of clay. One of these he places over the seat of pain & proceeds to extract from it the insect or reptile supposed to be causing the sickness.

One of my policemen, brothers, wished to employ a female Isangoma to attend one of them who had been ill for some time with consumption. He was to abstract something from TOTO's body which was supposed to be causing the illness. Swearing them to not do any imposture. Next day a number of people were gathered in the sick man's hut when the woman placed a lump of clay on his breast. Feeling something grating on his skin he seized hold of Isangoma and called for help. A large snake then emerged a large rock lizard dropped out of the clay.

A famous witch doctor named IMBATE who employed to clear a village of sickness & fever. I gave permission for him to do so to visit to see the performance. He was dancing about the place with two dozen attendants, removing the charms from under the floors where he or his accomplices had placed them. Finally he announced that the most powerful charm was buried in the floor of a certain hut. He proceeded to dig up the charm.



After digging for some time I noticed him drop a small packet out of his hand into the hole which he was going to remove as the charm. One of my police-men seized him & dragged him out of the hut. He said that in digging he had accidentally caught it with the point of his assegai & thus thrust it up into his hand. (Bumbe's Kaffir Rite)

An owl hooting near a kraal indicates sickness, death or some calamity about to visit it. Any one killing an owl becomes a great hunter of birds. The Dutch doctor to them was the heart & internal organs of an owl to render their selves invisible. These are dried, powdered & inoculated into a wound. This is supposed to enable the person to go about his business noiselessly & without being seen.

A certain kind of Moth entering a hut is a sign of an umbakati about to operate on one of the inmates & when seen in a hut at night it causes great panic for each one believes that his life is in danger.

A sacred heron (UTERKWAWE) settles on a hut or near it. That hut some time will be burned down. Any one killing a sacred heron is sure to die. A very high wind is supposed to be someone carrying the news of UTERKWAWE and rain may be caused by destroying a turkey buzzard (IZINGIZI) & putting it in a stream.

A certain kind of grasshopper "UMKONGA" is supposed to drain the cows of their milk.

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#### INGOBOCO

is an office held by the chief of Isanuzi. He is the person chosen by the King to decide abataki cases (Dutch doctor). He hears the most complicated cases where the majority of the people are dissatisfied with the decision of the inferior Zanusi. He stands with his dreaded magic wand in his right hand & a black gnu tail (INKONSONI) making dreadful noises in his throat asking the Spirits to help him to touch the right man with his wand. All the time he walks round among the people, now & then making sudden leaps into the air & flourishing his wand whilst the accused await the final touch with fear & trembling. The witch doctor who has settled the case & the relatives of the accused are present but none dare speak to the Ingoboco man who is instructed in everything by the Spirits. At length he stops & suddenly touches his victim with the Kongoni tail on his head. The poor devil is at once taken away without a word of remonstrance or a last farewell, & thrown over a precipice, not far from Ulundi into a deep pool full of Crocodiles on the Umvolosi river. He is stoned all the time if he can escape from the pool, to Impandi's grave he is safe for no one dare touch him there. These appeal cases in Zululand were heard under a big Umkamba tree between Mahlabatini & Ulundi military kraals.

Signature

|          |                         |
|----------|-------------------------|
| No.      | Date                    |
| From     | Cont. page 100          |
| Place    | Place                   |
| Despatch | h. m. M Receipt h. m. M |



# ARMY IN SOUTH AFRICA

1<sup>st</sup> Division Gen. Lord Methuen  
 1<sup>st</sup> Brigade - (later transferred to 11<sup>th</sup> Division)  
 9<sup>th</sup> " and 1<sup>st</sup> Royal Munster Fusiliers  
 Imperial Yeomanry 5 Companies  
 4 + 37 Batteries RFA.  
 2<sup>nd</sup> Division Gen Sir F. Clegg.  
 2<sup>nd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> Bdes.  
 14. 19. 64. 66 Batt RFA.  
 3<sup>rd</sup> Division Gen Sir W. F. Gatacre  
 " " H. Chermide  
 12<sup>th</sup> + 22<sup>nd</sup> Bdes  
 8. 38 74 Batt RFA  
 4<sup>th</sup> Division Sir George Whyte  
 " N. G. Lytton  
 7<sup>th</sup> + 8<sup>th</sup> Bdes  
 13. 21. 42. 53. 67 69 Batt RFA.  
 5<sup>th</sup> Division Sir Charles Warren  
 Sir H. T. Hildyard  
 10 and 11<sup>th</sup> Bdes  
 61. 73. 78 Batteries  
 6<sup>th</sup> Division Gen Kelly Kenny  
 13<sup>th</sup> Bde  
 18<sup>th</sup> " (transferred to 11<sup>th</sup> Div)  
 18. 62. 75 Batteries

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 7<sup>th</sup> Division Gen Sir Chas. Tucker  
 14 + 15<sup>th</sup> Bdes  
 76. 81. 82 Batt  
 8<sup>th</sup> Division Gen Bunde  
 16 + 17 Bdes  
 2 77. 78 Batt  
 9<sup>th</sup> Division Gen Colville  
 3<sup>rd</sup> Brigade  
 19<sup>th</sup> Bde (transferred to 12<sup>th</sup> Div)  
 Scouts: "Colonials?"  
 5<sup>th</sup> Battalion  
 10<sup>th</sup> Division Gen Hunter  
 5<sup>th</sup> + 6<sup>th</sup> Bdes  
 20. 28. 63 Batt  
 11<sup>th</sup> Division Gen Pole Carew  
 1<sup>st</sup> + 15<sup>th</sup> Bdes  
 83. 84. 85 Batt  
 12<sup>th</sup> Division Gen Ian Hamilton  
 15<sup>th</sup> + 16<sup>th</sup> Bdes  
 19. 21 + Bdes

Signature

20 Jan 1900

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1st Division

2nd Division

3rd Division

4th Division

5th Division

6th Division

7th Division

# ARMY BRIGADES

1<sup>st</sup> Guards Brigade: Colville: WIGGONS  
 3<sup>rd</sup> Grenadier Guards  
 1<sup>st</sup> Coldstream "  
 2<sup>nd</sup> Coldstream "  
 1<sup>st</sup> Scots "

2<sup>nd</sup> (English Bde) Hildyard: E.O.F. HAMILTON  
 2<sup>nd</sup> Queens. R. Hussars  
 2<sup>nd</sup> Devons  
 2<sup>nd</sup> West Yorkshire Regt  
 2<sup>nd</sup> East Surrey Regt

3<sup>rd</sup> (Highland Bde) Frauchowe: Macdonald  
 2<sup>nd</sup> Black Watch  
 2<sup>nd</sup> Seaforth Highlanders  
 1<sup>st</sup> Highland Light Infantry  
 1<sup>st</sup> Argyll & Sutherland

4<sup>th</sup> (Rifle Bde)  
 2<sup>nd</sup> Scottish Rifles  
 3<sup>rd</sup> Kings Royal Rifle Corps (K.R.R.) 60<sup>th</sup>  
 1<sup>st</sup> Durham Light Infantry  
 1<sup>st</sup> Rifle Brigade

5<sup>th</sup> (Irish) Bde: Hart  
 1<sup>st</sup> Royal Inniskilling Fus. 1<sup>st</sup> Bn  
 1<sup>st</sup> Royal Dublin Fusiliers 1<sup>st</sup> Border Regt.

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6<sup>th</sup> (Fusilier Bde) Barton  
 2<sup>nd</sup> R. Irish Fusiliers 2<sup>nd</sup> Royal Fusiliers  
 2<sup>nd</sup> R. Scots do 1<sup>st</sup> R. Welsh

7<sup>th</sup> Brigade (Ladysmith) Kitchener  
 1<sup>st</sup> Liverpool R. 1<sup>st</sup> Devonshire Regt  
 1<sup>st</sup> Manchester. 2<sup>nd</sup> Gordon Highlanders

8<sup>th</sup> Ladysmith Bde Howard  
 1<sup>st</sup> Leicesters 2<sup>nd</sup> Rifle Bde  
 1<sup>st</sup> K.R.R. (60<sup>th</sup>) 1<sup>st</sup> R. Irish Fusiliers  
 1<sup>st</sup> Inniskilling Fus?

Also in Ladysmith: 2<sup>nd</sup> R. Dublin Fus. (1 Coy)  
 1<sup>st</sup> Gloucesters  
 2<sup>nd</sup> K.R.R. afterwards to Ceylon

9<sup>th</sup> Bde Douglas  
 2<sup>nd</sup> York & Lancr Light Infantry 2<sup>nd</sup> Northampton R  
 1<sup>st</sup> Northumberland Fus. 1<sup>st</sup> Royal W. Lancs.

10<sup>th</sup> Bde Talbot Clarke  
 2<sup>nd</sup> Dorset. 2<sup>nd</sup> Middlesex

Signature  
 2<sup>nd</sup> Somerset L.I. (afterwards to 10<sup>th</sup> Div)  
 No. Imperial Light Inf. Date replaced by  
 From To 2<sup>nd</sup> R. Dublin Ins.  
 Place Place  
 Despatch h. m. M Receipt h. m. M



11<sup>th</sup> (Lancashire Bde) Woodgate - Wynne  
 2<sup>nd</sup> R. Lancashire R. 2<sup>nd</sup> Lancashire Fusiliers  
 1<sup>st</sup> South Lancs R. 1<sup>st</sup> York & Lancaster

12<sup>th</sup> Bde. (Clements)  
 1<sup>st</sup> R. Irish Regt. 2<sup>nd</sup> Bedfordshire Regt.  
 2<sup>nd</sup> Worcesters 2<sup>nd</sup> Wiltshire

13<sup>th</sup> Bde CE Knox  
 1<sup>st</sup> Oxford L. Infantry 1<sup>st</sup> West Riding  
 2<sup>nd</sup> Gloucesters 2<sup>nd</sup> Kent (Buffs)

14<sup>th</sup> Bde Chermide - Maxwell.  
 2<sup>nd</sup> Lincoln R. 2<sup>nd</sup> Norfolk R  
 2<sup>nd</sup> Hampshire R 1<sup>st</sup> R. O. S. B.

15<sup>th</sup> Bde Wasell  
 2<sup>nd</sup> R. Staffords: 2<sup>nd</sup> Cheshire  
 2<sup>nd</sup> 3<sup>rd</sup> Borders: 1<sup>st</sup> E. Lancashire

16<sup>th</sup> Bde Campbell  
 2<sup>nd</sup> Greenadier Gds 2<sup>nd</sup> Scots Guards  
 2<sup>nd</sup> East Yorkshire 1<sup>st</sup> Leinster Regt

17<sup>th</sup> Bde Boyes  
 2<sup>nd</sup> West Kent: 2<sup>nd</sup> Manchester  
 1<sup>st</sup> S Staffords 1<sup>st</sup> Worcester

18<sup>th</sup> Bde - Stephenson  
 1<sup>st</sup> Essex R 1<sup>st</sup> Yorkshire R  
 1<sup>st</sup> Welsh R. 2<sup>nd</sup> Warwickshire R

19<sup>th</sup> Bde Smith Dorrin  
 1<sup>st</sup> Gordons 2<sup>nd</sup> Shropshire L.I.  
 Royal Canadians 2<sup>nd</sup> Cornwall L.I.  
 20<sup>th</sup> Bde. Puget

21<sup>st</sup> Bde Bruce Hamilton  
 1<sup>st</sup> Derbyshire R. 1<sup>st</sup> Sussex Regt  
 1<sup>st</sup> Gordons: City of London Imperial Vol.

22<sup>nd</sup> Bde R.E. Allen  
 2<sup>nd</sup> R. Irish Rifles 2<sup>nd</sup> Northumberland Ins.  
 2<sup>nd</sup> Berkshire 1<sup>st</sup> Royal Scots.

23<sup>rd</sup> Bde Knox W.G.  
 militia units.  
 Cavalry in South Africa

|                                        |                                      |
|----------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Household Cav. (Composite)             | 9 <sup>th</sup> Lancers              |
| 1 <sup>st</sup> D.G. } Camel Unit      | 10 <sup>th</sup> Hussars             |
| 2 <sup>nd</sup> D.G. }                 | 12 <sup>th</sup> Lancers             |
| 3 <sup>rd</sup> D.G. (Lady Smith)      | 13 <sup>th</sup> Hussars (Natal)     |
| 4 <sup>th</sup> "                      | 14 <sup>th</sup> " ( " )             |
| 5 <sup>th</sup> "                      | 16 <sup>th</sup> Lancers             |
| 6 <sup>th</sup> "                      | 17 <sup>th</sup> Lancers             |
| 7 <sup>th</sup> Dragoons (Royal) Natal | 18 <sup>th</sup> Hussars Lady Smith. |
| 8 <sup>th</sup> " (R. Scots Greys)     | 19 <sup>th</sup> "                   |
| 9 <sup>th</sup> Lancers (Lady Smith)   | Place                                |
| 10 <sup>th</sup> Dragoons              | 31 Receipt                           |
| 11 <sup>th</sup> Hussars               |                                      |
| 12 <sup>th</sup> "                     |                                      |

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| Despatch h. m. | M Receipt h. m. M |



# Irregular Corps - Volunteers: Colonials

Bechuanaland Rifles  
 Border Horse  
 Border Scouts  
 Brabant's Horse (2 Regt)  
 Buchanan's Mounted Infantry  
 Bushveldt Carabineers  
 Brit. South Africa Police  
 Cui C. Bonyard  
 Driscoll's Scouts  
 De Montmorency Scouts  
 District Mounted Rifles  
 French's Scouts  
 Frontier Mounted Rifles  
 Gough's Mounted Infy.  
 Imp. Light Horse (2 Regt)  
 Kenny's Scouts  
 Johannesburg Mounted Rifles  
 Kitchener's Horse  
 Kitchener's Fighting Scouts  
 Loch's Horse  
 Lundin's Horse  
 Marshall's Horse  
 Mennie's Scouts  
 Nesbitt's Horse  
 O'Neil's Horse  
 Pines & Walsby's Horse  
 Roberts' Horse  
 Rhodesian Regt.  
 Rimington's Rifle (Horse)  
 Rundle's Scouts

South African Light Horse  
 Scottish Horse  
 Steynacker's Horse  
 Thorneycroft's Mounted Infy.  
 Warburton's Scouts  
 Loxton's Horse  
 Imperial Yeomanry  
 20 Batt.  
 South African Constabulary.  
 Strathcona's Horse  
 N.S.W. Lancers  
 " Mounted Infantry  
 New Zealand Contingent 6  
 Queensland M.I. (6)  
 S. Australian M.I. (2)  
 do do Bushmen  
 Queensland Imperial do  
 Tasmanian do do  
 Victorian do do  
 Victorian M.I.  
 West Australians  
 Ceylon M.I.  
 Burma M.I.  
 Australian Artillery  
 R. Canadian do  
 do do Regt. Infantry  
 Canadian Dragoons  
 " M. Rifles

Imperial Light Infantry  
 Border Mounted Rifles  
 Natal Royal Rifles  
 Natal Volunteers (Composite)  
 Natal Field Artillery  
 Transvaal Field do  
 Transvaal Hs. Horse  
 Kimberley Rifles  
 Pines & Walsby's Vol. Guard  
 Duke of Edinburgh's Vol. Rifles  
 Natal Police

Grahamstown Volunteers  
 Water Marshall's Horse  
 Kaffrarian Rifles  
 Cape Colony Cyclist Corps  
 Cape Garrison Artillery  
 " Medical Staff Corps  
 " Mounted Rifles  
 " Pioneer Railway Regt.  
 " Police  
 " Town Highlanders

Various Regts of Mounted Infantry were  
 raised from Regular Battalions &  
 named after their Commanders

The day of which we arrived with other guests on the  
 train at the small public hall.  
 The climate though extremely healthy is at times oppressive  
 but during the summer months it is fine & the  
 temperature is just what is needed for the  
 health of the troops. The average temperature for the  
 month of June is 78° & 57° Fahr. The average rain  
 is about 700 lbs.

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The prevailing wind is South West. Rainfall about  $59\frac{1}{2}$  in the greater part of which falls during the summer months. May, June & July are comparatively dry. The place is quite free from malaria which is so prevalent in the Portuguese territory further North.

Population (1899-1902) Whites 17000  
Natives 11000  
Indians 10500

Approx 38,500

The streets are broad & clean, well paved & lighted and communication is easy & not too expensive. Trams are laid from The Point (the railway terminus) Harbour to the Town Hall cost £50000. Buses

The Town Hall cost £50000. The Library & reading room £25000. The Victoria Embankment & drive along the Bay Beach was constructed at a cost of £60000. There is an elaborate electric lighting system. A large drainage scheme is in course of construction. The water works cost £250000.

The Harbour works are very extensive & were carried out with a view to the removal of the bar which obstructed the entrance to the port so that only moderate sized vessels could come inside. The occasions on which the bar is impassable are now rare & never more than temporary. The inner Harbour covers  $7\frac{1}{2}$  square miles & is being gradually deepened so that the largest ocean going steamers can come alongside. Armed warships are many in number & in which are the various fruits of the tropical products.

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Durban is the capital of Natal & seat of Government & is situated only 40 miles from Durban but it stands 2,200 feet above sea level. It is a dull & sleepy place without much attraction & oppressively hot in summer. There are frequent thunderstorms of great violence. It is laid out on a hollow but is very healthy & free from bronchial affections & is surprisingly free from those diseases which of the finest scenery in Natal is within easy reach of the town notably the Tzatzakopie, the Natal Table Mountain & the Umgeni River. The town is well managed & is little & idyllic.

Pop. Whites 11,300; Natives 150; Indians 2,700; Total 14,150.

Average yearly temp 61° F. Lat range 25° + 78°.

The cultivated land around Durban may be bought for 10% an acre. The Legislative Council Chamber

is situated in the town & in front of it is a statue of the late Marquis of Victoria. New Government offices to cost £36,000 are being built as well as a new Town Hall estimated to cost £150,000 with a clock tower 125 feet high. The old Town Hall was burnt down.

A new Post Office is also in course of erection.

There are monuments to Sir Theophilus Shepstone & to those who fell in the Zulu War. The Volunteers killed in certain native risings. The Governor of Natal

resides opposite the entrance to the railway station. On the other side of the line is Fort Napier

where the garrison is quartered.

There is a large & fine meadow & garden near the

North of Maritzburg the country still continues broken into hill & dale, the table topped formation being noticeable in many places. The temperature rapidly falls as we proceed farther inland and many of the pleasure & health resorts along the railway are favoured with a cool bracing climate even in the heat of summer. When the country is flat or inclined the heat, otherwise oppressive is tempered by sudden and violent thunderstorms, the lightning being very brilliant & more dangerous than in England. Scorched patches of grass many yards across are often observed & several head of cattle are often killed by one flash.

HOWICK (3439 feet) ESTCOURT (3833 feet) are recognised health resorts. At Howick the great attraction is the fine waterfall on the 9<sup>th</sup> Longue River where the river leaps over a sheer precipice 350 feet high or double the height of Niagara. Eight miles away are the Kar Kloof Falls, a series of cascades where the water descends 350 feet in all. The scenery about here is varied & striking for the river rushes over rocks & boulders through romantic gorges & finally emerges on a rocky wilderness. There is some trout fishing to be had. In winter the climate is cool & healthy & bracing & in summer the place is crowded with people from the coast as it is so much cooler than that. Thunderstorms are seldom experienced & there are also regularly rain in the spring.

ESTCOURT, 3833 feet, is 14 1/2 miles from DURBAN. This is a picturesque little village on the Bushman R. in the midst of pleasant country. It lies low & on every side the hills rise rapidly from the river but it is very healthy & free of oppressively hot. The surrounding country is mainly pastoral and rich in charming scenery. It is dry & invigorating & very free from dust storms. It was here that Sir Chas. Warren's 5<sup>th</sup> Division of Gen. Buller's Army concentrated & from here it started on Jan. 6. 1900 on its way to the Tugela before the battle of Spion Kop. It was the first place in Natal of which I had experience. It was one of the places isolated by the Boers at the commencement of the war, in their famous raid southward into Natal after the investment of Ladysmith. Later H<sup>o</sup> 1 Stationary H<sup>q</sup>. was at Estcourt for some months. Here & Chieveley were the sites of large British camps during the relief of Ladysmith & around Colenso 173 miles from Durban most of the fighting took place.

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LADYSMITH - 3,284 feet above sea level and 189 miles from Durban. Had a population of about 4,500 exclusive of military. It is laid out on a slope above the Rhip River. Except on the west it is commanded by hills on all sides. It is 30 miles from the foot of the Drakensberg. It is thus sheltered from severe winds, enjoys a dry bracing climate though the summer may be oppressively hot. It has been recommended as a place of residence for patients suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis, bronchitis, asthma but it is questionable if the climate is altogether suitable for invalids. It was a hot bed of Enteric Fever among the troops after the siege was raised. In ordinary times, it is a dull, humdrum village the general aspect of which is anything but imposing. It is regularly laid out with good wide streets but a lot of work has still to be done in paving & drainage of the surroundings, before it can justify its existence as the third town in Natal. The Town Hall, erected at a cost of £6,000 is the only substantial building. During the siege a shell from a Boer gun on Umbulwana struck the tower & destroyed the clock and on the steps of the Town Hall, Sir Geo Collyer's Staff took their stand when Gen Buller's victorious army marched in after the siege was raised.

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In time of peace, it was the principal military station in Natal with accommodations for some 3,000 men & 1,500 horses but at the outbreak of war there were large accumulations of military stores here.

DUNDEE - 236 miles from Durban is the centre of the Natal Coal Trade & Iron works. The first battle of the war was fought here.

NEWCASTLE - 3,850 feet above sea level. Pop. 1,750 - is 268 miles from Durban. It lies at the foot of the Drakensberg on the Incananda a tributary of the Buffalo River. It is a clean healthy place & well protected from westerly winds. It served as the base of operations during the Boer War of 1881 & the treaty of peace after Majuba was signed here.

Ingogo - Laings Nek & Majuba Hill, all the scenes of fighting during that campaign are within easy distance of Newcastle but the latter two are best visited from Charlesburg which is on the extreme Natal border. At Ingogo there is a small obelisk to the memory of men of the Rifle Bde who fell here on July 8, 1881. Laings Nek was also the scene of fighting there is a monument to men of the 55th Regiment. Near here on O'Neil's farm Sir Evelyn Wood signed the Convention of 1881. There is a monument to Sir Geo Collyer. The railway tunnel which pierces the Nek is 2,213 feet long.

which is the only one of the kind in the world.

and before reaching it the railway climbs the slopes by a series of reversing stations. Majuba Hill was the scene of the last action on Feb 27 1881. It is 5365 feet above sea level. On the evening of Saturday Feb. 26. Colley left Mount Prospect with about 600 men of the 58<sup>th</sup> 60<sup>th</sup> & 92<sup>nd</sup> Regiments & a Naval Brigade & climbed to the top of the hill which commanded the Boer Camp & position on Laings Nek. He climbed half way up Drakensberg mountain with the utmost quietness then went along the ridge connecting this hill with Majuba. At the Drakensberg end of the ridge 140 men of the 60<sup>th</sup> Rifles were posted and a Company of the Gordons was dropped at the Majuba end of the ridge.

The rest of the force numbering not more than 400 men climbed the precipitous sides of Majuba & gained the top about 3 a.m.

The Boers discovered them at dawn & fully expecting to be shelled fired upon they began to evacuate their <sup>positions</sup> ~~positions~~. As no shells came better counsels prevailed & the Commandant Joubert called for volunteers to storm the hill. They crept up the steep sides from rock to rock from terrace to terrace shooting at any one showing on the sky line while their comrades farther back kept

up volley after volley to cover the ascent. A panic seemed to seize the British soldiers for they broke & fled leaving 92 killed among whom was General Colley and 134 wounded while the Boers only lost 1 killed & 5 wounded. Few would have escaped to tell the tale if the parties of the 60<sup>th</sup> & 92<sup>nd</sup> had not been entrenched on the ~~the~~ ridge as described. The top of the hill is saucer shaped with any amount of cover & the loss of such a position to a handful of Boers remains a mystery. There is a stone marking the spot where Colley fell & a little graveyard with crosses & an obelisk marks the last resting place of those killed in the fight.

The Natal Govt Railway (N.G.R.) is a single line under Govt control runs from Durban to Charlestown 304 miles. Gauge 3ft 6 in. Branch lines are

Durban to Isipingo 11 miles  
to Verulam 19 "

Signature \_\_\_\_\_  
Manting to Hellen R

No. Lady Smith to Vardhman 37 "  
From connecting with the O.R.C. line to Harrow  
Place Rylance to Rylance 7 miles  
Despatch h. m. M Receipt h. m. M



Charlestown is 5380 feet above sea level but to get there a rise of no less than 13,560 feet has to be negotiated between Durham & that point equal to a continuous ascending grade of 1-20 & necessitating several alterations in the train load.

TOTAL AREA (including Zululand + Amatongoland) 35,000 Sq. mi.  
Population (1891) 555,576 = 27.75 per square mile

Revenue 1895 £1,457,338 : 1898 £2,121,034

|          |         |  |         |
|----------|---------|--|---------|
| Expenses |         |  |         |
| Customs  | 199.295 |  | 383.815 |

Public Debt — £8,019,143

Expend 294063. 589815  
P 294063. P 589815

Rail per Cwt 2.16.6 $\frac{1}{4}$  to 5.14.1 $\frac{1}{2}$

|           |        |           |
|-----------|--------|-----------|
| Passenger | 649136 | 1.224.963 |
|-----------|--------|-----------|

Before and After extension to John

Before Bus Tax = Only Tax on bus.

At that time is 2 hours ahead of green

Distance to London 6.800 miles (1840 k)

# I Customs & Superstitions

Nothing that can be said or written about native customs & superstitions will give much idea of the daily home life of the native, unless one has lived among them.

They believe in a future state of some kind, as is manifested by the fact that they offer up prayers & sacrifices to departed "Ancestral Spirits" and those who offer these sacrifices believe that in the future they themselves will have to be appeased by their descendants as they now have to satisfy the spirits of their forefathers. Although they also believe in Ghosts, yet this belief is not inherent in them having been implanted by Europeans. Nowadays a native tells a better ghost story than any white man.

## II Betrothal & Marriage

It is a well known fact recognized by law that the father of a girl expects to receive cattle for her when she is married (dolo) the price varying according to her position - A chief's daughter is considered of much more value than that of a headman or "Commoner" and her father may ask as much as 40 or 50 oxen the usual price being 10 to 15.

There are other demands as well, which vary according to circumstances - a horse for the bride father and a cow for her mother to

compensate them for the trouble of rearing the girl.

It is simply a business arrangement, the final settlement (~~or~~ ~~the~~ ~~final~~ ~~settlement~~) UKUCOLA taking place after the preliminaries have been settled between the young folk themselves.

When courting, the girl goes to the kraal of her boy for a few days & works hard all the time in order to exhibit her powers. A feast is held, a goat killed for her & her friends on arrival. When she returns home, she takes with her an ox as a token that she is acceptable to her future father in law & family. But if she is not accepted by the family she is entitled to two oxen as compensation.

If the young man still wishes to have her, he goes to her kraal & visits her people. He pays the price in instalments until it is completed & then he asks for the marriage ceremony to take place. On the day appointed, a feast is held, one or more beasts are killed, beer is provided (utswala) and all who wish to come are welcome. No invitations are sent out, but the news soon spreads & there is usually a goodly muster. She receives a charge from her people to conduct herself properly in her new home.

Signature

No.                      Date                       
From                                            
Place                      Place                     

Despatch h. m. M Receipt h. m. M



### III Birth & Childhood

Each individual family, or clan, or tribe tries to surpass the other in point of numbers & therefore the birth of children is hailed with delight. Each man wishes to have as many wives as possible & the number is only limited by his ability to pay the equivalent in beer. The chiefs have the greatest number, then the head men (Indunas) and the common people (Abafokazana) have fewest. If the infant is a boy then the news is spread that "nekosana yekaya" or young master of the Kraal has arrived, but if it is a girl then the "umvusi yonizi" or raiser up of the Kraal is announced. This name refers to the fact that on some future occasion she will be worth her price in cattle to her father.

The infant has to go through the ceremony of being smoked (ukhufutiva). A few herbs of a special kind are placed in an earthenware vessel with some live coals & the child is swayed to & fro in the smoke. This ceremony is carried out every morning at sunrise & is continued till the child is six months old. Then a change of procedure is indicated, roots of a medicinal nature together portions of the skin of a sheep or goat being hung round the child's neck. These ornaments are supposed to be charms to protect it from the machinations of evil spirits.

According to custom, the father must be absent from home when a child is born and if he is a great chief he may not return

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till 3 months have elapsed, one month being considered long enough for an induna and 10 days for a commoner. A beer drink & feast is prepared for the return of the father.

After this feast - "umdhlelwagandhla" the near relations of the child are expected to give it presents but the present time amusements & shellings are preferred. Law & ceremony prohibit father from seeing either his wife or offspring before the festival, but among a stolen peep is taken. If, however, he is unlucky enough to be caught fines are lined & paid to the old women of the Kraal & the latter as may be imagined are always on the alert ready to pounce on the offender & do not to miss their chance of making a little

### IV

#### DOCTOR'S

To the native mind, when an individual dies young he has been under the influence of the "abataki" or witches or wizards who are supposed to be forever exercising an evil influence over the community. All Kaffers believe that everyone would live to a good old age were wizards & witches not in existence and natural death except from old age is not to their mind possible. This belief in witchcraft is very real & definite and a constant source of fear & unrest. The abataki are supposed to possess invisible taboos, snakes, dogs or other creatures which act as their messengers carrying their spells & generally, are the cause of misfortune & sickness or death to those to whom they are sent. Consequently, the witch doctor (he is called) is the man (or woman) to whom those who have happened any misfortune resort in order to learn the reason of the sickness or death. He is the lighted garden in the sick or

ruined of them. They see me patients, common man in

Let us follow one on his way to the witch doctor.  
He is usually accompanied by two or more  
from his own kraal carries a small gift for  
the doctor. As he approaches the doctor's kraal,  
the latter comes out meets him he sits down in  
front of the doctor & tells him his trouble.  
The latter then places his hands on his victim's  
head & pretends to be in deep thought for a  
moment or so. At times there is perfect pandemonium  
howls & cries, dances & capers, beating of drums.  
After recovering himself, the magician makes  
agrees as to the cause of his client's trouble.  
If correct, the received with applause by the party  
clapping their hands & shouting "Siyavuma" (well  
done) as loudly as they can. If on the other  
hand the demonstration is less effective the  
doctor at once knows that he is on the wrong  
track & after another period of thought he tries  
another line. Having been more lucky this time  
he feels his way very carefully, goes on to  
describe first the district from which the ail  
has come, then the individual kraal, finally  
he gives hints which quite conclusively identify  
the person without giving his name.  
As a rule, a witch doctor is most industrious  
in finding out everybody's business & knows  
it perhaps better than the party himself. If  
he knows if any one has had a quarrel with  
his neighbour or is not on friendly terms with  
some one in his district, he works this for all  
he is worth. These persons are usually selected  
by the witch doctor as the cause of all his clients  
trouble & the latter is pleased thereby.

The suspected person is then usually given a  
very bad time of it. He is boycotted by his neigh-  
bours and soon finds the district too hot for  
him & is compelled to clear out & settle else  
where. This is all the punishment that can  
now be inflicted under British rule.  
But in former days, the unfortunate individual  
would have been outlawed & done to death in some  
way or other. They might be tied to a stake near  
an antheap, stripped naked & smeared all  
over with fat & left to be attacked by the ants and  
to die of exposure & starvation. Others were  
killed by various other forms of death  
were practiced. When a person has been  
ill for some time or if the illness begins with  
bad symptoms the witch doctor (Isanusi or  
Inganga) is called in & he invariably begins his  
operations by smelling out the ancestral spirits  
of the patient who are supposed to have been  
offended in some way, must be propitiated.  
Isanusi visits the kraal, sees to the slaughter  
of a beast as a propitiatory sacrifice to the  
departed spirits of the deceased.

The kind of animal slain varies according to

No. the status & wealth Date of the man -  
From if rich or poor a white goat  
Place Place  
Despatch h. m. M Receipt h. m. M



The blood is collected into an earthen vessel placed at the far side of the hut opposite the doorway & the spirits are supposed to descend & drink the blood. The gall is poured on the head of feet of the patient, the empty gall bladder inflated, & tied round his neck, prayers being all the time made to the spirits to withdraw their displeasure and bring about the patient's recovery.

If there are no signs of improvement another witch doctor is brought in. The chief of the tribe decides upon a final smelling out of spirits. Umblahito and this Isanusi goes through much the same performance with a few little depressing ideas of his own to suit each particular case.

The "Lightning Doctor" is another great institution. He is supposed to possess certain herbs which repel the demons & he is sent for if a person or place is struck by lightning. He brings his herbs finely ground to powder & sprinkles them about the hut or in the case of a garden he places a little in each corner & the wind is left to distribute it over the injured crops. Natives all have a great horror of lightning & attribute any harm it does to an enemy, and any hut, garden, implement, or utensil struck will never be again used or handled until it has been dealt with by the lightning doctor.

During a storm, the hut or crop owner produces his herbs provided by his "doctor" & places a portion

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of them in a vessel with a live coal to make them smoke. Then places the vessel before the door just inside the hut. Strict silence is observed while the smouldering herbs are supposed to be charming away the lightning and in order to increase the effect a bunch of them <sup>with</sup> on a mealis cob are tied on a stick & this along with a broken pot is placed on top of the hut.

If the storm approaches very near, he takes his lightning assegai (the one specially reserved for use during a storm) & about on a bundle of herbs with another bundle in his hand, he goes out to see the state of the weather. He chews a bit of the plant & spits it out immediately as the approaching storm beats innumerable capers & dances jumping vigorously about & yelling at the top of his voice. Emoo, Emoo. Then returns to the hut. This is a sort of prayer asking that the storm may pass without molesting him.

The native "HERBALIST" is the most useful of all the native doctors for he possesses a certain limited knowledge of medicinal herbs. The curriculum he has to go through in order to learn his profession & acquire the necessary fitness for this position shows how strangely superstitious beliefs are mixed up with practical things. The process of installation as a doctor is called the "UKUTWASH" literally, rising anew. The candidate first goes through a long serious illness during which witch doctors are consulted. They conjure up certain dreams which are held to prove that the sickness is caused by ancestral spirits & that he is visited by them. They tell the patient's friends that the

feet will not cause the patient's death, but will be  
 the means of him coming out safely as a doctor.  
 When the sick man has recited his dream, a course  
 of drum beating is gone through, during which the  
 candidate is troubled by the spirits which cause him to  
 writher & groan on the ground utter most piercing shrieks.  
 The ceremony takes place at sunrise & sunset & all the  
 people of his Kral are summoned to witness it.  
 The groans & cries prove that he is possessed of a spirit  
 which must be appeased. White goats (they must be white)  
 are killed & the blood & gall used as previously described.  
 During the time the ceremony is in progress, the candidate  
 is supposed to be learning in his dreams, what special  
 medicinal herbs are to be used in his future practice.  
 Before the ceremony of ukulwasa is finally completed  
 he must dream of a certain piece of clay - 2 or 3 lbs  
 in weight in the bed of a stream or river. He is then  
 escorted to the place. If successful, will find the  
 desired lump of clay conspicuous among other lumps  
 in the river. The candidate is no ready to be brought out.  
 This is celebrated by a beer drink & the killing of a  
 heath which has also been revealed in his dream  
 to the would be doctor by the spirits & this heath must  
 be procured by purchase or otherwise (generally  
 otherwise) if it belongs to some one else.  
 The Rain Doctor is another of the men of learning  
 among the natives. He claims the power of  
 producing rain & may be classed with the <sup>doctor</sup>

104

The office is hereditary & is handed down from father  
 to son or daughter. When rain is needed, the natives  
 come from all parts to see him & if he is a well known  
 man clients may come 50 or 60 miles to ask for rain.  
 They always bring presents - mealies, corn, cattle,  
 or money - after which the doctor sets to work.  
 He smears himself from head to foot with curd or  
 whey (AMASI) or fat & then goes into the river up to  
 his neck, leaving only his head above water.  
 In this position he offers prayers to the ancestral spirits  
 to look upon the state of the country, the parched up grass  
 and crops & to consider the future welfare of the tribe.  
 If famine would necessarily ensue in the absence of rain.  
 If unsuccessful the first time, the process can be repeated  
 as often as necessary. Further sacrifices are offered.  
 If rain is still not forthcoming a "rain dance" is held  
 sometimes lasting 3 or 4 days. A feast is held which  
 the whole tribe attends. The dance is kept up "till the  
 dust from the feet of the sons of those who proceeded  
 from the marsh has ascended to heaven and  
 touched the clouds". Then the dancers return home.  
 Signature & await the expected showers.  
 If no rain falls after the dance, then the rain doctor

No. invariably "smells out" Date one of the tribe who has  
 From doubled his ability To produce rain or with whom  
 Place the Ancestral Spirits Place are displeased  
 Despatch h. m. M Receipt h. m. M



The unfortunate man is held to be worse than an "untaki" as he is considered to be the cause of the famine & starvation & in bygone days he was dealt with in a similar manner: but under present conditions of anyone doubts the ability of the rain doctor, he has the option of redeeming his word by paying a fine - at least if he decides that the cause of the drought is the displeasure of the ancestral spirits with one of the tribes that person is boycotted by all.

In the event of rain not coming, the rain doctor would not be displaced from his office but his clients would naturally cease to employ him or lodge him presents but of course the doctor's reputation is saved by Natives taking its course: for rain comes sooner or later. Most of the natives firmly believe in the powers of the rain doctor but cannot account for the fact that he causes the rain to fall on the crops of offenders as well as on those of his friends & clients. Some do not believe in him but are not bold enough to express their opinion in his hearing as they would be at once marked men.

Signature

No.

Date

From

To

Place

Place

Despatched

Received

The unfortunate man is held to be worse than, an  
"unlucky" as he is considered to be the cause of the  
thousand misadventures in which he has been involved in  
a similar manner; but under present conditions of  
things, doubtless the ability of the rain doctor, to his  
reputation of redeeming his word by paying a fine - at least  
if he can do that the cause of the trouble is his delinquency  
of the ancestral spirits with one of the tribes that  
person is regarded by all.

In the event of rain not coming the rain doctor will  
not be displaced from his office but his claims  
will naturally cease to swell his income or his  
rain presents but of course the doctor's reputation  
is saved by making his claim; for rain  
comes sooner or later. Most of the natives  
firmly believe in the power of the rain doctor  
but cannot account for the fact that he causes  
the rain to fall on the crops of his enemies as  
well as on those of his friends & clients.  
Some do not believe in him but are not bold  
enough to express their opinion in his hearing  
as they would be at once marked as men

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Signature .....

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| Place    | Place   |
| Despatch | Receipt |
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Place: \_\_\_\_\_  
Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature \_\_\_\_\_

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Signature \_\_\_\_\_

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| No.      | Date    |
| From     | To      |
| Place    | Place   |
| Despatch | Receipt |

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*Signature* .....

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| <i>No.</i>      |           |           |          |                | <i>Date</i>  |           |          |  |  |
| <i>From</i>     |           |           |          |                | <i>To</i>    |           |          |  |  |
| <i>Place</i>    |           |           |          |                | <i>Place</i> |           |          |  |  |
| <i>Despatch</i> | <i>h.</i> | <i>m.</i> | <i>M</i> | <i>Receipt</i> | <i>h.</i>    | <i>m.</i> | <i>M</i> |  |  |



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*Signature* \_\_\_\_\_

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*Signature* .....

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| <i>Place</i>    |           |           |          |                | <i>Place</i> |           |          |  |  |
| <i>Despatch</i> | <i>h.</i> | <i>m.</i> | <i>M</i> | <i>Receipt</i> | <i>h.</i>    | <i>m.</i> | <i>M</i> |  |  |



III

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*Despatch* *h.* *m.* *M. Receipt* *h.* *m.* *M.*

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Yours & M. A. Vanda

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113

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No.

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114

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Signature \_\_\_\_\_  
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Place \_\_\_\_\_ Place \_\_\_\_\_  
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*Signature*.....

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| <i>Place</i>    |           |           |          | <i>Place</i>   |           |           |          |
| <i>Despatch</i> | <i>h.</i> | <i>m.</i> | <i>M</i> | <i>Receipt</i> | <i>h.</i> | <i>m.</i> | <i>M</i> |





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Signature

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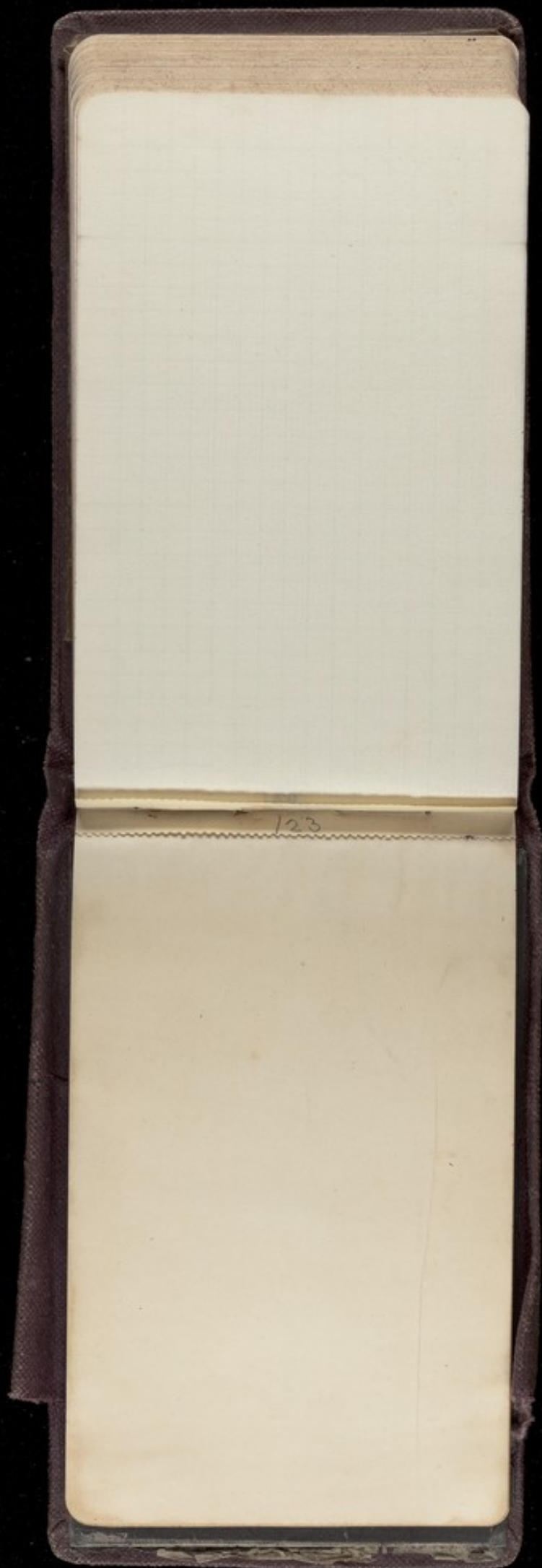
112  
178

Signature.....

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