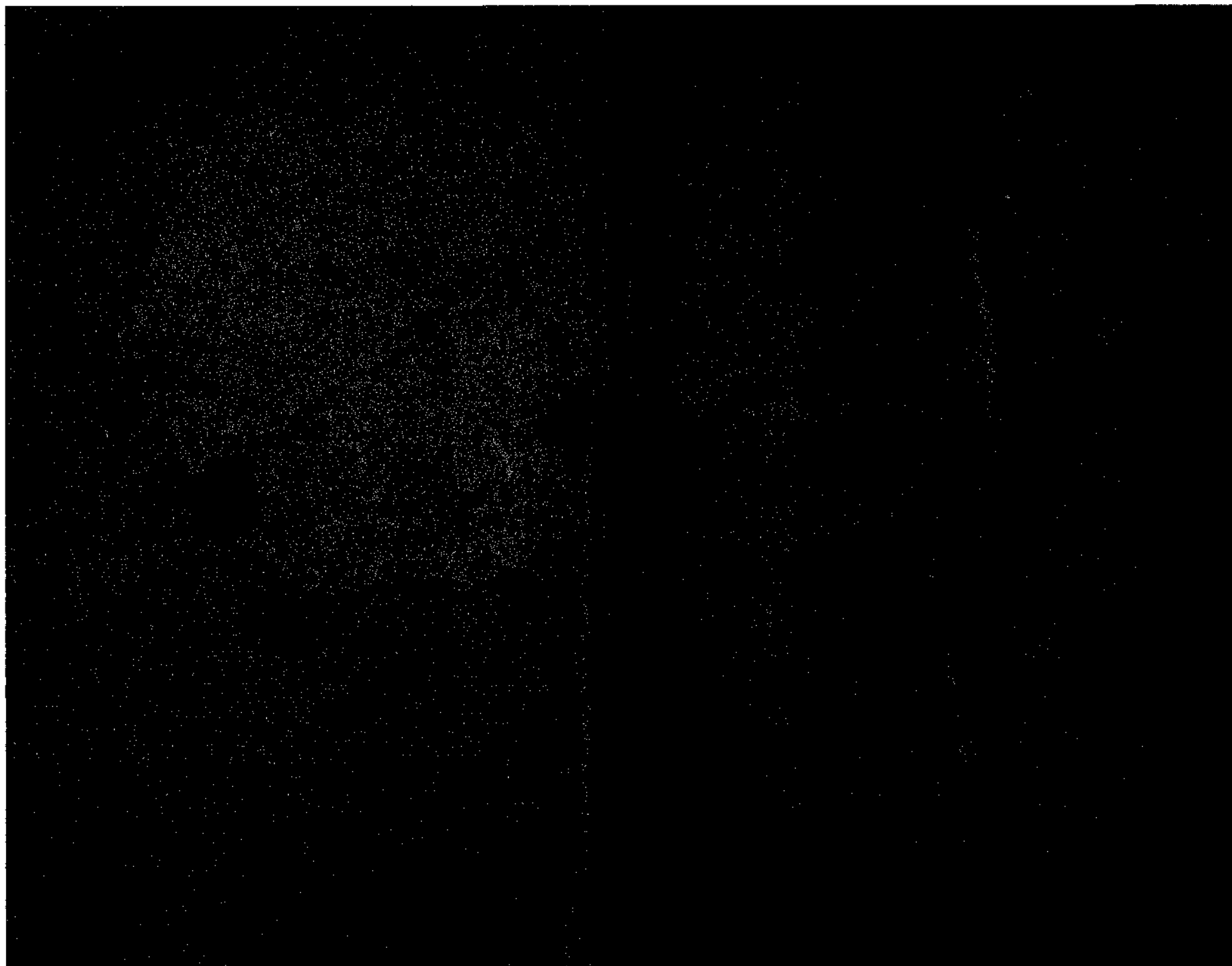


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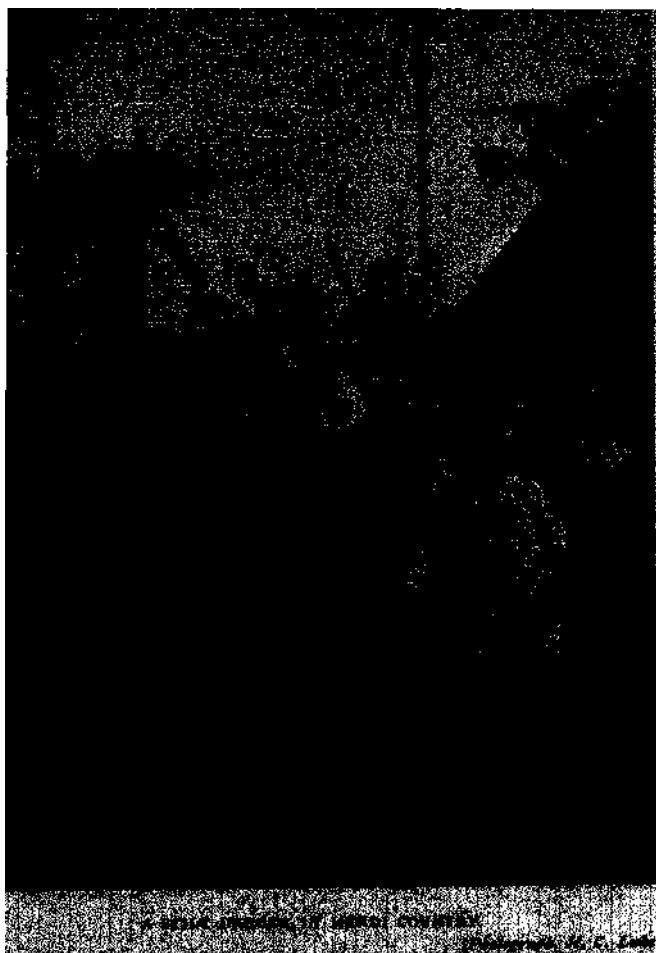
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TO
HIS EXCELLENCY
SIR ALEXANDER RANSFORD SLATER
K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
GOVERNOR, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
AND
VICE-ADMIRAL
OF THE
COLONY AND PROTECTORATE
OF *
SIERRA LEONE

PREFACE

SIERRA LEONE, the mother of the West African Colonies, neither the least nor the youngest of the possessions of the British Crown, and boasting a history whose romantic nature few colonies can equal and none can surpass, has yet from the earliest days of her history as a British possession been subjected to hard words and distrustful glances.

Her sister colonies of Nigeria and the Gold Coast, partly by reason of their shorter history, partly on account of their greater possibilities of rapid economic development, have to a greater extent than Sierra Leone succeeded in throwing aside the shackles of an evil reputation that once bound the whole of the West Coast of Africa. In contemplating their vast territories, their varied products, and their illimitable potentialities for economic development, the interested spectator has been, and is, inclined to attribute to them the comparative beneficence of a "tropical dependency" rather than the positive untrustworthiness of a "West Coast Colony"; and it is doubtless right that he should do so. Sierra Leone, on the other hand, has hitherto been less fortunate. Tradition dies hard; and the epithets "White Man's Grave" and "Devil's Poste Restante," appropriate enough no doubt when first applied to her, have proved to be practically the sole pictures conjured up in the minds of Englishmen by the name of this old and very honourable Colony. With these whips has she been scourged throughout her story, and there has been no rapid development, no sudden access of wealth, no resounding plunge into the produce markets of the world which might serve to transfer attention to the more attractive features of her character. She has come to be regarded by many as the Cinderella of West Africa.

And yet if her history, founded as it was on "British valour and philanthropy," has been troublous, and at times discouraging, it has been full of interest and significance; if her progress has been slow, it has been steady; if the blows that have shaken her sister colonies have well-nigh shattered her, they have not completed her downfall but have, rather, braced her to rise to greater achievements; and if during the nineteenth century she took a terrible toll of the lives of her most doted servants, her offences in this respect have in recent years been at most no greater than those of her more prosperous sisters, whose present vastly improved conditions of life must in some measure be attributed to

the painful and costly experience gained by Sierra Leone while they were yet but little more than cradled.

The development of Sierra Leone is now proceeding apace, and foundations are being laid capable of supporting a structure of very much greater prosperity in the future than she has enjoyed in the past. Visitors to the " Walled City " at the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley have had an opportunity of seeing something of the nature of the material of which those foundations are made ; it is the object of this volume (and will be of subsequent issues of this Handbook) to present in accurate, useful and (it is hoped) not uninteresting form some account of the machinery employed in the development of the Colony and Protectorate, as well as of some of the main features of its social and economic life, regarded mainly as a unit in the British Empire.

No one in the fairy tale denied to Cinderella the gift of beauty, but neither visitors to the British Empire Exhibition nor readers of this book will be able, unaided by actual visual experience, to gain more than a feeble idea of the real physical beauties of Sierra Leone. They are to be found in profusion, from the rocky mountain peaks and ranges of the north to the tree-girt lakes and the still lagoons of the far south ; broad-bosomed rivers flow through green valleys in its central regions, and its main gateway and harbour is guarded by a range of green, majestic, cloud-capped hills, hidden among which are rushing waterfalls and sleepy picturesque villages, whose history is that of Sierra Leone itself. Even in its place-names does Sierra Leone seek and find beauty, and those who are irked by the cacophony of Oshogbo and Egwanga or puzzled by the curiosity of Half Assinie or Atititi may find peace and satisfaction in the beauty of Moyamba and Rdnietta, of Sembehun and Kumrabai Mamiila.

In preparing for the press a work of this kind it is necessary to turn to many authorities for assistance and information, and this Handbook has proved to be no exception. I have to express my gratitude to many of my friends and colleagues for facts and statistics most freely given. I am indebted to Major P. F. Barton, Treasurer, Mr J. I. Lauder and Mr R. B. Mackie, Comptroller and Assistant Comptroller of Customs, Mr P. C. Marriott, Director of Education, Messrs A. S. Bradshaw and J. R. Gwyther of the Public Works Department, Mr D. W. Scotland, Director of Agriculture, Dr W. H. Peacock and Dr J. D. Dimock of the Medical and Sanitary Department, Mr H. T. March, Postmaster-General, Major J. Dare, M.C., Acting D.A.A. and Q.M.G., Mr H. Blackmore, Chief Scout Commissioner, Messrs J. H. C. Smart and J. M. Williams of the Secretariat, and to the heads of the religious bodies and the trading and shipping companies for assistance and for information supplied relative to the several Departments, bodies or firms with which they are connected.

The enthusiastic and painstaking researches of Mr B. W. Fitch-Jones, Executive Engineer, P.W.D., have made possible the presentation of a concise and accurate (though necessarily brief) account of the history of the Colony; to Mr ML T. Dawe, Commissioner of Lands and Forests, I am indebted for the section on "Lands, Forests, Agriculture and Live Stock," as well as for permission to reproduce several of his photographs; Sierra Leone readers of "Shooting" will have no difficulty in recognising the knowledge and experience of Captain W. B. Stanley, C.M.G., M.B.E.; the valuable section on "Land Tenure" is adapted from an official memorandum on the subject prepared by Dr J. C. Maxwell, C.M.G., sometime Colonial Secretary of Sierra Leone and now Colonial Secretary of the Gold Coast Colony; Mr D. C. Thompson, Assistant Colonial Secretary, has furnished the section on "Sierra Leone and the British Empire Exhibition," and has permitted me to make use of some notes prepared in another connection dealing with "Arts and Crafts, Superstitions and Customs"; I am indebted to Mr H. C. Luke, Colonial Secretary, for his helpful criticism and advice, and to my wife who has assisted me in reading proofs for press.

To all the above, as well as to any others whose names I may have omitted through inadvertence, I desire to express my gratitude.

I am indebted to an even greater degree to my friend and colleague, Mr Michael F. J. McDonnell, Attorney-General, not only for his contributions on "Constitution," "Judicial Administration," and "Municipal and Kindred Bodies," but also for great assistance in connection with "Political Administration," and for his unfailing help and advice in all matters connected with the preparation of the Handbook.

No bibliography is included in this book, and the reader is advised to refer to Mr H. C. Luke's very interesting and exhaustive *Bibliography of Sierra Leone*, published by the Oxford University Press.

No issue, and *a fortiori* no first issue, of any Handbook can claim or hope to be free from errors and omissions, and any corrections or suggestions will be gratefully received and considered for amendment or insertion in subsequent issues.

T. N. G.

November 1924

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MAPS

Sierra Leone Peninsula

Sierra Leone showing Tribal Boundaries

Sierra Leone, Colony and Protectorate

PART I
GEOGRAPHICAL, GEOLOGICAL, ETC.

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The peninsula of Sierra Leone is almost entirely mountainous and is thickly wooded.

Coast The coast-line is low-lying throughout its 210 miles, and is intersected, particularly in its most southerly region, by lagoons and creeks, many of which are surrounded by mangrove bush. Apart from the fine natural harbour at the mouth of the Sierra Leone river there are few bays of importance ; but the coast-line

Capes abounds in headlands, notably Cape St Ann, Shenge, Cape Shilling and Cape Sierra Leone. The only important peninsula

Tumor's Peninsula other than that of the Colony is Turner's Peninsula. This extends for about 80 miles along the southernmost portion of the Protectorate; it is very low-lying, narrow (not wider than about 8 miles at any point), and may almost be called an island.

Islands Of islands the most important is Sherbro Island, in which is situated the second port in the Colony, Bonthe. Other islands worthy of note are the Banana Islands, off Cape Shilling, the Turtle Islands, west of Sherbro, York Island, east of Sherbro, and Tassoh and Bunce Islands, in the mouth of the Sierra Leone river.

Rivers The whole country is well watered by a large number of rivers, though they are not navigable for great distances (see Part V. 10). The most important of them are: the Mano river, marking the south-eastern frontier and emerging into the sea at Mano Salija; the Bum Kittam, dividing Tu'ner's Peninsula from the mainland ; the Wanje, running south into the Bum Kittam near the easterly end of Turner's Peninsula; the Bum or Sewa, which, with its tributaries, rises in the north of the Northern Province and runs right through the country until it joins the Bum Kittam ; the Jong or Taia, rising in about the same latitude as the Sewa and following a somewhat parallel course south until it emerges at Sherbro Island ; the Rokell river, rising also in the far north and joining the Sierra Leone river at its mouth ; the Sierra Leone river, and the Great and Little Scarcies, running from the northern boundary in a south-westerly direction, and the Great Scarcies, running a parallel course farther to the north-west and marking a portion of the frontier between the Protectorate and French Guinea.

There is a number of lakes in the Southern Province, of which the largest are : Lake Kasse (9 miles long by 3 miles wide) and Lake Mabessi (6 miles long by 3 miles wide).

2. GEOLOGICAL NOTES

Sierra Leone is composed mainly of metamorphic rocks, consisting principally of schists and gneisses, derived partly from ancient sedimentary rocks and partly from igneous rocks. Invasions of granite and gabbro masses are to be found in many parts

of the Protectorate, the Colony hills being made up of masses of norite. Sedimentary rocks, both the older shales and micaceous sandstones and the more recent clays and sands, as well as large deposits of laterite, are of common occurrence. The Colony and Protectorate were subjected to a thorough geological survey in the years 1919-1921, but no minerals of workable value and quantity were discovered.

3. CLIMATE AND RAINFALL

The climate of Sierra Leone is tropical, with a heavy rainfall and a high atmospheric humidity during the greater part of the year. There is a single rainy season lasting roughly from May to the end of October. This constitutes the period of the south-west monsoon. It is preceded and followed by a period of thunderstorms known as tornadoes, which travel in a direction from east to west. In August there is sometimes a slight break in the rains. July, August and September are the months of the heaviest rainfall. The rainfall is highest on the coast and decreases gradually inland, as is shown in the Table below :

AVERAGE MONTHLY AND ANNUAL RAINFALL
(In inches)

Month				¹ Freetown {Tower Hill}	² Bonthe	² Dam	² Kaballa
January				0-35	0.17	0.18	0.17
February				0.26	0.56	1.22	0.44
March				1-15	1.92	4.13	1.59
April .				3.59	4.57	8.40	3.38
May .				10.75*	10.45	9.36	8.91
June .				19-80	22-64	12-75	12-84
July .				34.51	26-82	10-34	12-60
August				36-19	24-66	12.68	33-62
September				26-90	25.93	16.30	16-51
October				11-86.	11.07	12.46	12-86
November				5-58	8.07	7.91	6.01
December				1-53	1.70	1.93	0.97
Total				152.47	138.56	97.66	89.90

Forty years' average.

Ten years' average.

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Freetown and Bonthe are on the coast, Daru is approximately 85 miles inland, and Kaballa 120 miles inland. Rainfall records taken in Freetown (Tower Hill), 180 feet above sea-level, for the last forty years are now available and the following Table for each of the last four decennia shows very markedly the decrease in the rainfall which is said to be common to the whole of West Africa and the neighbouring islands:—

AVERAGE RAINFALL—FREETOWN (TOWER HILL)

<i>Period</i>					<i>Average Rainfall</i>
1882-1891	.	.	.	.	166.07
1892-1901	.	.	.	.	165.15
1902-1911	.	.	.	.	156.00
1912-1921	.	.	.	.	122.66

The highest rainfall recorded in respect of any one year was 204.19 inches in 1883, and the lowest 102.34 inches in 1914. The highest monthly rainfall recorded was 61.13 inches in August 1889, the next highest being July 1916, with 55.63 inches.

In December and January Sierra Leone comes into the region of the north-east trades and the resultant wind known as the

STATION—FREETOWN (TOWER HILL)

Latitude 8° 29' N. Longitude 13° 9' W.

<i>Month</i>	<i>Absolute Shade Maximum</i>	<i>Absolute Minimum</i>	<i>Average Maximum</i>	<i>Average Minimum</i>	<i>Relative Humidity</i>	<i>Rainfall in inches</i>
January .	93	68	89	74	66.5	
February	94	73	91	75	63	
March	95	73	91	75	61	..
April	92	71	88	74	67	4.45
May	91	71	88	75	71.5	382
June	91	69	86	73	76.5	15.87
July	87	72	82	75	83	37.68
August .	86	70	81	73	81.5	32.79
September	89	70	83	73	82.5	38.38
October .	88	69	86	72	78.5	12.18
November	91	71	87	74	76	7.12
December	91	65	87	74	73.5	1.61
The year	95	65	86.6	73.9	73.4	153.90

"Harmattan" blows from N.N.B. It is an exceedingly dry wind, and is accompanied by a thick' haze, probably composed of minute particles of dust. During this period there are cool nights and hot days, and the maximum diurnal variations are registered. The lowest mean temperatures are usually recorded in the months of July and August. **Harmattan**

The foregoing Table gives the records of temperature, humidity and rainfall registered at Tower Hill Meteorological Station in 1922. **Temperature, Humidity, etc.**

PART II

HISTORICAL OUTLINE

PART II

HISTORICAL OUTLINE

1. EARLY HISTORY

THE first known explorer who can be assumed to have arrived in the Bay of Sierra Leone was Hanno the Carthaginian. The expedition of which Hanno was at the head was undertaken by command of the Senate of Carthage and occurred between 500 and 450 B.C. It consisted of sixty ships with fifty oars each, containing 30,000 men and women colonists, and they founded a number of towns on the West Coast of Africa.

Hanno,
600-460
B.C.

The expedition had for its main object the discovery of new outlets for commerce, and amongst the places colonised was *Ceme** (the Island of Arguin, near Cape Blanco), the cisterns that were built there being still in existence.

Continuing his voyage south we are told that Hanno arrived in a large bay with mountains near it, which he called the Western Horn. This Western Horn, with its surroundings, has been clearly identified as Sierra Leone by Sir Richard Burton, who knew the coast well; his opinion was that no portion of this region of the coast so nearly corresponds to this description as Sierra Leone.

It is not known whether Hanno landed or not, but it is presumed that he did not, for the voyagers were so alarmed at the number of fires on shore and the sounds of cymbals and drums and strange cries that they departed in haste.

Apparently the first Europeans connected with West Africa were some Norman traders from Rouen and Dieppe, who are said to have visited Sierra Leone and Upper Guinea in 1364-1365. They were compelled to abandon the trade in the fifteenth century owing to civil war in France. The Portuguese, however, dispute this French claim to priority of discovery and consider that they were the pioneers of West African trade.

Norman
Traders,
A.D. 1364

In the fifteenth century Prince Henry of Portugal, "The Navigator," was the moving spirit in African discovery. His journeyings down the West Coast of Africa were mainly brought about by the necessity of establishing a new trade route to the East, as the Turks were making it difficult for shipping to use the old routes.

Prince
Henry of
Portugal

He sent out several expeditions, one of which, under Pedro da Cintra, who was in command of two caravels, discovered Sierra Leone in 1462. Alvise da Cada Mosto, a Venetian, who wrote a narrative of this journey, in describing Sierra Leone, states :

Pedro da
Cintra

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" From Cape Liedo [Cape Sierra Leone] there extends a large mountain for about fifty miles along the coast, all of which is very high and covered with tall verdant trees. At the end of this mountain, and about eight miles from the shore, there are three small islands, the largest of which does not exceed ten or twelve miles in circumference. To these the sailors gave the name Saluezze [Banana Islands], and they named the mountain Sierra Leone, or the Lion Mountain, on account of the continual roaring of thunder on its summit, which is always enveloped in clouds/'

As Cada Mosto was not with da Cintra, but obtained his information second-hand, this explanation of the origin of the name Sierra Leone may not be the correct one, and, indeed, does not seem to be a likely one. It has also been suggested that it derives its name from a rock which was supposed to resemble a lion, or from the beating of the surf on the shore, the sound of which resembled *the* roar of lions ; the latter seems as unlikely as Cada Mosto's explanation. The derivation of the name can therefore not be determined with certainty; but it may be noted that, viewed from the sea at a certain angle and from a certain distance, the Sierra Leone mountains do present a resemblance to a crouching lion. In possible support of Cada Mosto's explanation, Milton in *Paradise Lost* speaks of Notus and Afer as "black with thunderous clouds from Sierralionia." Cape Liedo (variously indicated on old charts to be either Cape Sierra Leone or Tagrin Point), according to Cada Mosto, received its name "because the beautiful green country about it seemed to smile."

After the visit of Pedro da Cintra we hear of no further voyages to Sierra Leone by the Portuguese. They in common with the French seem to have devoted their attention henceforth to the gold and ivory trade of the Guinea or Gold Coast, where the Danes and Dutch also built forts and formed settlements.

Alvares de Almada There is no record that the Portuguese ever formed a settlement of any size in Sierra Leone; but in 1594 Captain Alvares de Almada tried to establish a colony in Sierra Leone, a country which then enjoyed so good a reputation that the Portuguese governor of the island of Sant Yago (Cape Verde) dissuaded him from the scheme for fear that all the inhabitants of Sant Yago would migrate thither. In the middle of the sixteenth century there were Portuguese traders in the Sierra Leone river, and active missionary work went on for some considerable time, presumably assisted by the delicate arguments of the Inquisition.

Villault de Bellefond, 1666 Sieur Villault de Bellefond, who visited Sierra Leone in 1666, mentions the fact that the Portuguese settled there had made many converts, and that the king who then reigned, named Felipe (Phillipe), was a convert to Christianity and had a Capuchin

and a Jesuit at his court. He adds that all the natives spoke Portuguese and were very apprehensive of being drunk.

Monsieur Barbot, Agent-General of the French African Company, 1678, stated : " The Portuguese missionaries made many converts formerly in this country, the people following the example of their King Fatima and some grandees whom the Jesuit Bereira baptized about the year 1607, but they all returned to their more natural idolatry." A certain negro named Signor Joseph is referred to by Surgeon John Atkins, R.N., who visited Sierra Leone in 1721. This man, who lived some nine miles up the river, had been to Portugal and was baptized there. He had built a small oratory and was apparently ministering to the wants of a small Christian community.

**Barbot,
1678**

In spite of all the efforts of the Portuguese to proselytise the African of Sierra Leone it is not recorded that any Christian native existed in the country at the time of the formation of the English Colony in 1787.

At the present day there are, as far as is known, no traces of the Portuguese occupation—*i.e.* there are no ruins of buildings or works that can be definitely attributed to the Portuguese. There is certainly a portion of Freetown known as " Portuguese Town," but it is not known that the Portuguese ever resided there. The only remaining traces of their visit are to be found in the existence of Portuguese words now in general use by the natives.

The Portuguese initiated the practice of *exporting* West African slaves overseas. European participation in African slavery actually dates from Gonzalez Baldeza in 1435.

**Beginning
of Slave
Trade**

About the middle of the sixteenth century England became interested in the West Coast of Africa and English Merchant Adventurers began trading along the coast of Guinea and, together with the French, proceeded to break up the monopoly which the Portuguese had secured in the trade.¹

**Merchant
Adven-
turers**

In 1562 Sir John Hawkins paid his first visit to Sierra Leone and carried off 300 negroes from Tagrin for sale as slaves to the Spaniards in the island of Hispaniola. In 1565 he returned and anchored off Tagrin, but met with a warm reception, for when his men landed to fill their water-casks they were set upon and driven off, several of them being wounded. This opposition and the unhealthiness of the neighbourhood caused Hawkins to hasten the departure of his ships.

**Sir John
Hawkins,
1562**

During 1567-1568 he was again at Sierra Leone on business, and from an account of this "troublesome voyage" to the Guinea and West Indies we read :

¹ The Pope by Papal Bull in 1442 had granted a monopoly of trade to Portuguese merchants and King John II. had assumed the title of *• Lord of Guinea."

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" From thence (Cape Viride) we past the tyme upon the coast of Guinea searching with ail diligence the rivers from Rio Graunde unto the Sierraliona till the XII of Januarie in whiche time we had not gotten together 150 Negrose."

Sir
Francis
Brake,
1579

In July 1579 Sir Francis Drake paid the Colony a visit and Master Francis Fletcher writes :

" The 22nd of the same month we came to Sierra Leona and stopped two days for watering in the moutli of Tagrine and then put to sea againe ; here also we had oysters and plenty of lemmons which gave us good refreshing. From thence we continued in course to Sierra Leone on the coast of Guinea where we arrived 22 July and found necessaraie provisions, great store of elephants, oisters upon trees of one kinde spawning and increasing infinitely, the oisters suffering no budde to grow. We departed thence the 24 day."

Advance-
ment of
Commerce

At the end of the fifteenth century there began a distinct colonising movement for the purpose of advancing the commerce of Europe, a movement which gained strength from the almost simultaneous discovery of America and the route to India via the Cape of Good Hope. Trading companies were then formed, chartered by the English and Dutch Governments.

One charter granted in May 1592, for ten years, to Thomas Gregory and others, confirmed trading rights over the country between the Rio Nunez and the southernmost part of the Sierra Leone river and to other parts, as well as to the south-west and the north-west for a hundred leagues.

Finch

A most interesting account of Sierra Leone in the early seventeenth century is given by one William Finch in Purchas's *Hakluytus Posthunius or Purchas His Pilgrims*. It is quoted in full in Luke's *Bibliography* and Crook's *History*.

" Com-
pany of
Advent-
urers of
London,"
1651

In 1618 England commenced to establish a regular trade with the West Coast of Africa, and in November of that year a charter was granted to " The Company of Adventurers of London trading to Africa." We do not hear that the company had much to do with Sierra Leone till 1.651, when it was decided by a Council of State that twenty leagues on each side of the River Cerberro (Sherbro), near Sierra Leone, was granted to the company, to the exclusion of other traders, on condition that it fortified the same in the interest of the Commonwealth. This exclusive trade was to last for fourteen years, the remainder of the Guinea Coast to be free to all traders.

" Com-
pany of
Advent-
urers
into
Africa,"
1663

In 1663 Charles II. granted a charter to a new company, entitled " The Company of Royal Adventurers into Africa," for the encouragement of trade on the Guinea Coast. This company was empowered to render to his Majesty and his successors two elephants whenever he or any of them should land in the said

region (between South Barbery and the Cape of Good Hope), and also to supply 3000 negroes annually to the British West Indies. The king's mother, Queen Katherine, and his brother James, Duke of York, were among the founders of this company, which established forts, amongst other places, in Sierra Leone (Tassoh Island) and Sherbro. In 1664 the company complained to Parliament that its trade was severely hampered by the Dutch and reparation was demanded, but no satisfaction being obtained, Charles II sent a ship of war to the coast under the command of Captain Holmes, who captured Goree.

The Dutch then declared war; their Admiral de Ruyter recaptured Goree and then descended upon Sierra Leone, and in 1664, after obtaining water and supplies, disabled and pillaged the English factory on Tassoh Island as punishment for the ill treatment of some Dutch settlers whose goods had been seized. An interesting record of de Ruyter's expedition to Sierra Leone was disclosed in April 1923 at King Jimmy's Wharf, Freetown, During the progress of some engineering works a large rock was exposed, on which was inscribed, amongst other Dutch and English names, the following :—

Admiral
de Ruyter,
1664

M. A. RUITER I. C. MEPPPEL
VICE-ADMIRALEN
VAN HOLLANT
EN WESTVARTES
LANT A.D. 1664

" Ruiter
Stone"

Admiral de Ruyter's action evidently fluttered the dovescots of Whitehall, as we find an entry in Pepys's *Diary*, dated 22nd December 1664, as follows :—" Thence to the Change ; and there, among the merchants, I hear fully the news of our being beaten to dirt at Guinny, by De Ruyter with his fleet."

*' Royal
African
Company
of Eng-
land,"
1672

The Royal Adventurers were succeeded in 1672 by the " Royal African Company of England," and a charter was granted to the Duke of York, the Earl of Shaftesbury and others. This company established a fort and factory at Baree Island, in the Sierra Leone river, about fifteen miles from the mouth, for the security of the company's trade, and in the company's report of this year it is stated that " At Sierra Leone river they have a factory for elephants' teeth, bees'-wax, cow-hides, gold and negroes, whence they sail into the Sherbro river, where there is a trade chiefly for red-wood, useful in dyeing, of which sometimes 300 tons may be got. . . ."

The Royal African Company had great difficulty in preventing their trade from falling into the hands of the Dutch, and they also suffered great loss by the action of private traders, who carried negroes to the plantations in the West Indies contrary to law and so injured their trade.

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In 1728 they abandoned the fort and buildings at Baree Island and the factory at Jamaica Town, Sherbro. In 1750, presumably owing to financial difficulties, their charter was recalled, and in 1752 compensation was granted to them by Act of Parliament in the amount of £112,142 for their forts and possessions on the West Coast of Africa. Three hundred thousand slaves were exported by the company between 1713 and 1733.

"Com-
pany of
Merchants
trading to
Africa"

Then followed another company, "The Company of Merchants trading to Africa." This continued until 1821, when, as all its expenses had become a public charge, its charter was withdrawn and its possessions were annexed to and were made part of the Colony of Sierra Leone.

Bunce
Island,

The following description of the fortifications in Bunce Island, written by Barbot in 1704, is of interest:—

" . . . the fort was very handsomely built, with four regular bastions, and had very fine warehouses and lodgings within it. The walls were mounted with forty-four guns, and over the gate was a platform with four large pieces which might have done very good service upon occasion.

" But on the 17th July, 1701, two small French men-of-war under Sieur Guerin, attended by nine other sail of ships, took the fort without any resistance ; the commanding officer with about one hundred men fled on the fleet's approach, leaving in it only a gunner, and eleven or twelve men, who fired forty or fifty shot before they surrendered.

"The French pillaged and levelled it, after having carried thence four thousand elephants' teeth, besides three thousand that were aboard a little ship riding behind the island, with abundance of merchandise fit for the trade of the country."

John
Atkins,
1721

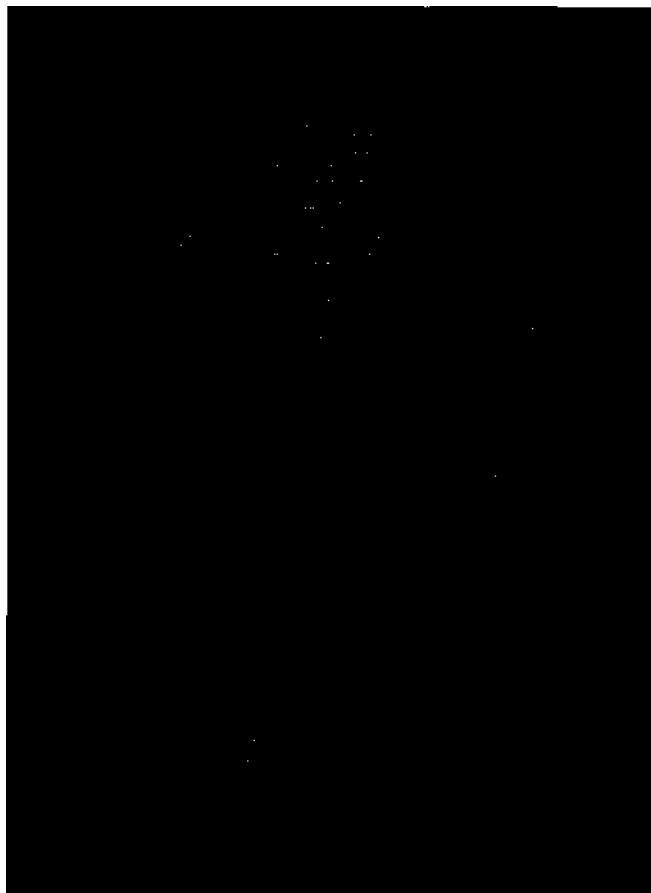
Surgeon John Atkins, who visited Sierra Leone in H.M.S. *Stvallow* in 1721, writes as follows :—

" The country about Sierra Leone is so thick spread with wood, that you cannot penetrate a pole's length from the water side, unless between the town and fountain whence they fetch their water, without a great deal of difficulty. They have paths, however, through these woods to their Lollas¹ and Lugars,² which, though but a mile or two from the town, are frequently the walks of wild beasts, the author having found their excrements up and down here, white and mixed with officles.

" Their houses are low little huts, built with wooden stockades (or forkillas), set in the ground in a round or square form, and thatched with straw. They are swept clean every day, and for furniture have a mat or two to lie down upon; two or three

¹ The *Loilas* are cleared of wood, but barren, and the habitation only of *btg-a-bugs*, a species of the ant.

² *Lugara* are open, clear spaces sowed with rice, etc.



THE "ROUTER STONE"

(Photomicrograph of Rutile)

earthen or wooden dishes and stools, with a spoon, all of their own making. They are idle principally from want of arts and domestic employment: for they are so cautious of planting too much and wasting their labour that they are really improvident; smoking all day in long reed pipes : unplagued with to-morrow, or the politics of Europe. Whole towns shift their habitations, either when they do not like their neighbours or have more conveniency somewhere else, soon clearing ground enough for what building and culture they propose to set on foot.

" The religion of the people here, if it may be called such, consists in their veneration to greegrees. Everyone keeps in his house, in his canoe, or about his person, something that he highly reverences, and that he imagines can, and does, defend him from misfortune . . . either a cleaned piece of wood, a bundle of peculiar little sticks, or bones, a monkey's skull, or the like often serves the purpose."

Sierra Leone at the beginning of the eighteenth century became a noted rendezvous for pirates, one of whom (a Captain Roberts) pillaged and damaged the fort on Bunce Island in 1720. He did not, however, long survive this, as in 1721 a British warship, the *Swallow*, fell in with Roberts, who was accompanied by three private vessels, presumably captures, and defeated him, Roberts being killed in the action. The pirates surrendered and a number of them were subsequently executed at Cape Coast Castle.

Pirates
iCaptain
Roberts

The following amusing account of the pillaging of Bunce Island is given by Mr William Smith, surveyor to the Royal African Company, who visited Sierra Leone in 1726 :—

Pillage of
Bunce
Island

" Roberts having three ships under his command, put into Sierra Leone for fresh water, and finding a trading vessel in the Bay of France, took her thence and carried her into another near the Cape, which is very deep and has a long narrow entry. This the author in his survey has called Pirate's Bay, because when Roberts had rifled that ship he set fire to her ; and part of her bottom was to be seen at low water when Mr Smith was there. The next day Roberts sent up a boat well armed to Governor Plunkett desiring to know if he could spare him any gold dust or powder and ball. Plunkett sent word he had no gold to spare, but that as to powder and ball he had some at his service if he would take the trouble to come for it. Roberts, considering this reply, anchored with his ships the next flood before Bunce Island, and a smart engagement followed between him and the Governor for several hours together, till Plunkett, having fired away all his ammunition, fled in his boat to a small island called **Tombo**. But, being overtaken by the pirates, was brought back

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again to Bunce Island, where Roberts swore heartily at him for his Irish impudence in daring to resist him. Plunkett, finding the bad company he had gotten into, fell acursing and swearing faster than Koberts, which raised much laughter amongst the pirates, who bid Roberts hold his tongue, for that he had no share at all in the palaver with Plunkett. However, it is said that by mere dint of swearing Old Plunkett saved his life. When Roberts had rifled the warehouses, he went aboard and sailed out of the river next ebb, leaving Plunkett again in possession of the fort, which the pirates had much damaged."

The surveyor also refers to Bunce Island as the official residence of the Governor of Sierra Leone, and points out that the island was a regular piece of fortification mounted with twenty-two heavy cannon, besides a battery under the fort wall with eleven guns more.

**Tassoh
Island**

Tassoh Island at this time possessed plantations worked by the slaves of the Royal African Company.

**Banana
Islands
Sherbro
Island**

During the course of his duties Smith visited the Banana Islands and Sherbro. In the former place he found some white people who had quitted the company's service and had started trading on their own account. At York Island, Sherbro, he found only one white man, a factor, and as the fort was a dismal heap of ruins and defenceless against the natives he removed the company's effects to Jamaica Town, where two houses were bought for a factory.

**French
Occupation
of
Gambia
Island,
1785**

The first we hear of the French obtaining any sort of political footing in Sierra Leone was in 1785, when representations were made to the Admiralty that they (the French) were erecting a battery of six guns on Gambia Island (at the mouth of Bunce Creek), in the Sierra Leone river, and that if steps were not taken to stop them the whole trade would soon be in their hands.

In 1786 a French frigate visited Gambia Island and exchanged the soldiers of the garrison and left supplies of provisions and stores.

From representations that were made to the Admiralty in the same year it appeared that from a military point of view the fact of Gambia Island being occupied by the French was not of great consequence during peace, but should another war break out the French would no doubt reinforce the island, and the British settlements and trade would fall into their hands. It was also pointed out by the Committee of the "Company of the Merchants trading to Africa" that in effecting a settlement upon Gambia Island they were breaking the twelfth article of the Treaty of Peace with France signed at Versailles on the 3rd September 1783.

Lieutenant John Matthews, R.N., gives the following account of Sierra Leone in 1785 :—

Lieut.
John
Matthews,
1785

" I have just finished my negotiation with the natives for a convenient situation to erect stores and workmen's houses. The same place was purchased by a former agent to the same company by which I am employed, whom the natives murdered in a most horrid manner ; since which time (about fourteen years ago) *not a white man has dared to put his foot on shore*, and prior to that period they had destroyed the crews of several vessels and plundered their cargoes.

" It was with some difficulty I could prevail on the natives who resided in the bay to meet me; they were apprehensive I should take vengeance upon them for their former cruelty. . . •

" Image to yourself the shore of a little sandy bay covered with black men, women and children. Under the shade of a tree sat the king in an armchair, dressed in a suit of blue silk, trimmed with silver lace, with a laced hat and ruffled shirt and shoes and stockings. On each side sat his principal people, and behind him two or three of his wives. This river was formerly a place of great trade for slaves and ivory, but the slave merchants now take a different route.

" The natives are originally Suzees,¹ but the principal people call themselves Portuguese, claiming their descent from the colonists of that nation who were formerly settled here, though they do not retain the smallest trace of European extraction; but having had a white man once in the family is sufficient to give them the appellation. They also profess the Roman Catholic religion, and are visited once or twice a year by a priest from the Portuguese Settlement at Basson, who baptizes their children and receives their confession of faith according to his dictates: yet the most enlightened of them are merely nominal Christians. Their religion principally consists in repeating a *Paler Nosier* or *Ave Maria*, and in wearing a long string of beads round their neck with a cross or crucifixion suspended. In every other respect they follow the customs and ceremonies of their pagan countrymen, but generally exceed them in treachery and revenge.

" The natives at and about Sierra Leone are not remarkable for their industry or their honesty. They cultivate little more rice than is necessary for their own consumption from season to season; and, should a crop fail, they are frequently reduced to great distress. Immoderately fond of liquor, they part with everything they are possessed of to acquire it; and when those means fail, they pursue the same course which idle drunkards do in every part, of the world : rob and plunder their neighbours, for few apply themselves to trade."

¹ Susus.

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2. SIERRA LEONE AS A SETTLEMENT FOR LIBERATED AFRICAN SLAVES

The exportation of West African slaves overseas dates from the period of the discovery of America.

The Spaniards who occupied Hispaniola and the adjoining islands worked the aboriginal natives literally to death in their search for gold.

**Importa-
tion of
African
Slaves for
Work in
Mines in
America**

The natives of the islands, who were apparently of feeble physique, were unable to endure the work in the mines and in time were in danger of being completely exterminated. The Spaniards therefore determined to import West African natives, whom they considered to be a more hardy race, the work of one of them being estimated at more than equal to the work of four Indians. The tragic result of this decision was that the sufferings of the inhabitants of one country were relieved at the expense of those of another.

**Plantation
Labour**

When the English and other nations became colonists in the West Indies they also resorted to the same expedient to provide labour for their plantations, the result being an increased demand for African slaves. No apparent difficulty was found in meeting this demand, as we know from the large number of people of various nations who were engaged in buying or stealing, and shipping and selling the natives into slavery.

**Slaves
taken to
England**

Many West Indian planters brought negroes to England as servants and attendants. Some of them were turned adrift, but over others the master claimed the same rights as he held in the colonies where slavery was legal. These rights were upheld, and in 1764 there were said to be thousands of negro slaves in London. The system of slavery, however, was becoming unpopular with the English, and public attention was particularly called to the question as to whether a slave remained a slave after his arrival in England.

A test case was provided in the case of a slave named James Somerset, who had been brought to England from Jamaica by his master and had subsequently run away from him. The case was taken up by Mr Granville Sharp and brought into court before Lord Mansfield, Chief Justice of the King's Bench, in January 1772, and in June of the same year he gave judgment that a slave on setting foot in England became free and could not be carried back in slavery.

From this time can be dated the movement which eventually brought about the abolition of the slave trade.

About 15,000 slaves who were then in England were affected by this decision and many deserted their masters. Others came **from America to obtain their freedom, and to these were added**

the freed slaves who had served with the British troops during the American War of Independence and had been brought to England as a reward for their services.

These negroes suddenly thrown upon their resources soon fell into a state of destitution and a charitable society under John Hanway was formed for the relief of the "Black Poor" as they were called. Mr Granville Sharp also took an active part in alleviating their immediate distress.

"Black
Poor"

Granville
Sharp

The idea of establishing Sierra Leone as a free settlement for negroes was first suggested by a Dr Smeathman, a naturalist who had spent several years in the Plantain Islands, Sierra Leone, following his pursuit of "fly-catching." His suggestion was that a grant of land should be obtained from the native chiefs, and that the Africans be transported thither and formed into a negro settlement.

Smeath-
man

The project was warmly supported by the Government and a number of philanthropists. Handbills were published recommending the "Black Poor" who desired to avail themselves of the opportunity of returning to Africa to place themselves under the charge of Dr Smeathman. About 700 applications were received, but only 411 settlers, of whom 60 were loose European women, sailed from Portsmouth on the 22nd February 1787. They were carried in the transports *Belisarius*, *Atlantic* and *Vernon*, convoyed by H.M.S. *Nautilus*, under the command of Captain B. Thompson, R.N. By the 19th of March, owing to stress of weather, they had not got farther than Plymouth, and it was not until the 9th of May 1787 that they arrived in Sierra Leone.

The inclusion of some sixty white women of known immoral character in the company of settlers is a curious commentary on both the foresight and the mentality of the promoters of the movement. The wretched women were taken off the streets, made intoxicated, and "shanghaied" being told subsequently that certain negroes were their husbands. What became of them eventually is not known. They must have been the worst type of settlers for an infant Colony.

Meanwhile Dr Smeathman had died and the formation of the settlement devolved on Captain Thompson. He was successful in obtaining a grant of land from King Tom about twenty miles square "for the sole benefit of the free community of settlers, their heirs and successors," extending from the watering-place in Frenchman's Bay (now known as King Jimmy) up to Gambia Island.

First
Grant of
Land—
French-
man's Bay
to Gambia
Island

The grant of land was afterwards confirmed on 22nd August 1788 by King Naimbanna, the chief of Sierra Leone, to whom the land actually belonged, and, in consideration of the purchase, goods to the value of thirty pounds were granted to the chief.

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This land therefore became the sole property of the Crown. The settlers landed on the 14th May, and a site was chosen for the town on rising ground facing the sea. Three hundred and sixty-four lots of an acre each were marked out, and streets were laid out on the southern side of the river, the lots being distributed on the 17th of June.

The rainy season was well advanced before the settlers could finish their huts, and in consequence of their lack of shelter and the result of their privations on the voyage they soon began to succumb in large numbers. By the time Captain Thompson had left in September there were only 276 of them left, and by March 1788 they numbered 130 in all.

In May 1788 Mr Granville Sharp sent out at his own expense the brig *Myro* with two months' provisions for fifty persons who had engaged to go out to the Colony with clothing, arms, tools, etc. Owing to deaths and other causes only twenty persons landed when the vessel arrived in Sierra Leone on 6th August 1788. The arrival of these supplies virtually saved the Colony from collapse.

King
Jimmy's
Plunder,
1789

In November 1789, when the Colony had made some progress, King Jimmy, a neighbouring chief, plundered and burned down their town after giving the settlers three days' notice to quit. This is understood to have been done by the chief in retaliation for having his own town burned down by a certain Captain Savage of H.M.S. *Pomona*, and was a game he no doubt thought that two could play. The colonists, having lost their town and most of their belongings, scattered, but eventually collected themselves on Bob's Island in the Sierra Leone river.

St
George's
Bay Com-
pany, 1790

In 1790 the St George's Bay Company was formed by a number of gentlemen anxious to promote the civilisation of Africa; the company, ostensibly a trading corporation, was really a philanthropic institution "united for the purpose of carrying forward the benevolent design of its founder" (Mr Granville Sharp), and application was made for a Royal Charter of Incorporation.

Falcon-
bridge

Meanwhile the company's agent, Mr Falconbridge, who had made four voyages to West Africa as a surgeon in slave ships, was sent out in January 1791 to examine and report on the state of the Colony and to take measures for the temporary relief of the settlers.

Mr Falconbridge on arrival collected as many as he could find on Bunce and Bob's islands, and settled them at a small village of seventeen huts which had been deserted by the natives (near the present Cline Town), to which the name of Granville Town was given, after the name of their protector and benefactor.

The settlers numbered at this time sixty-four in all. When Mr Falconbridge sailed for England in June 1791 he left them in a

fairly thriving condition, four acres of land having been cleared and planted.

In July 1791 a charter was granted to the company under the title of the "Sierra Leone Company," and among the directors were William Wilberforce, Thomas Clarkson, Granville Sharp and Mr Thornton. The charter was granted to enable the company to carry on trade between Great Britain and Africa, and to hold by grant from his Majesty and the native princes of Africa the peninsula of Sierra Leone, bounded on the south by the River Camaranca, on the east by the River Bunce, and on the west by the sea. The charter was to last for thirty-one years from the 1st day of July 1791.

"Sierra
Leone
Company,"
1791

Needless to say the company's servants were prohibited from engaging in the slave trade.

After the company had received their charter, steps were taken to augment the number of settlers in the colony. An opportunity arose on the arrival in England of a negro named Peters, who had been sent from Nova Scotia by his fellow freed slaves living there to inform the English people that they were desirous of going to the new settlement of Sierra Leone. These people had fought for the British in the American War of Independence, and had been taken to Nova Scotia on receiving their freedom. They found, however, the climate unsuitable, and they seemed to have been disappointed in regard to grants of land promised them.

On receiving a promise of financial aid from the Government to defray transport expenses the directors of the company availed themselves of the offer of Lieutenant Clarkson, R.N. (brother of the philanthropist, Thomas Clarkson), to convey the new colonists from Nova Scotia to Sierra Leone. Lieutenant Clarkson sailed for Nova Scotia in August 1791, and by January 1792 he had collected together 1196 negroes. These were accommodated in sixteen vessels, and they arrived in Sierra Leone early in March of the same year; 65 of them died from fever during the passage, and of the 1131 landed, 40 died within a few weeks. Meanwhile the company had sent out three ships with necessary supplies to provide for the maintenance of the Nova Scotian settlers when they arrived. These ships had on board 119 whites, mainly consisting of servants of the company, 8 of whom had been sent out as councillors for the government of the settlement. The first of the ships to arrive was the *Harpy*, which anchored in the Sierra Leone river early in February 1792, and the rest followed a few weeks in advance of the Nova Scotian fleet. At a meeting of the Council on board the *Amy*, one of the company's ships, it was decided that the first town should be erected on the site originally occupied by the old settlers near St George's Bay, "it being a healthy situation from being

Clarkson

Nova
Scotia
Settle-
ment

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exposed to the sea breeze, affording a plentiful supply of fresh water and a good anchorage for shipping."

In accordance with the instructions of the company the town was named Freetown.

**Clarkson
becomes
Governor**

Lieutenant Clarkson, having given great satisfaction to the company, was requested to fill the office of Governor. The first duties of laying out the town were greatly hampered by the sickness of the settlers, many of them being incapable of working. However, with the few available, he set about clearing the bush and getting under way the building of the houses, which at first could be of only a temporary nature.

**Casualties
from
Fever**

The rains of that year, which began in May, found the colonists to a great extent unprovided with shelter, with the result that a large number of the Europeans and Africans were soon down with a most virulent fever. About one half of the Europeans living on shore and nearly one-tenth of the Nova Scotians died during the season. When the sickness began to abate the allotments of land were made to the settlers according to agreement, they consenting to accept four acres each at first, the remainder to be claimed when they required it. The full allotment promised them before they left Nova Scotia was twenty acres for each man, ten for his wife, and *five* for every child. The work of surveying the land was apparently very laborious, for the dry season was nearly over before it was completed. Soon after his arrival the Governor paid complimentary visits to Kings Jimmy and Naimbanna, the two principal chiefs in the neighbourhood, to promote friendly relations with the natives.

**Nova
Scotian
Allot-
ments**

Early in August 1792, on the invitation of Governor Clarkson, the old settlers joined the people of Freetown in drawing for the lots of land and came under the protection of the Sierra Leone Company. The Governor looked upon this occurrence as the foundation of the Colony. Governor Clarkson, on his informing the directors that a change in the method of local government was necessary, was given complete charge of all civil, military, commercial and political affairs of the Colony, and Councillors W. Dawes and Z. Macaulay were appointed to assist him.

When Governor Clarkson returned from Sierra Leone, on the 31st December 1792, he left the Colony in a considerably improved condition, largely as a result of his wise administration. Mr William Dawes, a member of the Council, then became Governor, and during his administration certain colonists were appointed hundredors and tithingmen to help in preserving law and order. Two marshals were also appointed, one for Freetown and the other for Granville Town, who summoned juries and executed the sentences of the court. Towards the end of 1793 the company's store-ship, *York*, used as a floating factory,

caught fire in the harbour of Sierra Leone and was entirely destroyed, together with its cargo of African produce valued at £15,000. Early in 1794 occurred the first important attempt to open up trade with the nations of the interior, when Messrs Watt and Winterbottom, in the employ of the Company, were sent by the Governor and Council to Timbo, the capital of the Foulah kingdom. The embassy was successful in its mission, and a deputation of Foulah chiefs arrived in Freetown on a return visit about the same time as the travellers. Governor Dawes left Sierra Leone in March 1794, on account of ill health, and was succeeded by Mr Zachary Macaulay (father of Lord Macaulay), then second in Council. Mr A. Afzelius, the company's botanist, who had been sent out to the Colony for the purpose of teaching the colonists agriculture, describes in a letter written to the Swedish ambassador in London, dated 11th May 1794, the then condition of Freetown, of which the following is an extract:—

Embassy
to the
Foulahs

Governor
Macaulay

" We have now a regular town of at least 200 houses, some of them very decent, but as yet streets are somewhat obstructed by the roots of trees. The land is cleared of wood for several miles around the town, and in many places cultivated, which has rendered the climate so salubrious that at the moment there is not one sick in the whole colony, consisting of 1400 persons, and the deaths during my absence did not amount to twenty."

During the governorship of Zachary Macaulay a great disaster befell the new Colony by reason of the bombardment and sack of Freetown by French revolutionaries. Although England was at this time at war with France there appears to have been no adequate reason why the French should have inflicted such a blow on a settlement that was created for purely humanitarian reasons and was, moreover, utterly defenceless. Practically everything belonging to the company was destroyed; their buildings, including the church, were burned and their contents stolen or rendered useless. The store-ship *Harpy* unfortunately arrived off Sierra Leone during the period of the French visitation and she was chased and captured, and goods worth £10,000 were seized or destroyed. The French ships arrived off Freetown on the 28th September 1791, and left on the 13th of October. Two days before he sailed the French Commodore (Citizen AUemand) put on shore 120 English seamen whom he had captured from British vessels.

Sack of
Freetown
by the
French

Apart from the loss of their buildings, the Colony was left practically in a state of destitution owing to the loss of all their foodstuffs, and would probably have starved if the French Commodore had not sent a supply of food ashore before he left. Detailed accounts of this unfortunate episode were written at

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the time by Governor Macaulay and Mr Afzelius, the company's botanist. The only satisfactory feature of the French visit was the destruction by them of the slave factories at Bunce Island and the Isles de Los.

Dawes
resumes
Adminis-
tration

On the 6th May 1795 Mr Dawes, having returned from England, took over the governorship, and Mr Macaulay left Sierra Leone to recruit his health.

When the news of the Colony's troubles reached England the directors of the company immediately dispatched two vessels laden with provisions to relieve the settlers' wants, and the Colony from that time seems to have made a surprising recovery. Dr Winterbottom's description of Freetown in 1796 provides interesting reading:—

Winter-
bottom's
Description
of
Freetown
1796

" Freetown is situated on the south side of the River Sierra Leone, about six miles from its mouth, upon a piece of ground which rises abruptly from the water's edge to the height of at least fifty feet, and then proceeds with a gentle and gradual ascent for about three-quarters of a mile, till it reaches the foot of a chain of mountains running nearly in an easterly south-east and westerly north-west direction. The town is bounded on the north-west by St George's Bay, on the east by another small bay called Susan's Bay, and on the south are the mountains already mentioned. It extends about one-third of a mile in length and nearly the same in breadth, and contains about seventy or eighty acres.

" The number of houses amounted to between three and four hundred, and they are disposed in regular streets, of which nine run in a straight line towards the mountains in the north-west and south-east direction. These streets are intersected at right angles by three cross-streets¹ which run parallel to the shore. They are all eighty feet in breadth, except the parallel street nearest the water, which is double the breadth of the others.

" Each house stands separate, and has a small garden attached to it, forty-eight feet by seventy-six being the space allotted for each family to build upon. Before the town was destroyed by the French the principal buildings were placed in the widest street, which was terminated by the Governor's house situated upon a point of land at the north-western extremity of Free Town. All these, however, together with every other building which had the appearance of superior neatness were unfeelingly devoted to the flames in October 1794 by the French. The dwelling-houses of the Nova Scotian settlers, which constituted the chief part of the town, consisted, during the first two years, almost entirely of thatched buildings, but since that period they **have**

¹ *I.e. Water Street, Oxford Street, and Westmoreland Street.*

procured for themselves more comfortable habitations. They at present consist chiefly of wooden buildings about thirty feet in length and fifteen in breadth, divided into rooms by partitions and raised two or three feet from the ground.

" The floors, also, instead of being formed of earth, are now boarded, and the roofs of many of them are covered with shingles, or thin pieces of wood about six inches in breadth and three in length, placed over each other like the tiles of a house. In general there are no chimneys in these houses, the fire for culinary purposes being made in the open air or in a detached building. The present residence of the Governor of Sierra Leone is a handsome wooden building of one storey surrounded by a spacious piazza. It is situated on a small round hill elevated about 150 feet above the level of the water and placed above the town at the foot of the mountains. From this eminence, called Thornton Hill, the eye takes in a most extensive prospect, and dwells with pleasure upon the surrounding picturesque scenery, in which the milder beauties of nature are agreeably blended with those of a more solemn and sublime appearance.

" The cheerful tints imparted by a vast profusion of shrubs are finely contrasted by the sombre shade of venerable trees, whose aspects bespeak them of primeval growth. The attention is first attracted, indeed, by the active scenes of life immediately beneath. From this hill the eye distinguishes with ease not only the various streets, but almost every house in the town, which appears as if placed in the midst of a shrubbery. Over the town is seen St George's Bay, enlivened by the appearance of ships, or the frequent passing of boats and canoes, and the scene on that side terminates in an extensive view of the ocean. On the right hand is seen the river flowing majestically for several miles above the Colony, together with several of its islands and the whole extent of the Bullom Shore, from Leopard's Island to Tagrin Point, a distance of twelve or fourteen miles ; the land richly clothed with wood, and edged with a fine, white, sandy beach. On the left are the mountains, forest-crowned, winding in nearly a semicircular form, and running with a gentle declivity towards the cape. The background is closed by immense forests, which rise like an amphitheatre, and occasionally have their summits veiled in fleecy clouds. . . ."

Three wharves had meanwhile been erected, and the Government House was completed, standing on an eminence, commanding the town and harbour, and protected by six pieces of cannon.

In March 1796 Macaulay returned to Sierra Leone and again became Governor, but resigned his post in April 1799, his health having broken down. On returning to England he was appointed

Macaulay
resumes
Adminis-
tration

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to the position of secretary to the Sierra Leone Company, which post he held until the Colony came under the Crown in 1808.

Governor
John
Gray

Rising of
Nova
Scotians,
1800

Mr John Gray then became Governor and was succeeded soon afterwards by Mr Thomas Ludlam. It was during the former's second period of office that the Nova Scotians rose in rebellion. Their principal grievances were : that they had not yet received the full amount of land promised them, that they objected to the exaction of " quit rent " (a light form of taxation which the company had been compelled to resort to to reimburse themselves for part of their enormous expenses), and they also objected to the Maroons, who were then about to arrive in the Colony, landing in Sierra Leone without their consent. Their apparent object was, in fact, the complete overthrow of the company's authority.

Affairs were in a very critical state when the transport *Asia* arrived in the river at the end of September 1800, having on board about 550 Maroons from Nova Scotia, together with an escort of 45 soldiers of his Majesty's 24th Regiment with two officers. The insurgents were then at once attacked and defeated, 2 being killed, 35 taken prisoners, three of whom were tried and executed, and the rest banished from the Colony.

Charter
of 1799

Although the symptoms of an insurrectionary spirit had been apparent for some time, the Governor and Council were not fortunately placed for dealing with it, as they had no legal title to enforce their authority, a fact that was well known to the settlers. The directors, after appealing to the Home Government, were granted a charter on the 5th July 1799, creating the settlement an independent Colony and authorising them to make laws " not repugnant to those of England."

They were also empowered to appoint a Governor and Council who, as the necessity arose, could make laws, subject to verification by the Court of Directors. The charter placed criminal jurisdiction in the hands of the Governor and Council; a Mayor's Court was appointed for the determination of civil suits, and a Court of Requests for the recovery of small debts. For the better security of his Majesty's subjects in the Colony, the British Government consented to transfer a detachment of fifty men of the Royal African Corps from Goree to Sierra Leone.

Arrival of
Maroons,
1800

The Maroons¹ were originally shipped from the slave station at Coromantine, near Cape Coast Castle, to Jamaica. Here they had revolted against their masters, and after having lived in the mountains for several years were induced to surrender, and were removed to Nova Scotia. Their complaint against the coldness of the climate of Nadamuea induced the British Government to convey them to Sierra Leone.

¹ name Maroon is derived from the Spanish *cimurron* through the French *matron* = a runaway slave.

The Maroons on arrival in the Colony received four acres for each male who had attained the age of twenty-one, two for his wife, and one for each child, under certain conditions of allotment, cultivation and house-building. "The land allotted was to be confirmed by grant in condition of which a yearly quit rent of twenty cents per acre was to be paid by the occupier to the Sierra Leone Company."

It was originally intended to settle them on the Banana Islands; this scheme having fallen through, the Bullom shore was considered, but it was finally decided to allot them the necessary land at Granville Town under a superintendent, Lieutenant Odium.

In January 1801 Mr William Dawes returned to the Colony and governed for the third time.

On 18th November 1801 the colonists were attacked at day-break by a body of Temnes, led by two of the Nova Scotian settlers who had revolted in the previous year and had escaped justice. The Temnes forced their way into Fort Thornton and a desperate fight took place there for two hours, during which the company's storekeeper and nine settlers were killed, and Governor Dawes, four of his officers, nine soldiers and twenty-nine settlers were wounded. An attack led by the Governor in person drove the Temnes out of the fort, and the enemy beat a retreat in the direction of King Tom's Town, where they had left the forty war canoes in which they had arrived. A few days afterwards the war was carried into the enemy's country with complete success. All the towns between King Tom's Town and Cape Sierra Leone were burned down, Prince Tom was killed and many were made prisoners of war.

Settlement
attacked

Temnes,
1800

Reprisals

It was made a condition of peace that the district to the westward of Freetown which had been possessed by King Tom should be ceded to the Sierra Leone Company.

Cession of
Land west
of Free-
town
Second
Temne
Attack,
1802

On the 11th April 1802 the Temnes, taking advantage of the departure of ILM.S. *Wasp*, which had been stationed at Freetown for some months, attacked the Colony a second time, notwithstanding a truce that had been made with the Temnes on the previous 31st March. On this occasion King Tom's force, amounting to 400, was composed of people from Quiah river and from the east of the Colony, including Susus and eleven of the rebel Nova Scotians who were living with the natives.

They disembarked from their canoes at Kissy and then marched on Freetown. At daybreak they made a simultaneous attack on the town and fort, but the settlers, including a military detachment under Captain Lloyd, were well prepared for them. After an engagement lasting twenty-nine minutes King Tom's army the rebels were completely routed; the Maroons chased them from the town and killed a considerable number in the bush in

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the direction of Granville Town, 100 of the enemy being killed and wounded. The losses to the Colony were 5 killed and 19 wounded.

These series of misfortunes so depressed the settlers that they left their farms and considered the question of abandoning the Colony.

The French having evacuated Gambia Island in the Bunce river, a detachment of the Royal African Corps, with some Nova Scotians and Maroons, took formal possession in November 1802.

In 1793 Mr Kenand, who was in charge of the slave factory on the island, and was then about to evacuate it, proposed to cede the island to the Sierra Leone Company, but it was not then deemed advisable to take possession. Mr Macaulay, who visited Gambia Island in June 1795, gives the following account of it :—

" The soil is rich, but it is surrounded with swamps full of mangroves, consequently unhealthy. The Europeans there are very sickly. The buildings are mean. There is an open battery in front of them on which are mounted four four-pounders."

Currency The Sierra Leone Company had introduced its own coinage of silver dollars, half dollars, 20 and 10 cent pieces, and copper 1 cents; but owing to the French having taken away a large part of this money when they plundered the town, they issued in its stead a paper currency of dollars, half-dollars and shillings.

Imperial Grant Owing to financial difficulties the company were compelled in 1800 to apply to Parliament for a grant of money to help defray the expense of maintaining the Colony. In 1802 a House of Commons Committee recommended that Parliament should grant £4000 for the support of the Civil Establishment in Sierra Leone and this was agreed to. A sum of £7000 was also granted to the company to erect a fort, and a further £8000 was to be given for defence purposes generally. The directors did not consider the grant of £4000 sufficient, and Parliament agreed finally to allow them an annual grant of £10,000 towards the Colony's expenses.

Governor Day, 1803 Captain Day, who arrived in the Colony in February 1803, was principally employed during his first six months' tenure of office as Governor in rendering the Colony secure against the attack of the natives. Amongst other works he erected the stone walls surrounding Fort Thornton and converted what was then the Governor's residence into a fort. These defensive measures restored confidence amongst the settlers and cultivation was successfully resumed.

Governor Ludlam, 1806 In 1806 Mr Ludlam became Governor for the third time and held office until the company's rights of possession were transferred to the Crown in 1808.

On the 10th July 1807 a Treaty of Peace and Alliance was entered into between the Governor of Sierra Leone and King Firama and King Tom, Temne chiefs, whereby the possessions of these two chiefs in the peninsula and its dependencies to the westward were ceded to Governor Ludlam on behalf of the Sierra Leone Company.

Treaty
with fang
Firama
and King
Tom

In consideration of the Treaty King Firama was allowed to retain a few native towns and was to continue to receive payment from the company of 100 bars (bar valued at 3s. 4d.) granted in 1794. He could also receive dues from ships watering in the harbour, other than ships belonging to the settlement and the proprietors of Bunce Island.

At a meeting in London of the Sierra Leone Company, Mr Thornton, the chairman, read a report of the state of the company and concluded with observing that "the abolition of the slave trade being in a fair train of being accomplished, the company being considerably in debt, and the expenses unavoidably increasing, the Governor recommended the transfer of the Colony to the Government." On the recommendation of the Committee of the Privy Council in September 1806, a Bill transferring the Colony to the Crown was brought into Parliament and received the Royal Assent on the 8th August 1807. On 1st January 1908 Sierra Leone became a Crown Colony, Governor Ludlam being authorised to remain in office until the King's further pleasure was made known.

Transfer
of Colony
to the
Crown

The population of Sierra Leone at the time of transfer was about 1000.

3. SIERRA LEONE AS A CROWN COLONY

With the passing of the Sierra Leone Company there arose the African Institution, which had been formed in April 1807 and included in its management many of the Company's directors. It had for its main object the careful watching of the execution of the British Act for the abolition of the slave trade which had become law in that year.

African
Institu-
tion, 1807

It also advised the Government in the direction of aSairs in the Colony and endeavoured generally to promote the civilisation and development of the West African peoples.

By Order in Council dated 16th March 1808 a Vice-Admiralty Court was constituted in Sierra Leone for the trial and adjudication of all captured slavers brought in as prizes by his Majesty's cruisers. In consequence of this Sierra Leone became the collecting-place of Africans from all parts of the West Coast, with the result that the population rapidly increased. These slaves, who were subsequently known as "Liberated Africans," were allotted various occupations: **some were enlisted by the military, others**

Vice-
Admiralty
Court,
1808

" Liber-
ated
Africans "

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were apprenticed to the inhabitants of the Colony who desired to engage them, and others were employed for a period on Government works. Later on they were assigned lands on which to build their houses and cultivate the soil.

**Governor
Thompson,
1808**

Mr T. P. Thompson, the first Governor of Sierra Leone appointed by the Crown, arrived on 21st July 1808, on H.M.S. *Mutine*, accompanied by a detachment of the Royal York Rangers, and took over his duties from Governor Ludlam a week later. It is a remarkable fact that at this time Governor Thompson was only twenty-five years of age. Mr Ludlam, and with him Mr Dawes, a former Governor, and one other were at this time appointed as a commission for inquiry into the state of the settlements and forts on the West Coast of Africa, with a view to investigating the best means of carrying into effect the law for the abolition of the slave trade.

Governor Thompson found the unprotected state of the Colony and the existence of slavery required his immediate attention. He found that the Martello Tower on the hill, the only good work in the place, was useless for want of a gun. At Fort Thornton the heavy guns had been withdrawn from the fire of shipping, and at the Point Battery only one gun could be used with effect.

Defence

With respect to troops, there was a militia without officers and a corps of highly paid volunteers raised from the inhabitants of the Colony, which he considered of little use for defensive purposes. Ordinances were subsequently passed remedying these defects.

**Titles to
Land**

In August 1808 an Ordinance was passed declaring the system of apprenticeship within the Colony illegal, null and void. During this year an attempt was made to place on a legal footing the grants of land in the Colony. It was found that the absence of proper titles to the land was having an injurious effect on cultivation and the improvement of the settlement.

Ordinances were passed during this year giving names to the streets of Freetown, directing the appointments of constables to wards, and substituting the coinage of England for that of the United States of America.

**Prizes for
Industry**

Premiums for industry were offered by the Governor and Council, amongst the most interesting of which were :

" To the person who shall first introduce into the Colony a living elephant, a gold medal value £10,10s., or in money £10,10s.

" To the person who shall first introduce into the Colony a male and female camel or dromedary, £10, 10s."

**Post
Office,
Sierra
Leone
Gazette**

At this time a Post Office was established at the Colonial Secretary's Office, Fort Thornton, and the first newspaper, *The Sierra Leone Gazette*, price **five cents**, was published in the Colony.

In April 1809 was passed the first Customs Act by which Harbour and Water Works dues were fixed, and in this year the first village of the Mountain District was formed and named Leicester, being peopled by the Liberated Africans.

**Customs
Act, 1809**

Leicester

On 12th February 1810 Governor Thompson handed over the government to Captain Columbine, Royal Navy. He had been recalled six months earlier, but was unable to leave owing to the loss of the ship which was carrying out his successor. It appears that the directors of the African Institution did not agree with his method of reversing the arrangements of the Sierra Leone Company or with his expressed disapproval of the company.

**Governor
Columbine**

When Mr Thompson was on the point of embarking for England he was arrested owing to some confusion in the public accounts, but it was decided by the Governor in Council that the arrest was illegal and he was allowed to depart. Mr Thompson's troubles, however, were not yet over, as on the voyage to England his ship was captured by the French ship *L Auguste*. The captain, however, behaved very honourably and allowed the ship to proceed after taking what provisions he required.

**Arrest of
Governor
Thompson**

Mr Thomas Perronet Thompson, to give his name in full, subsequently had a distinguished career in the army and attained the rank of General in 1868, the year before he died. It is worthy of note that Mr Thompson's grandson, General C. W. Thompson, was Officer Commanding the Troops, Sierra Leone, from 1917 to 1919.

The directors of the African Institution had at this time the primary control of affairs in the Colony, the Home Government appearing to take little interest in the affairs, as may be seen from a letter received by Governor Ludlam from Mr Z. Macaulay, who wrote: "I have no doubt that Government will be disposed to adopt almost any plan which we may propose to them with respect to Africa provided we will save them the trouble of thinking. This you will see to be highly important." Governor Columbine immediately set about conforming to the wishes of the directors, which seemed to involve the complete reversal of his predecessor's policy. This created considerable confusion in the settlement, and Captain Columbine's task was no doubt a difficult one.

In April 1811 a census was taken of the houses and population *within the walk* of Freetown, when it was found that the 15 streets contained 380 houses, with a population of 1917, of which 28 were Europeans.

**Census,
1811**

Captain Columbine, who died at sea on 18th June 1811, was succeeded by Lieutenant-Colonel Maxwell, Lieutenant-Governor of Senegal, who assumed the office of Governor on the 1st July of that year. He retained the civil as well as the military control over the settlement of Senegal and Goree.

**Governor
Maxwell,
1811**

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Soon after his arrival Governor Maxwell reported that he found the Colony in a state of perfect tranquillity : " . . . The export trade chiefly consisted of camwood and ivory. . . . The only Public Works in progress were a Barrack and a Wharf. . . . The Public Buildings all of wood except the Court House, which was of canvas, were in the most wretched state of decay . . . of military stores of every description there was a total deficiency, not a barrel of gunpowder stored in the Magazine."

**First
Chief
Justice**

A Chief Justice (Dr Thorpe) had come out with Colonel Maxwell, this being the first important legal appointment to be made in the Colony. Governors hitherto were required to interpret and administer the law themselves. It is interesting to record that Dr Thorpe, although appointed in 1808, from which time he drew his salary of £1500 per annum, did not reach the settlement till 1811.

**West
India
Regiment,
1812**

During this year a native company was added to the Royal African Corps, which force up till now had been entirely composed of white troops. In April 1812 a detachment of the West India Regiment arrived in the Colony from Barbados and they used Bunce Island, which had been evacuated by its owners in 1810, as a recruiting depot.

**Census,
1814**

The population of the Colony on 9th July 1814 was estimated to amount to 5520. From 1808 to this date 5925 captured negro slaves were landed at Sierra Leone, of whom it was estimated about half remained in the Colony.

**Kissy,
Regent,
Wilber-
force**

At this time the villages of Kissy, Regent and Wilberforce were founded, and were peopled by the Liberated Africans, who were not deemed suitable for his Majesty's Services, or for apprenticeship. Kissy was now solely used as a habitation for the " savage and barbarous" natives from the Kissi country who had been captured from slave ships and from whom the town derived its name.

**Action
brought
against
Governor
Maxwell**

Governor Maxwell left the Colony in July 1814 owing to ill health. Soon after he arrived in England, an American, named George Cooke, brought an action against him for assault, false imprisonment, and for seizing his goods and destroying his factory on the River Pongo. Cooke was one of three European merchants whose factories Colonel Maxwell had burned for participating in the slave trade, and he had sentenced them all to fourteen years' transportation to Botany Bay. As these traders resided beyond the boundary of the Colony, the Governor was proved to have exceeded his duty and the verdict was brought in in favour of the plaintiff. The damages were assessed at £20,000, which amount the British Government paid.

**Governor
Mao-
Cart by,
1815**

Colonel Charles MacCarthy was appointed Governor in 1815; he had formerly commanded the troops in Senegal and Goree.

In 1816 the boundaries of Freetown were extended **westward**

owing to the necessity for building dwellings for the Kroo population, which had considerably increased in number.

On the 6th July 1818 the Isles de Los, about seventy-five miles to the north of Freetown, were ceded to Governor MacCarthy by the king of the Bango country; the Government thought that these islands would be useful as possible sanatoria.

Isles de Los ceded, 1818

In January 1819, 85 slaves, who had been taken in an insurrection in Barbados, were landed in Freetown.

Arrival of Barbadian Slaves, 1819

Owing to the dreadful mortality amongst the European soldiers of the Royal African Corps the Government decided to replace them with native African troops. Six of the companies were sent to the Cape of Good Hope, the future headquarters of the regiment, and the remainder to England. In May 1819 the headquarters staff and five companies of the 2nd West India Regiment arrived from Jamaica to garrison Sierra Leone, the Isles de Los, and the Gambia.

Removal of Royal African Corps, 1819

At this time the villages of Waterloo and Hastings were founded and discharged soldiers and their families were settled in them. In June 1819 Mixed Commission Courts, constituted under the provision of the treaties between Great Britain, Portugal, Spain, the Netherlands and Brazil, were established at Sierra Leone for the adjudication of such vessels of those nations as were taken in the slave trade. The Court was placed under the direction of the Foreign Office and superseded the original Vice-Admiralty Court.

Waterloo, Hastings

Mixed Commission Courts, 1819

In January 1820 some American missionaries arrived from New York with 89 free coloured people from the United States and proceeded to Sherbro to occupy a tract of land that had been purchased by the missionaries from the King of Sherbro in 1818. The climate, however, proved so unhealthy that in a short time the agents and one-fourth of the settlers had succumbed, and it was decided to abandon the location and seek a more healthy one. They proceeded to Freetown and were, given temporary accommodation at Fourah Bay until they had settled their plans. They finally decided on a settlement at Cape Mesurado, now a part of Liberia, and on the 25th April 1822 the American flag was flown there.

Arrival of U.S. Missionaries and Settlers, 1820

Removal to Liberia

This was not the first immigration of freed slaves to Africa under American auspices, as in 1815 a coloured man named Paul Cuflee, a shipowner, had brought to Sierra Leone 38 freed negroes practically at his own expense.

In July 1820 Governor MacCarthy, after eight years' service in West Africa, proceeded to England on leave and as a reward for his services was knighted.

On 21st July 1820 the Banana Islands, about thirty miles south of Freetown, were ceded to Great Britain by treaty.

Banana Islands ceded, 1820

On 1st January 1822 a census was taken showing the

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**Census,
1822**

population of the Colony to be 15,081, exclusive of the military, but inclusive of 128 whites.

**Expedi-
tion to
Mandingo
Country,
1822**

In 1822 Lieutenant (afterwards Major) Laing of the 2nd West India Regiment made several expeditions to the Mandingo country and the surrounding tribes which resulted in trade being opened up with the Sulima and Foulah peoples.

**Abolition
of African
Company,
1821**

In May 1821 the African Company was abolished by Act of Parliament, and all its forts, possessions and other property were transferred to the Crown, and on the 17th October of this year the Colony and its Dependencies were constituted by Royal Charter.

**" Govern-
nor-in-
Chief"**

The Governor now held the title of " Governor-in-Chief of the West African Settlements " and was required to visit and report on the Gambia and the Gold Coast from time to time.

**Ashanti
Invasion
of British
Territory,
1824**

Owing to the Ashantis having invaded British territory Sir Charles MacCarthy proceeded to Cape Coast in January 1824, with troops. He appears to have underestimated the strength of the enemy, and in the battle of Assamako, which took place on the 21st January, his small force was defeated. Sir Charles MacCarthy was killed, as well as his private secretary and Mr Buckle, the colonial engineer of Sierra Leone, and the troops suffered severely.

**Yellow
Fever,
1823**

In May 1823 an epidemic of yellow fever occurred in the Colony which proved fatal to 89 Europeans out of a total of 150. Amongst those who died were the Chief Justice, the Acting Colonial Secretary, a member of Council, a colonial chaplain and three medical officers belonging to the garrison. It is a remarkable fact that, according to the official report of the principal medical officer, no African died of this disease during the epidemic.

**Trade,
1817-1824**

During the ten years prior to January 1824, or, roughly, covering Sir Charles MacCarthy's administration, 12,765 liberated slaves were landed in Freetown, an average of nearly 1300 per annum.

Between 1817 and 1824 the average annual value of the goods imported into the Colony was £88,460. The principal exports at the time consisted of African teak, red-wood, cam-wood, shingles, palm oil, rice, elephants' teeth and gold dust.

**Bunce,
Tasso,
etc.,
ceded,
1824**

On the death of Sir Charles MacCarthy, Mr Hamilton, the oldest European resident in the Colony, was appointed Acting Governor. During his period of office Bunce, Tasso, Tombo and other islands and the territory extending one mile inland on the northern bank of the Sierra Leone river were ceded to the Crown. The treaty was made with Bey Mauro, King of the Bulloms, and took effect in August 1824. This addition of territory was desirable in the interests of the timber trade, large quantities of teak **and** mahogany from this district being exported to Europe for **the** Royal dockyards and **private markets**.

On the 5th February 1825 Major-General Sir Charles Turner became Governor. In his report, dated the 26th February of this year, in referring to the unsatisfactory state of the Colony, he says:—

**Governor
Turner,
1825**

" Every civil officer in the Colony, myself included, and every military one but three are in houses hired of merchants at rents doubly higher than the most expensive part of London; there is not a room for the Collector to receive his duties in or for the Chief Justice to administer the laws in. The £10,000 voted annually in aid of public buildings appears to have been laid out chiefly upon an attempt to build a large church and large market . . . the latter has already fallen down once and is now unfinished and without a roof. The church is roofed but no more and the material of which it is built is giving way already in various places."

As an illustration of the difficulties with which former Governors had to contend in administering the three settlements of Sierra Leone, the Gambia and the Gold Coast, the following extract from a dispatch by Sir Charles Turner to the Secretary of State is of interest :—

**Difficul-
ties of
Adminis-
tration**

" I fear that it will be a long time before I get back to Sierra Leone, the winds and currents make it necessary to go near a thousand miles from it before we can get into a trade wind to carry us back. Indeed, the difficulties of communication between the two places are so great that it would be easier for the General Officer at Cork to take charge of Barbados than for me to take charge of the Gold Coast."

On 24th September 1825 the territory now known as Turner's Peninsula was ceded to Great Britain. The district was notorious for its slave trading, and its acquisition was considered the best means of suppressing the trade. This was not immediately brought about, as Governor Turner had to proceed to the Peninsula early in the following year to take military action against the slave traders. As a consequence of the arduous exertions which he underwent in this expedition he became ill on arrival in Freetown and died on 7th March 1820, five days after he had written his dispatches for England.

**Turner's
Peninsula
ceded,
1825**

**Death of
Governor
Turner,
1826**

By a treaty entered into on 12th December 1825 Bacca Lokkoh (**Port Lokko**) was ceded to Great Britain, but British sovereignty was not asserted over this district till 1893.

**Port
Lokko
ceded**

It may be said that of all the Governors, and there were many, **who** administered Sierra Leone during the nineteenth century **few can have had a higher place in the public esteem than Sir**

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Charles MacCarthy and Sir Charles Turner; in fact of the former it has been written that he " did more for the benefit of the people of the West Coast of Africa than any man before or since/'

Fernando Po, 1827-1834 In 1827 the Government of the day considered the advisability of giving up the settlement of Sierra Leone, and in that year a new settlement was founded at Fernando Po, but it was subsequently abandoned in 1834 and the establishment withdrawn.

With-
drawal of
Govern-
ment from
Gold
Coast Owing to the great expense occasioned by the wars in the Gold Coast the Home Government decided in 1827 to withdraw all the public establishments from the Gold Coast and hand over the control to a Committee of Merchants connected with African trade.

Colonel
Denhara,
1827 In January 1827 Lieutenant-Colonel Denham, a well-known African traveller, who had been appointed General Superintendent of the Liberated Africans, arrived in Sierra Leone. His principal duties were to instruct settlers in agriculture and so make them independent of the support of the Government. Under his direction considerable progress was made in the construction of roads and bridges between the Colony villages and Freetown. Colonel Denham became Lieutenant-Governor in the following year, the appointment of Governor having been abolished. About this time the villages of the Liberated Africans were formed into three divisions—i.e. the Eastern or River District, the Central or Mountain District, and the Western or Sea District.

Commis-
sion of
Inquiry Owing to the adverse criticism of the state of affairs then existing in the Colony a Commission of Inquiry was appointed in 1825, consisting of Major James Rowan and Mr Wellington. Their report, published in 1827 as a Parliamentary Blue Book, is one of the most valuable contributions to the early history of the Colony that we have.

St
George's
Church,
1828 In May 1828 St George's Church, Freetown, was opened for Divine service, the foundation stone of the church having been laid eleven years before by Governor MacCarthy. This year also saw the foundation of Fourah Bay College.

Major
Ricketts,
1828 Major H. J. Ricketts, Royal African Corps, was appointed Lieutenant-Governor in November 1828. He had the unique experience of witnessing, during a short period of service on the West Coast of Africa, the arrival and death of five Governors—viz. Governors MacCarthy, Turner, Campbell, Denham and Lumley.

Local
Militia,
1829 In August 1829 an Ordinance was passed authorising the raising of a militia force, consisting of 17 officers and 325 non-commissioned officers and men, and in 1830 the white **troops** were removed.

Governor
Doherty,
1840 In November 1840, with the assistance of King Siacca of the Gallinas, Governor Doherty dealt a crushing blow to the **slave trade that was being carried on in this chief's country. Eight**

slave factories were burned and razed to the ground during five days' operations and 841 slaves were released and conveyed to Freetown.

This slave trade was in the hands of the Spanish and was their principal stronghold and mart on the West Coast of Africa. The factories belonged to various firms at Havana and they are estimated to have exported some 15,000 slaves annually.

On Colonel Doherty's departure from Sierra Leone on transfer he was presented by the inhabitants of the Colony with a piece of plate, value 220 guineas, for the services he had rendered to education, religion and morality in the Colony.

**Presenta-
tion to
Governor
Doherty**

Mainly owing to reports that the merchant governors of the Gold Coast connived at the slave trade, this Colony, by letters patent, dated 24th June 1843, was again placed under the control of the Governor of Sierra Leone, but by the same letters patent the Gambia settlement ceased to be a dependency of this Colony.

**Gold Coast
again
placed un-
der Sierra
Leone**

When Staff-Surgeon Fergusson assumed the Government in July 1844 he was proclaimed as " Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief."

**Governor
Fergusson,
1844**

In 1817 yellow fever again broke out in Sierra Leone, seven Europeans dying in one house. During the year a monthly mail service was established between England and the coast by man-of-war.

**Yellow
Fever
Mail Ser-
vice, 1847**

By charter dated 24th January 1850 the British territories on the Gold Coast ceased to be dependencies of the Colony of Sierra Leone and were made a separate Government.

**Gold
Coast
separated**

In 1850 a lighthouse was erected on Cape Sierra Leone for the guidance of vessels coming to or going from the Colony. The population of Freetown at this time numbered 89 whites and 16,590 natives. On the 12th October 1852 the *Forerunner* arrived in Sierra Leone, being the first contract steamer employed in conveying the mails between England and West Africa. On 26th December of this year Dr Vidal, the first Bishop of Sierra Leone, landed at Freetown. St George's Church then became the Cathedral Church.

**Light-
house,
1850**

**First Mail
Steamer**

**Bishop
Vidal,
1852**

In May 1855 an expedition was sent to Malaghea against King Mina Lahi, who was considered to have acted in a high-handed manner towards some European traders. The expedition was mismanaged, with the result that in the combined naval and military force there were 92 casualties, 5 British officers being killed or wounded.

**Expedi-
tion
against
King
Mina
Lahi, 1855**

On the 10th October 1860 his Royal Highness, Prince Alfred, the Duke of Edinburgh, landed at Freetown from **H.M.S. Euryalm**. The date of his visit has been kept as a public holiday to this day.

**Visit of
Prince Al-
fred, 1860**

On the 1st February 1862 that portion of the Quiah (Koya) country that adjoins Sierra Leone was annexed.

**Annexa-
tion of
Quiah,**

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- Executive Council, 1863** By charter of the Colony dated 27th May 1863 an Executive Council was created. Up till then the Colony's affairs had been directed by the Governor and Legislative Council.
- Roman Catholic Church, 1866** On Christmas Day, 1865, the Roman Catholic Church in Howe Street, Freetown, was opened.
- Union of Colonies 1866** On 19th February 1866 the three settlements of Sierra Leone, Gold Coast and Lagos were united under one Governor-in-Chief, resident in Sierra Leone, by a charter revoking the former Commissions issued in respect of these settlements.
- Fever Epidemic, 1866** During this year an epidemic of fever broke out in the Colony and carried off 100 Europeans in six months. In 1871 the population of the Colony numbered 37,089, including 107 whites. Early in 1872 Dr Blyden, a negro of culture and ability, conducted a friendly expedition to Falaba which was successful in its object of opening up trade with the interior.
- Blyden's Expedition, 1872** In 1872 Governor Pope Hennessey took over from the Dutch all their forts on the Gold Coast, the transfer taking place at Elmina. The Dutch had previously (in 1871) abandoned to Great Britain the whole of their rights on the coast.
- Taking over of Elmina, 1872**
- Reduction of Taxation** Governor Hennessey achieved great popularity amongst the colonists owing to his drastic reduction of taxation, so much so that a day (22nd August) was set apart as a general holiday, known as "Pope Hennessey's Day," and was kept as such until recent years.
- Gold Coast and Lagos separated, 1874** By charter dated 24th July 1874 the Gold Coast and Lagos ceased to be administered by the Governor-in-Chief; these settlements then became distinct Governments.
- On 17th December of the same year the West African Settlements, comprising Sierra Leone and the Gambia, came under one governorship with separate Legislative Councils.
- Imperial Loan, 1877** In 1877 a loan of £38,000 was granted to the Colony by the Imperial Government owing to the reduced state of its finances, consequent, presumably, on Governor Pope Hennessey's generous reduction of taxation.
- British Coinage, 1880** In 1880 Spanish, Mexican and South American dollars, which had been in general circulation up to this time, were demonetised and British coins were substituted.
- Census, 1881** In 1881 the population of the Colony numbered 60,546, including 271 whites; 108 of the latter, however, were floating population. Freetown contained 21,931 inhabitants and 4677 dwellings.
- Convention with French, 1882** In June 1882 a Convention was concluded which gave the French complete control of the Mellacouri river and the English that of the Scarries river.
- Customs Ports, 1884** On 1st January 1884 Sulima, Mano Salija and Kittam Point became Customs Ports.
- Wilberforce Hall, 1887** In June 1887 the Wilberforce Memorial Hall was at last completed, having been begun twenty-three years previously.

In November of this year an expedition under Colonel Sir Francis de Winton was undertaken against the Yonnies, who had invaded and ravaged British territory and were threatening to attack Rotifunk. By the end of the month all the captured territory had been reoccupied and the Yonnies dispersed.

Yonni Expedition, 1887

Sir Samuel Rowe, who governed the Colony from 1885 to 1888, was chiefly engaged in quelling disturbances amongst the surrounding native tribes. He died at Madeira from the effects of his long service in the bush spent in striving to obtain peace.

Governor Rowe

On 28th November 1888 Sierra Leone was constituted a distinct Colony, the Gambia being made a separate Government. Captain J. S. Hay, C.M.G., assumed the title of "Governor and Commander-in-Chief" in place of his title of "Administrator."

Gambia separated, 1888

Governor Hay, 1888

On 15th January 1890 a Frontier Police Force was established for service within and without the Colony. The force, recruited largely from the Civil Police Force, consisted of an Inspector-General, four native sub-inspectors and 280 sub-officers and privates.

Frontier Police Force, 1890

In March 1891 the districts formerly known as the "Eastern" and the "Mountain" districts were merged into the "Police District of Freetown."

Police District, 1891

In this year Freetown contained 30,000 inhabitants and over 5000 dwellings. About half of the native population at this time consisted of Liberated Africans and their descendants, the balance being composed of natives of the neighbouring tribes.

Census, 1891

Owing to the R.E. Department reducing the wages of their labourers from 1s. to 9d. per day the first systematic strike took place in Freetown in November 1892.

Strike, 1892

In February 1893 an Ordinance was passed creating Freetown a Municipal City, the Queen's Advocate, Mr J. A. MacCarthy, becoming the first Mayor.¹ During this year the titles "District Manager" and "Civil Commandant of Sherbro" were altered to "District Commissioner."

Municipality, 1893

In December an expedition under the command of Colonel A. B. Ellis, C.B., was sent out against the Sofas. Whilst in camp at Waima the force was attacked by the French, who mistakenly took them for Sofas, and suffered heavy casualties, including two British officers killed. The French Commanding Officer was also killed. The British Government afterwards received £9000 from the French as compensation.

Sofa Expedition, 1893

On 31st August 1896 a Protectorate was created "over the territory adjacent to the Colony of Sierra Leone, in which her Majesty had acquired power and jurisdiction." For the purposes of administration the Protectorate was divided into five districts —i.e. Karene, Ronnietta, Bandajuma, Panguma and Koinadugu (vide "Provincial Administration").

Protectorate, 1896

¹ /e. Mr MacCarthy was nominated Mayor; the first Mayor to be elected was Mr (afterwards Sir) Samuel Lewis in 1895.

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Victoria Park, 1897 On 22nd June 1897 the Victoria Park, Freetown, was opened to the public in commemoration of Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee.

Bai Bureh War, 1898 One of the provisions of the Protectorate Ordinance of 1896 required that every chief should pay a house tax of 10s. a year for each house with four or more rooms, and 5s. for every house with three or less rooms, the chief receiving a rebate of 5 per cent, when the full amount was paid. Through the refusal of Chief Bai Bureh of the Karene District to pay his tax an insurrection broke out in the Protectorate early in 1898. The outbreak commenced on the 26th April and practically the whole of that part of the Protectorate was involved. The insurgents appear to have started their operations simultaneously, orders going forth from the chiefs to their followers to kill all the English-speaking people. The African colonists (Creoles) who were trading in the Protectorate suffered heavily, large numbers being massacred. Some American and English missionaries, men and women, were cruelly done to death at Rotifunk. It is estimated that about 1000 British subjects in all were killed.

As a result of the military operations undertaken by Colonels Woodgate and Cunningham all serious opposition ceased by the end of July, Bai Bureh was captured and deported to the Gold Coast as a political prisoner and some 33 of the prisoners were convicted on capital charges and hanged.

Commission of Inquiry A Commissioner, Sir David Chalmers, was afterwards sent out to inquire generally into the state of affairs in the Colony and Protectorate. His recommendations, however, were not upheld by the Secretary of State, who decided in favour of the continuance of the policy laid down by Governor Sir Frederick Cardew. At this time the 1st Battalion West African Regiment was formed, being recruited from the tribes of the Protectorate and the officers being seconded from European regiments.

Commencement of Government Railway On May Day, 1899, the first section of the Government Railway, from Freetown to Songo Town, was opened for traffic. Details of its subsequent development are given under "Railway."

Visit of the Duke of Connaught On 15th December 1910 the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, accompanied by Princess Patricia, arrived in Freetown on the Union Castle liner *Balmoral Castle*. The Duke was returning to England from South Africa, where he had inaugurated the Union and opened its first Parliament. During his short stay here he laid the foundation stone of the New Law Courts in Westmoreland Street.

The Great War During the period of the Great War Freetown was used extensively as a Port of Assembly for merchant ships awaiting convoy, the harbour on occasions being crowded with transports. The Sixth Cruiser Squadron had its base there for some time. The first Sierra Leone troops to leave the Colony on active

service consisted of two companies of the West African Frontier Force, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Newstead, which departed on 23rd August 1914 for the German Cameroons. These troops were shortly afterwards followed by six companies of the West African Regiment, under the command of Colonel E. H. Gorges, D.S.O., which left Freetown on the 12th September, and four more companies of the West African Frontier Force, which embarked on 20th January 1915. On 4th March 1915 Lieutenant-Colonel Newstead and Captain Dinnen, Staff-Captain of the West African Regiment, were killed at a place known as Stoebel's and Hartmann's Farms. At the end of April 1916 the troops returned to Sierra Leone after the successful conclusion of the campaign.

On the 4th January 1917 six companies of the West African Regiment, under the command of Captain H. J. Minniken, M.C., proceeded to Kano, Northern Nigeria, in consequence of a call for reinforcement to cope with Senussi activity in French territory.

During 1917 some 5000 Protectorate natives were sent to German East Africa as carriers for the Nigerian and Gold Coast Regiments then on active service in that country. During the same year about 600 Sierra Leone natives joined the Inland Water Transport Section of the Royal Engineers and were sent to Mesopotamia. These were drawn mainly from the Kroo and Mendi tribes. The officers for both the Carrier Corps and the local contingent of the Inland Water Transport were principally seconded local Civil Service officials.

On the 15th January 1916 the Elder Dempster liner *Appam* was captured off Madeira by the German Auxiliary Cruiser *Moewe*. The vessel was homeward bound and had on board a number of Sierra Leone officials, including Sir Edward Merewether, the retiring Governor of the Colony. The *Appam* was sent to Virginia, United States of America, and after much litigation was eventually returned to its owners. Mr R. J. Wilkinson, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary, Straits Settlements, was appointed Governor and assumed the administration of the Government in March 1916.

On the 15th July 1919 what appeared to be an organised strike took place amongst a section of the employees on the railway who were dissatisfied at the non-payment of a bonus alleged to be due to them. It was followed by a strike of the daily wage staff of the Public Works Department.

During the period of the strike, which lasted about a week, serious anti-Syrian riots took place in Freetown and, in a lesser degree, in Bonthe, Port Lokko, and other places in the Protectorate. The military had to be called out in Freetown and elsewhere to quell the rioting. The disturbances arose owing to the

Carriers

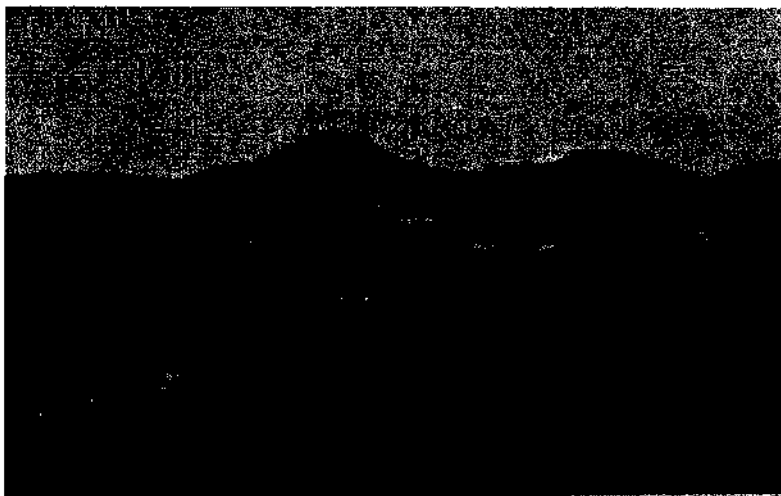
Inland
Water
Transport

Capture
of s.a.
Appam

Governor
Wilkinson
1916

Railway
Striko

Anti-
Syrian
Riots



HILL. STATION



THE SPECIAL, SERVICE SQUADROS IN FREETOWN HARBOUR

to the chain of attachment that history has forged between this Colony and the British Navy ; and it has testified in no uncertain way to the fact that Britain, in spite of the manifold difficulties she has to face, is not forgetful of the responsibilities she owes to those of another race to whom she has given her freedom, her laws, her religion and her language."

In 1923 it was decided that Sierra Leone should be represented at the British Empire Exhibition in 1924, and designs were prepared and a building representing a native *barri* was subsequently erected in the " West African Walled City " at Wembley. A large number of exhibits were forwarded to the Exhibition for display in the *barri* representative of the activities of the Colony and Protectorate (*vide* " Sierra Leone and the British Empire Exhibition ").

**British
Empire
Exhibition**

In 1923 and 1924 the revision of the Constitution of the Colony **and** Protectorate, foreshadowed in the Governor's address to the Legislative Council in 1922, and providing for direct representation in that Council of the Paramount Chiefs of the Protectorate, and for a considerable increase of electoral representation of the Colony populace, was worked out and brought to fruition. The necessary legislative powers were taken, and on the 20th September 1924 the late Legislative Council, consisting of the members of the Executive Council with four nominated unofficial members, ceased to exist. The constitution of the new Legislative Council may be found under " Constitution." Elections in the Urban and Rural constituencies of the Colony were held on the 28th October, and on the 25th November 1924 the new Council was formally opened by the Governor. Thus for the first time in the Colony's history the descendants of those who one hundred and fifty years earlier had been "rescued from slavery by British valour and philanthropy," together with their brother Africans of the Sierra Leone Protectorate, were granted the high privilege, and charged with the heavy responsibility, of active participation in the shaping of the destinies of their country. What far-reaching effects may result, from this important constitutional change it is impossible to predict, but the creation of a new Constitution, implying as it does a quickening appreciation of the potentialities of the African and a resolve that he too shall be called upon to prove his fitness to share the greater responsibilities of citizenship, mark an epoch at which this narrative of the Colony's history may fitly be brought to a close.

**Revision
of Con-
stitution**

PART III
POPULATION, RACIAL DISTRIBUTION
ETC.

PART III

POPULATION, RACIAL DISTRIBUTION, ETC.

1. POPULATION

A CENSUS of the Colony and Protectorate was undertaken in 1921, the Report and Summary being published in the following year. The Census of the Colony¹ was an accurate count of heads, and may be taken as an exact record of population conditions as they existed on the date when the Census was taken (24th April 1921). In the case of the natives of the Protectorate, however, no attempt was made to compile an accurate and detailed Census of this nature. Apart from the fact that any such attempt would have been regarded with the utmost suspicion by the Protectorate native, who would have seen in it the preliminary steps towards the imposition of a Poll Tax, and would in consequence have avoided compliance with the Census instructions and thus made the attempt abortive, the machinery necessary for so detailed a Census extending over so wide an area, at present ill-provided with means of communication, was not available. An approximation was therefore made, based on the House Tax returns and on counts of the occupants of houses and groups of houses in many different parts of each administrative district; but so long as it is borne in mind that the Census of the Protectorate natives was no more than an approximation such Census may be said to give a reasonably correct representation of the numbers of natives then living in the Protectorate and of their distribution. Non-natives in the Protectorate were treated in a manner similar to that adopted in the case of inhabitants of the Colony, and the Census of this class is accurate.

Census
1921

The Census of the Colony revealed the fact that during the previous inter-censal period the population had risen from 5,572 to 85,163. This very considerable rise (an increase of almost 1000 every year) is not comparable with the rises shown in previous inter-censal periods and several interesting facts are brought to light when this increase is analysed. The increase, for instance, is found to be almost entirely confined to Freetown, as the following figures for the several Census districts of the Colony amply show :—

Colony
Census

¹ /i.e. the Colony administered as such (vide " Political Administration ").

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	1911	1921
Freetown	34,090	44,142
Headquarters District	23,163	23,992
Sherbro	6,248	4,281
Wilberforce	5,681	6,340
Kissy	3,491.	3,596
Kissy (Regent)	1,690	1,491
Tassoh Island	1,209	1,321

This large Freetown increase is probably attributable to the unsettling results of the Great War and the consequent gravitation to the headquarters of the capital of the Colony of numbers of persons who in ordinary and more peaceful times would have remained on their Protectorate farms ; the trade boom which immediately preceded the taking of the Census cannot have been without its effect in swelling the Freetown population ; moreover, a very considerable increase in the immigration of persons from other parts of West Africa and other British colonies is shown to have taken place, as may be seen from the following figures :—

	1911	1921
Inhabitants of Freetown born in West Africa other than Sierra Leone	3-163	6437
Inhabitants of Freetown born in other British Colonies	736	2029

"Creole"
Popula-
tion

Despite this very considerable increase in Colony population, the Colony Africans, or "Creoles"—*i.e.* the descendants of the people for whose accommodation the Colony was originally founded, the Liberated Africans, settlers and Maroons—have not only not contributed to this increase, but have, in fact, suffered a serious decrease :—

Year	Total African Population	" Creole." Population
1881	00,275	35,430
1891	72,772	33,212
1901	73,858	33,402
1911	74,668	31,078
1921	84,051	28,222

European
Popula-
tion

The European population of the Colony, comprising Government Officers, Military Personnel, Commercial Agents and Employees, Missionaries, etc., and their wives, numbered 911, and the Asiatic (almost exclusively Syrian traders), 198.

As has been seen above, the " Creole " population of the Colony in 1921 numbered 28,222; representatives of other African races are present in large numbers in the Colony (mainly in Freetown); these come mainly from the Protectorate, but there are also some immigrants from other parts of Africa. Of these, the Temnes with 18,834 and the Mendis with 11,304 are the most numerous.

African
Popula-
tion other
than
"Creole"

Of the 85,163 persons resident in the Colony in April 1921 no less than 17,755 were occupied as traders and hawkers; 12,963 were returned as farmers and farm labourers (these are to be found mainly in the Colony villages); mechanics and handicraftsmen numbered 5203; fishermen and seamen, 3395; Government officers, 1159 ; and merchants and clerks, 1255.

Occupation of
Colony
Natives

Of the total Colony population 47,564 were men and 37,599 women.

As has been said above, the Protectorate Census was arrived at by means of an approximation as far as the number of natives was concerned, the non-natives being tallied accurately, as was the Colony population. The total non-native population of the Protectorate amounted in 1921 to 4607, while the native population was estimated at 1,450,903 (as compared with 1,323,151 in 1911).

Pro-
tectorate
Popula-
tion

This native and non-native population was divided between the districts of the Protectorate as follows :—

<i>District</i>	<i>Area (sq. m.)</i>	<i>Native Population</i>	<i>Non- Native Population</i>	<i>Number of Persons per sq. mile</i>	
Port Lokko	2,160	153,300	1,211	70.9	Temnes and Susus
Kareno	2,940	154,000	110	52.2	Liinbas, Temnes, iSusus, Lokkos and Foulahs
Itaiubali	3,300	175,350	424	52.5	'Limbas, Temnes, Susus, Lokkos, Foulahs and Man- dingos
Koinadugu	5,450	85,700	25	15.7	Korankos, Yalun- kas, Mandingos, Foulahs, Temnes, Limbas and Kissis
Moyamba	1,540	100,096	790	65.3	Mendis
Konno	2,400	107,450	8	0.97	Konnos, Mendis and Kissis
Kenno	2,190	168,531	995	70.9	Mendis, JSusus and Temnes
Pondombu	1,440	151,591	362	105.2	Mendis, Konnos and Kissis
Bonthe	880	32,154	78	30.5	Kulloms
Gbangbama	1,620	07,500	347	41.0	Uulloms
Sumbuya	1023	98,758	105	90.0	Mendis and Kuiloms
Pujehun, Mano River	2,030	97,273	152	47.0	'Mendis, Krims and , Voi

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Density of Population As may be seen from the above Table, the density of the population varies from 105.2 per sq. mile in the Pendembu District to 15.7 per sq. mile in the Koinadugu District. A comparison of the figures for the four West African Colonies shows that Sierra Leone contains a considerably greater number of persons per square mile than any of the other three Dependencies:

<i>Colony</i>	<i>Percentage of Total Area (to nearest unit)</i>	<i>Percentage of Total Population (to nearest unit)</i>	<i>Density of Population per sq. mile (to nearest decimal point)</i>
Nigeria .	75	83	50.8
Gold Coast	18	9	
Sierra Leone	6	7	57.0
Gambia	1	1	38.0

Sex (natives) Of the total native population of the Protectorate it was estimated that 425,173 were adult men, 599,199 adult women, and 426,531 children of both sexes.

Sex (non-natives) Of the 4607 non-natives resident in the Protectorate 2528 were men and 2079 women.

2. RACIAL DISTRIBUTION¹

The reader who has studied the Historical Outline given in Part II of this book will have seen how the population of the Colony proper—originally a Temne and Bullom country—has, by colonisation and immigration, become a polyglot race whose ingredients the African himself is in many cases unable to determine. Although the Colony retains many of its Temne and Bullom characteristics, its predominant people, influentially as well as numerically, is composed of the descendants of the original colonists, the Liberated Africans, settlers, Maroons and 'Creoles' Nova Scotians, usually (though incorrectly) designated "Creoles." It is this mixed "Creole" race that supplies, and has always supplied, the large majority of the educated portion of the African community; from this race the African Government Service is recruited; it supplies the local bar, the medical practitioners, the pastors of the several religious denominations; it staffs the banks, trading houses and shipping companies, conducts the local newspapers, and manages the Municipal Council. Many of its members have emigrated to other parts of West Africa to act in capacities of a similar nature. That this race, welded

from materials brought together from sources so widely distributed and now firmly established as the most influential and educated portion of the African community, should show unmistakable signs of diminishing numerically is a matter that cannot be regarded otherwise than with misgivings by its members.

There can be few more cosmopolitan cities in the world than Freetown. The 1921 Census revealed the fact that there were present in Freetown on the Census day representatives of no less than thirty-five races of which, after the "Creoles," the Temnes and Mendis were most largely represented.¹ It may be predicted with safety that, whatever fate the centuries may have in store for the "Creole" people, Freetown, situated on the shores of the finest natural harbour in West Africa, a favourable jumping-off ground for the trade routes of Europe and the coast of Africa, and the capital of a Colony administering a considerable hinterland of increasing productions, will always remain a polyglot city harbouring a large variety of peoples of widely different racial characteristics.

**Cosmo-
politan
Freetown**

Turning to the racial distribution of the Protectorate, a completely different state of affairs may be observed. Here one can put one's finger on a map and say, "In this country there are Temnes and no Konnos ; in this Susus but no Mendis " ; and while some fusion may take place as the result of intermarriage on the borderland of two totally different races, it may be accepted as generally true that most of the several races have established themselves in different portions of the country and, apart from the very slow migratory tendency that is observable in many northern African races, they hold very closely to the usually clear-cut boundaries they have established for themselves.

**Pro-
tectorate**

The autochthonous peoples of the Protectorate are the Mendis, Lokkos, Krims, Vei (or Gallinas) and Builoms (or Sherbros), of whom the Mendis, Vei and Builoms are the parent races.

**Auto-
chthonous
Races
(Pagan)**

Subsequent invaders are represented by Foulahs, Mandingos, Susus, Temnes, Limbas, Kissis, Konnos, Korankos and Yalunkas, of whom the first three may be regarded as the parent races.

**Invading
Races
(largely
Moham-
medan)**

The invaders came mainly from the north ; it will be observed from the accompanying map that the main strongholds of the autochthonous peoples are to be found in the Central and Southern Provinces.

Of the autochthonous races—

The *Mendis* are numerically the strongest race present in the Protectorate ; they occupy the greater portion of the Central Province and a considerable amount of the Southern Province ;

**Mendis,
557,674²**

¹ It is significant that in the racial classification of the Colony police force in 1923 no less than twenty-five races were represented in a force of just over 300 men.

² 1921 Census.

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they are a pagan people, hardy, cheerful and capable of considerable bursts of industry. They provided carriers in large numbers during the Great War, and in this capacity they can probably challenge comparison with any African race.

Lokkos,
45,052
Krims,
23,471
The *Lokkos* and *Krims* are branches of the Mendi race and are widely separated geographically, the Lokkos having settled in the middle of the Northern Province, while the Krims are to be found in the south of the Southern Province.

Vei,
24,541¹
The *Vei* or *Gallinas* occupy the country between the Krim country and Liberia; a certain number may also be found in Liberia. The primitive characteristics of the Vei are in some respects more marked than in any other of the Protectorate tribes; it is probable that the Vei country is the original home of the "Porro" society; they are a musical race and alone among the tribes of West Africa they have a written language.

Bulloms
(**Sher-**
bros),
93,756¹
The *Bulloms* or *Sherbros* are to be found in the south of the Southern Province. The name Sherbro is an indication of their habitat rather than of the presence of a different race. Originally the Bulloms stretched along the coast up to the Northern Province (the name Kaffu Bullom still survives in the Northern Province and is applied to that chiefdom of the Port Lokko District which is visible from Freetown across the mouth of the Sierra Leone river), but they have now been absorbed in the north by the Susus and Temnes. Bulloms may also still be found in the seaboard villages of the Sierra Leone peninsula. They are a fishing people who, with a few striking exceptions, show little trace of high intelligence or physical or mental alertness.

All the autochthonous races are pagans.

Of the invading races—

Temnes,
311,418¹
The *Temnes* are next to the Mendis in numerical strength and are to be found in the Colony in larger numbers than any other race; they occupy a large stretch of country in the Northern Province; they are a melancholy but able people, who from entirely pagan origin are rapidly becoming Mohammedan.

Foulas,
6001¹
The *Foulas* (the Nigerian Fullani) are a tribe of Semitic rather than of African origin. They exist only in small numbers in the Protectorate and are to be found in the north-western part of the Northern Province. They are skilled cattle farmers and zealous Mohammedans, to whom much of the Mohammedan proselytising of the northern tribes of the Protectorate must be attributed. They are taller in stature and more regular in features than any other Protectorate race.

Mandingos, 8705¹
The *Mandingos* come from French Guinea, Senegal, the Ivory Coast and Liberia. Originally a pagan race, they are now almost entirely Mohammedan. They are to be found mainly in the Temne, Limba and Susu country in the Northern Province.

¹ 1921 Census.

Strangely enough they bear a marked resemblance to the autochthonous Vei.

The *Susus* are closely connected with the Mandingos and are almost entirely Mohammedans ; they are settled in the extreme north-east of the Protectorate and join with the Foulahs and Mandingos in cattle-raising.

The *Limbas* may be found in the north of the Temne country. They resemble the Temnes by habit and custom, but there are indications that, like their neighbours, the Lokkos, they are connected with the Mendis (*e.g.* there are marks of similarity between the languages).

The *Kissis* are a tribe occupying the far eastern portion of the Central Province.

The *Konnos* and *Korankos* are closely connected with the Mandingos, the former occupying a large stretch of the mountainous country to the east of the Central Province, and the latter a contiguous tract of land farther north.

The *Yalunkas*, inhabiting the extreme north-east of the Protectorate, are an offshoot of the *Susus* and are rapidly becoming Mohammedanised.

3. NATIVE ARTS AND CRAFTS, SUPERSTITIONS AND CUSTOMS

The Arts and Crafts, as well as the Superstitions and Customs, of the peoples of Sierra Leone are worthy of more detailed description than can be given in the scope of this Handbook. A brief outline, therefore, is all that is attempted in this section.

The arts and crafts of the Protectorate are numerous ; they comprise weaving, pottery, the manufacture of fibre nets and baskets, the manufacture of various kinds of furniture from the piassava palm-tree, iron and brass work, the forging of agricultural and sporting implements, leather work, the manufacture of gold, silver and ivory articles for use and ornament, dyeing, and so forth.

The woven products of the people, principally " country cloths " of great beauty of design and workmanship, may be seen in every part of the country. The whole process is one of hand manufacture : the women clean, spin and dye the cotton; the men weave and make up the cloth.

As regards pottery, pots of all shapes and sizes are made without a potter's wheel. The shaping of the vessels is done entirely by hand, the clay being rolled on a wet board or stone until it is ready for baking.

Fishing lines and nets are manufactured by hand from the fibre of the palm-tree ; baskets are manufactured by both men

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and women from various fibres, barks and leaves ; they are of all shapes, and are coloured by the use of local vegetable dyes.

Native Houses The Barri

Native houses are all one storey high, built mostly of wood reinforced with wattle, and circular or rectangular in shape. Every village has a *barri*, or meeting-house, and the Sierra Leone Court at the British Empire Exhibition was a replica of this, except that the ends are not usually rounded. The roofs are thatched with grass, palm-leaf "slates," or the fronds of various palm-trees. The men erect the woodwork and the thatch ; men and women make the mud walls and the floor.

Super- stitions

In the people's superstitions the anthropologist will find much of interest. It is believed that some individuals have the power to change themselves at will into animals (we may compare the "lycanthropy" superstition long prevalent in Russia and in parts of south-eastern Europe). Some people are believed to possess "four eyes" (second sight), and so can see what is invisible to their fellows. The spirit can leave the body and enter the body of a crocodile—certain "medicine men" claim the

"Thunder Axes"

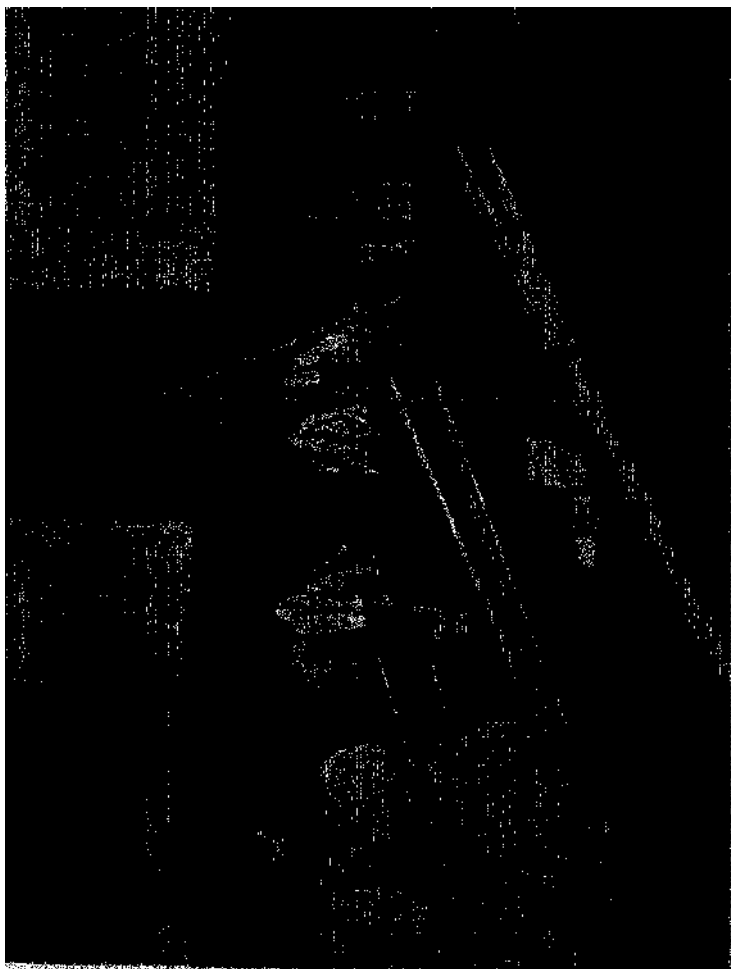
power to cause lightning by means of meteorite "thunder axes," and certain "medicines" are said to have the power of causing injury and death to those against whom their influence is invoked.

The "Boman"

One of the most uncanny superstitions is that of the "Boman," in which anthropologists will recognise the "Vampire" of European superstitions. This creature is said to suck the blood of sleeping children until they die ; it can turn into a stone or snake at will. The "Boman" is in reality the hammer-headed bat (*Hypsignathus monstrosus*), the largest fruit bat found in Africa ; its dull and monotonous cry at the time when fruit is ripening has struck terror into many a village, whose inhabitants will sally forth from their houses and beat tins to drive it away, cursing its father and mother and all its ancestors the while. Another superstition of much interest is that associated with the

"Nomon"

steatite stone figures known locally as "Nomori." These figures are said to be found only in Sierra Leone, and they are treated with a curious mixture of respect and familiarity. Thus, while a Nomori is venerated for its supernatural powers and the good luck it is supposed to bring, being placed, for example, in a rice-field to assure good crops to the owner, it from time to time receives a sound flogging in order to make it steal rice from a neighbouring farm and plant it in that of its master. The Nomori will also secure for its fortunate possessor a young and beautiful wife ; it will ensure the death of his enemy, cure some serious illness, and bring him wealth and prosperity. Some of these figures are grotesque, others represent animals, and a number the heads of men. A few of the latter are almost life-size. Nothing is known as yet of the race of men who are represented by these heads, or of the people who carved them.



WEAVING COUNTRY CLOTHS

(Photograph by R. R. R.)

We pass to the principal secret societies, of which the most important are the Porro, the Bundu and the Wunde.

**Secret
Societies**

The Porro society is exclusively for males, and the Bundu for females. The meeting-place of both societies is usually in a group of trees surrounded by thick undergrowth.

The Porro

Initiation into the Porro society takes place in youth. While boys remain in the Porro bush they are taught the arts and crafts of their tribe, singing, dancing, house-building and so on. They are also circumcised with much ceremony. The length of a boy's stay in the Porro bush depends on his family's resources—it may vary from two months to five or six.

The Bundu society is to some extent the female of the Porro. Every girl is compelled to enter the Bundu bush on attaining the age of puberty, and there she is initiated into the functions of wife, mother and housekeeper. The women of Sierra Leone are an important factor in the life of the community. Not only do they exercise indirect influence through the Bundu bush (for both the Porro and the Bundu societies are capable of exercising considerable political influence), but it is not uncommon among the Mendis for a woman to be a Paramount Chief. A notable woman chief in the nineteenth century was the late Madam Yoko of the Gpa-Mende chiefdom, whose skill and ability built up the largest chiefdom in the Protectorate.

**The
Bundu**

The Wunde society appears in the past to have exercised quasi-military, quasi-political and quasi-financial functions. It assembled for the purpose of making preparation for war, for disposing of an unpopular fellow-tribesman, and for raising funds for its more senior members.

**The
Wunde**

Among other secret societies may be mentioned the Kofung, the Torma, the Yassi ("society of spots"), the Manyeke ("cut nose medicine"), and the Human Leopard and Alligator societies. The two latter were murder societies, and were responsible in the past for many savage and mysterious crimes, although in the light of recent investigations there is strong reason to believe that some of the deaths attributed to their agency were caused by real leopards. It is generally believed that the members of these societies practised cannibalism, and certainly in the preparation of "Borfima," a "medicine" of the Human Leopard Society, portions of the human body were used, the potency of the "medicine" being maintained by frequent anointing with human fat, alleged to have been procured from the bodies of murdered victims.

**Other
Secret
Societies**

The Government has, however, long since taken the strongest measures to make it clear that any such practices will not be tolerated, and in more recent years little has been heard of this aspect of the subject.

Native marriage customs are too elaborate to admit of more

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than a short summary. Those interested should consult a monograph on the subject by Mr E. Dudley Vergette, sometime Crown Prosecutor of the Colony, and Part I., chap. x., of the *Anthropological Report on Sierra Leone*, by Mr Northcote Thomas, M.A., F.R.A.I. Briefly, polygamy is allowed to any extent, subject to certain restrictions based partly on the universal human repugnance to incestuous unions, partly on social traditions—for example, a man may not marry the germane or uterine sister of his deceased wife—and partly on the feeling that certain marriages, though lawful in themselves, are not expedient for the peace of the community ; a man, therefore, may not marry with any relation, however distant, of his living wife.

"For-
bidden
Degrees "

There are also certain restrictions as to sexual relationship into which we need not enter here (*vide* Vergette, p. 4).

Betrothal

The etiquette of betrothal and marriage is somewhat complicated. The suitor approaches the girl of his choice with a small present—*e.g.* a head kerchief, a head of tobacco, a few beads, and so on ; if she favours him, the next step is for the man to send his head wife, if he is already married, and if not, some female member of his family, to the parents of the girl, or to some person acting *in loco parentis*. The messenger must, however, approach the girl's family through a third party, who should be the girl's eldest natural uncle or senior maternal male relative, or failing a maternal relative, a paternal relative may be the medium. The man's representative gives the medium a present of money, usually ten shillings, and sometimes more ; the medium gives this money to the father of the girl if he is still living—otherwise to the senior male member of her family. The parents then speak to the girl and the suitor is summoned. If she is not already " marked "—*i.e.* already betrothed to another man—and if the parents consent, the engagement is ratified and the bride price agreed.

The
" Bride
Price "

The bride price varies from £2 upwards, and sometimes as much as £30 or £40 is paid. It is divided among the girl's family as follows:—

Father, half.

Mother's eldest brother or his representative, one quarter.

Bride's brother by the same mother, one quarter.

If the father be dead the mother's eldest brother or representative takes the money and divides it thus :

Himself, one half.

Father's representative, one quarter.

Bride's brother, one quarter.

If the girl is illegitimate the mother takes the whole of the bride price.

If the girl has already passed through the Bundu bush the expenses of her initiation, or a part of them, in accordance with the suitor's means, are thereupon paid by him. The marriage is then complete, and in a few days the girl is sent to her husband's home. If not, the payment of the bride price and the delivery of the girl is postponed until the Bundu ceremonies are complete. 1 Marriage

If a woman refuses to live with her husband he is entitled to the repayment of the whole amount he has paid to her or on her behalf. This desertion and repayment acts as a divorce, and both parties are then free to marry again.] Pivorce

4, RELIGION

It would require a book in itself to deal at all adequately with religious beliefs of the pagan natives of the Protectorate of Sierra Leone. Briefly, they are deists ; they believe in an after-life and in an all-powerful and invisible god, whose name is Kuru or Kurumasaba, and who appears to have been originally a sky-god (*vide* Northcote Thomas's *Anthropological Report on Sierra Leone*, Part I., chap. iv.). In addition to Kurumasaba there is evidence, as Mr Thomas says, of "at least one, and perhaps more than one, shadowy figure that suggests a heathen pantheon in former days. It was formerly the custom, and the practice still survives sporadically, to weep for Kumba at the beginning of the farming season. . . . This account of a custom now almost forgotten suggests that Kumba was a vegetation god of the type of Adonis " (Northcote Thomas, *loc. cit*). Pagan

Below the main deity come a host of lesser supernatural beings, most of whom are nameless, and are called by the generic name of " krifi," and who " in some tribes are not unnaturally equated by the learned with the Arab jinn." Indeed, these beings are actually known among the Susus by the name " yina." Others, again, have definite names of their own, but are associated with localities rather than with individual spirits. ' Krifis"

The nameless krifi are divided into good and bad; the good krifi live near the town, the bad krifi in the middle of the grass field or the bush. Both classes have naturally enough to be propitiated and kept in good humour. Whatever may be the case with the bad krifi, says Mr Thomas, it seems probable that the good krifi are confused with, if they did not originate in, the " old dead people."

Among the krifis with names one of the most interesting is " Aronson," the hunter; " it carries a gun and kills people and cows, using stolen powder ; its shouts can be heard, but the krifi itself is said to be invisible, according to one account. It has clothes of iron, which rattle at night; a bag containing hammers and pieces of iron, a matchet, keys and traps for birds and fish A Sierra Leone Pol-
tergeist

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are also among the properties carried " (Northcote Thomas, *foe. cit.*). ;

" Another account of Aronson says that he is a thief that steals and brings to his master ; he has a bag with a rope, * chisel' and purse ; if he is caught stealing fish and threatened, he offers the contents of his bag ; the man who chooses the rope always has cows ; the man who chooses the ' chisel' digs bush yams ; and the man who chooses the purse is always rich." Should his captor, however, be so inconsiderate as to take the whole bag, " the krifi goes at night with his gun, making a whistling sound, and forces the man to disgorge."

Cult of the Dead

It has already been said that the natives believe in an after-life; bound up with such belief among a primitive people we naturally find the cult of the dead. In chap. v. of Mr Northcote Thomas's book there is a most fascinating account of this cult, which should be read by all who require detailed information on the subject of ancestor-worship and sacrifice to the dead.

Life after Death

In regard to the fate of the soul after death there is no doubt that the more primitive beliefs have been unconsciously modified by Mohammedan eschatology. Thus we find no trace of the belief in reincarnation, which is elsewhere a normal feature in negro as in other religions. It is commonly held that when " a bad man " dies he goes to Yehenama (Gehenna), where he will remain for an uncertain length of time, but eventually receive forgiveness, although the sterner eschatologists hold that he may remain there for ever. The "good man " goes to heaven, which is a " clean " place, where "there is neither work, nor sleep, nor sun, nor darkness ; whatever a man wants he finds it at hand."

Apparitions and Dreams

There is also a general belief in apparitions and dreams. Perhaps one of the most pathetic beliefs is that some people die, but return again to life at a place far distant from their home and friends. There they live a normal life on earth, but should any of their former friends chance to approach them they vanish away.

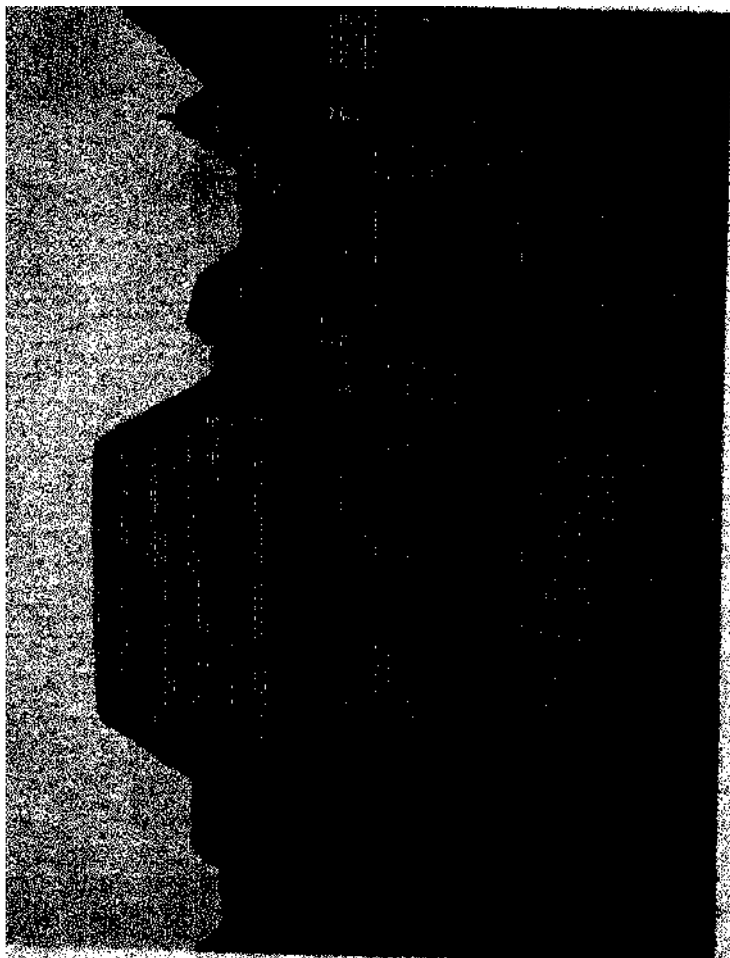
The above remarks, taken in conjunction with the references in the previous chapter to secret societies, " medicines," superstitions, etc., give some idea (though necessarily a very faint idea) of the factors that have in the past faced, and still face, the several Christianising missionary bodies who have for many years conducted, and are still conducting, an unremitting campaign in all parts of the Colony and Protectorate.

Islamic Activities

In estimating the difficulties confronting these missionary bodies it must not be forgotten that (as indicated in " Racial Distribution ") certain portions of the Protectorate are peopled by Mohammedans, that certain large and influential tribes once pagan in religion are rapidly becoming Mohammedanised, and that the priests of Islam, working on material more apparently suitable to their hands than to those of the Christian missionaries,

BOONIE DEVIL DANCING

(Photograph, H. C. Lutz)



are equally unremitting in their efforts to proselytise the pagan native.

In the following paragraphs some indication is given of the historical outline and present activities of the principal Christian missionary bodies operating in Sierra Leone.

On the 12th April 1799 sixteen clergymen and laymen met at the Castle and Falcon Inn in London and formed themselves into what is now the Church Missionary Society. A direct and almost immediate result of the meeting was the sending of two missionaries to Sierra Leone. Owing to various difficulties it was 14th April 1804 before these two men, Renner and Hartwig, reached Freetown. They came to a body of people living under the administration of the Sierra Leone Company, many of them Christians. Church of England

The then Governor, Mr William Dawes, had done what he could. He had married several couples, for example. He was much interested in the people under his care. On his retirement he assisted the C.M.S. by opening a Training Institution for Missionaries at Bledlow, in Buckinghamshire. He knew some Susu, Arabic, Persian, Hindustani, a Botany Bay dialect. He also had knowledge of medicine and of building. For a time all the sick of the Colony were dependent on him for medical aid.

Renner and Hartwig took up the work which lay nearest to hand, becoming chaplains to the people. In 1806 they were joined by three companions, and work was begun towards the north in the Pongas district. No death occurred until 1809.

The year 1811 was marked by the arrival of two men with printing presses, types, fishing-net cord and medicines to establish the first Industrial and Medical Mission.

No extension of work into the interior was possible owing to the difficulties caused by the slaving establishments and the agencies in existence for their supply. Yongro was occupied by Mr Nylander in 1812.

In the year of the battle of Waterloo Governor Maxwell reported that there were 10,000 Africans in the settlements, of whom 1000 were children, friendless and destitute. He proposed that the children should be put under the care of the C.M.S.

The seven years from 1816 to 1823 witnessed a remarkable work done by W. A. B. Johnson at Regent. First as a schoolmaster, then as a clergyman, Johnson by his practical administration changed the whole life of the Colony. Regent, where he laboured, became the centre of spiritual, educational and agricultural life. In Freetown there were riots, strife, burning of houses; at Regent there was perfect order. Johnson had been given magisterial powers and he did not fail to use them.

In 1823 Johnson and many others died, and the next forty years

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saw many deaths of English missionaries after short service. Yet there were some who served in the Colony for over twenty years. In this period Fourah Bay College was founded, and Crowther, who became Bishop in 1864, was its first pupil. A Missionary Association was founded; the Girls' and Grammar Schools were started. Meanwhile the Committee of the C.M.S. had determined to press forward the formation of an African church, self-supporting, self-governing and self-extending. The difficulty of maintaining a constant supply of workers from England made this, they felt, absolutely necessary, and a ministry served by the children of the land seemed the simple solution of the problem.

The Bishopric was formed and a Constitution was prepared. The first Bishop arrived in 1852, but his early death, and the deaths of his two successors after short periods of residence, delayed the introduction of any constitution. However, all three added their gifts to the struggling church. Vidal, the first Bishop, found only three clergy here, and all had been trained and ordained in England. He ordained two more, and confirmed 3000 people before his death a few months later. His successor, Weeks, was able in his slightly longer period to ordain seven clergy and to confirm 1400 of the younger people. The first foundation of the Constitution, the Articles of Arrangement, had to wait until 1860.

From the beginning of the work in 1804 the people had been carefully taught to contribute to the support of their pastors. So successful had this policy been in its first fifty years that the church members undertook, in 1854, the entire cost of the schools then in existence, at a cost of £800 per annum. The first School Board was formed at this time.

The long-delayed Constitution was promulgated on All Saints' Day, 1861. Nine parishes outside Freetown became the nucleus of the Sierra Leone Church. Each was put in charge of an African pastor. By this time Port-Lokko had been occupied, and work had been extended to Magbele. The Annie Walsh School, the Grammar School, and the College at Fourah Bay were by this time flourishing institutions.

The Articles of Arrangement held the field for thirty years. Their insufficiency to meet the circumstances led to a thorough revision to meet the necessities of the time. A new Constitution took the place of the old one in 1890. That again is now being revised, and it is hoped that the revision will see the formation of a Diocesan Synod, with full representative government, in which women as well as men will find scope for their gifts and energies.

The little band of nine clergy has grown to fifty-one, including several honorary clergy in Sierra Leone Colony and Protectorate. The diocese has missionaries and chaplains in Pongas, Gambia, Morocco and the islands, but the work in Sierra Leone remains

the main responsibility of diocesan life and work, for there are seventy-three stations, with about 14,000 adherents. Three archdeacons assist in the administration of the large diocese, whilst around St George's Cathedral there has grown up an intensely busy diocesan life whose calls are unmeasured as we remember the comparatively early deaths of the late Bishops Elwin and Walmsley.

Self-support, self-government, self-extension have been for sixty-two years the aim of the church. In 1928 it is hoped that all three will be fully attained.

Bishop of Sierra Leone, Rt. Rev. G. Wright, D.D.

Bishop's Chaplain, Rev. J. Denton, M.A. (*Secretary of the Mission*).

Technical School, Rev. F. S. Edrmondson.

Princess Christian Mission Hospital, Sister Ward, Sister Strickland, Sister Bond.

C.M.S. Girls' School, Miss Pidsley, Miss Winter, Miss Middleton.

European chaplaincies are maintained at Bathurst, Gambia ; Funchal, Madeira ; Orotava, Teneriffe ; and Las Palmas.

The Roman Catholic mission of Sierra Leone constitutes what is technically called a "Vicariate Apostolic"—i.e. a mission territory immediately subject to the Holy See and governed in its name by a Vicar Apostolic named by the Pope and holding his office at the Pope's pleasure. He is generally a bishop and has full episcopal jurisdiction granted him by his Bull of nomination.

**Roman
Catholic
Mission**

The present holder of that office is the Rt. Rev. John A. O'Gorman, C.S.Sp., titular Bishop of Amastri, who was appointed on the 14th September 1903 and consecrated on the 28th of October. He is assisted by twenty priests and three lay brothers, all, like himself, members of the Congregation of the Holy Ghost and of the Immaculate Heart of Mary (C.S.Sp.). There are also seventeen sisters of the Congregation of St Joseph of Cluny, who have schools at Freetown, Bonthe and Moyamba.

There are mission stations at Freetown, Ascension Town and Waterloo in the Colony, at Bonthe and Mobe in Sherbro, at Moyamba, Serabu, Gerihun, Blama and Pujehun in the Mende and Krim countries. In all of these stations there is a resident priest, sometimes more than one, with school or schools assisted or unassisted, a church or churches and chapels. In all, the mission has 25 schools with about 2600 children, and 15 churches or chapels. There are between 0000 and 7000 Catholics in the Vicariate, many of whom are in out-of-the-way places.

The headquarters of the mission, where the Vicar Apostolic resides, is at Howe Street, Freetown.

Roman Catholic missionaries have been in the country from the sixteenth century (*vide* "Historical Outline"). Finch, writing in 1607, mentions the activities of certain "Portugal!

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priests," and Villault de Bellefond, writing in 1666, speaks of a town of 300 houses on the shore opposite Bulloin, ruled over by a king named Felipe, who was a Christian. He had Jesuits and Capuchins at his Court, and there were many Christian converts. All of them spoke some Portuguese. According to Barbot, who wrote in 1678, the King of Bullom, Antonio Bumbo, was a Catholic, as were many of his people. Atkins, writing in 1721, speaks of a Don Joseph who was a most zealous Catholic chief, who taught school and catechism, and was very anxious to have missionaries. Labat, writing about the same time, speaks also of a goodly number of Christians, of Jesuits and Capuchins, etc. This writer has left us a most interesting account of the missions on the West Coast. They were still flourishing in many places, but the causes which were to ruin almost all of them were already at work. The slave trade was not likely to be favourable to mission work, nor were the almost continuous wars between the different European nations engaged in exploiting Africa, nor the piracy carried on under cover of the state of general unrest. At any rate when the strenuous days of the suppression of the slave trade arrived there was no longer any trace left of a Catholic mission in Sierra Leone, though there were still some Catholics in the Gallinas country, and there must have been at all events a few scattered individuals belonging to that faith in the neighbourhood of what is now Freetown.

We know nothing of any mission activity in Sierra Leone from this time until 1843. In that year the Holy See established the Vicariate Apostolic of the Two Guineas—a rather comprehensive jurisdiction. The first Vicar Apostolic was a Co. Waterford man, who had been Vicar-General to the Bishop of Philadelphia, Dr James Barron. His clergy consisted of one priest, Father John Kelly, who had been parish priest in New York. They must have considered their mission as a rather "tall order." They called in to help them the newly organised Society of the Holy Ghost. There was some attempt made to found a mission in Sierra Leone, but it was unsuccessful. They then tried to found a mission at Cape Palmas in Liberia. Five out of the six founders died within a few months. Dr Barron resigned his Vicariate and went back to the States, where he died of yellow fever at Charleston within a year. The Holy Ghost Society then assumed the responsibility of the immense territory, and with some measure of success. But it was not they who began work in Sierra Leone. It was Mgr. Marion de Bresillac, a French bishop who offered himself to relieve the Holy Ghost fathers of a part of their heavy charge, and at his request the "Vicariate Apostolic of Sierra Leone" was established by the Holy See in 1858. He arrived in Sierra Leone in March 1859 with four companions. Before the end of May all had died. The mission reverted to the charge of

the Holy Ghost fathers, and in 1864 the Rev. Father Blanchet, whose name is not yet forgotten in Freetown, took charge as Pro-Vicar Apostolic of Sierra Leone. His task was no easy one, but he finally retired at the age of sixty-seven in 1892, after spending forty-two years in arduous and successful work in the missions of the West Coast. He was succeeded by the Very Rev. Father James Browne, C.S.Sp., who had spent many years as superior of a college in Trinidad, and who was still able to devote ten years of his life to labour in Sierra Leone. His place was taken by Bishop O'Gorman in 1903.

Methodism was introduced into Sierra Leone by some of the emancipated negroes from Nova Scotia in 1791, but it was not until 1811 that the first missionaries arrived from England—the Rev. G. Warren and three young schoolmasters. So the work began, but in the early years suffered serious interruptions through the death of many missionaries after a short term of service; in twenty-five years twenty-two died.

In spite of difficulties evangelisation and education went on steadily among the freed slaves, and in 1821 there was a church membership of 470. With the extension of the boundaries of the Colony new openings for missionary work appeared. Visits of native chiefs and merchants from the interior led to inquiries for schools and mission stations. In Freetown also the mission advanced with the growth of the town, and by 1837 the membership had increased to 1337, with 1134 children in mission schools.

An impetus was given to educational work in 1841 by the visit of a Government Commission; as a result of its report increased support was given to the mission schools. A higher standard of education was demanded, necessitating better training of teachers. In 1843 a Wesleyan Training School was commenced at King Torn's Point, and used for thirty years to train teachers and African ministers.

During the early seventies the work was greatly consolidated by the Rev. Benjamin Tregaskis, who was a firm believer in the importance of education. In 1874 he founded the Boys' High School and Training Institution, which has subsequently been eminently successful. The education of girls was set upon a firm basis by Mrs Godman (a missionary's wife), who helped to found what has since become the Wesleyan Girls' High School. Mr Godman extended the operations of the mission beyond Sierra Leone, and through his efforts the Sherbro and Limba missions were begun.

In recent years there have been remarkable developments in the Protectorate among the Mendis. To meet the growing demand for Christian teachers a small training institution has been begun at Bimumbu. At Segbwema evangelistic, educational and medical work is successfully carried on.

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At the present time there are thirty churches in the Colony, and in the Protectorate an ever-growing number. The work is directed by a General Superintendent and six European missionaries, five lady missionaries, twenty-one African ministers, and thirty-three district agents. There are evidences that this work is of enormous value in the development of Christian character, and in this way Methodism is making its contribution to the building up of the life of the Colony.

United Brethren in Christ Mission

The first United Brethren in Christ missionaries, three in number, landed in Freetown on 26th February 1855, and after a few months' travel in search of a suitable place to begin operations they decided to start at Shenge. The work was confined to Shenge and its neighbouring villages for twenty-two years and was then extended to Bompe and Rotifunk. In 1882 the Mendi mission, located at Bonthe, Sherbro and adjacent villages, was transferred to the U.B.C. Mission by the American Missionary Association. Many new stations were opened and the work was gradually enlarged.

In 1898, as a result of the Bai Bureh War, all the mission property was destroyed except a small chapel at Bompe and a chapel at Rokon.

In October 1898 the work of reconstruction began, and, as fast as funds permitted, buildings were erected and mission stations opened. The first efforts were confined to Rotifunk and Shenge, but when this work was established out-stations were opened from these centres. Permanent mission buildings were erected as follows :—

Rufus Clark and Wife Training School, Shenge	1901
Gomer Memorial Church, Shenge .	1901
Moyamba Church	1902
Weaver Memorial Church, Bonthe	1903
Martyrs' Memorial Church, Rotifunk	1904
Hatfield-Archer Dispensary, Rotifunk	1906
Albert Academy, Freetown .	1907
Mission Headquarters, Freetown .	1908
Tiama Church	1911
Michener Hospital, Jiama	1922
Harford School for Girls, Moyamba	1923

One hundred and twenty-one American missionaries have served on the staff from the beginning to the present time. Thirteen died in Sierra Leone ; many returned to America for health and family reasons.

The American staff consists of thirty-two workers under the general superintendence of the **Rev. J. F. Musselman.**

The native staff consists of one hundred and three—twenty-two ministers and eighty-one teachers and assistants.

Dispensaries were opened on the dates indicated at—

Rotifunk	in 1891 (reopened, 1901)
Shenge	„ 1903
Tiama	„ 1905
Jiama	„ 1911

The Albert Academy, a secondary school for boys, was established in 1905. The present Principal is Professor W. N. Martin.

Boarding schools for boys were opened at	Rotifunk	in	1899
	Shenge	„	1900
	„	„	1903
	Tiama	„	1903
	„	„	1911
And boarding schools for girls opened at	Jiama	„	1911
	Moyamba	„	1901
	„	„	1921
	Jiama	„	1921

Day schools are maintained at the following central and out-stations :—

Bon the.—Bendu, Deraa.

Shenge.—Bompetook, Thumba, Mopale, Martyn, Mofuss, Mando, Rembe.

Rotifunk.—Bradford, Yenkissa, Ronietta, Makundu, Mamaligi, Roruks, Rokon, Yonni Banna.

Moyamba.—Yoyema, Kwellu, Sembehu, Moccolo, Bandajuma, Moseilolo, Gbamgbatok.

Tiama.—Mano, Jama, Tabe, Senehu, Mokori, Kunduma, Mongeri.

Panglima.—Hangha, Pendembu, Manowa, Boajibu.

Jiama.—Kangama, Kaiyima, Kainkordu.

Sixteen schools are under Government inspection and receive grant-in-aid from the Government.

The mission is operated with an annual budget of £13,500, of which £1500 is contributed locally.

The United Methodist Church as it now exists in Sierra Leone is the outcome of an amalgamation effected in 1859 between an organisation formed and administered by a number of liberated Africans, and known as the West African Methodist Church, and the United Methodist Free Church in England. Thereafter the English society sent missionaries to superintend the work of the

United
Methodist
Church

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Church in Sierra Leone, while the native pastorate has been strengthened by the religious education of African personnel in England. The present General Superintendent of the mission is the Rev. W. S. Micklethwaite, who is assisted by a staff of thirteen African ministers. The Church has forty-two buildings for use as places of worship, and a membership of some four thousand persons. Outside Freetown the mission operates at Tungia, Gondama, Levuma, Moyamba, Bo, Tikonko and Yamandu. The educational activities of the United Methodist Church are considerable, as in addition to the Collegiate School, a secondary school in Freetown, it maintains fourteen elementary schools in the Colony and Protectorate.

Lady
Hunting-
don's
Con-
nection

The Countess of Huntingdon's Connection owes its inception as a religious sect to the pious aspirations of Selina Shirley, daughter of the second Earl Ferras, and afterwards (in 1728), the wife of the Earl of Huntingdon. The sect was introduced into the Colony in 1792, when a minister of this body accompanied the Nova Scotian immigrants into Sierra Leone. The chapel erected by this body in Wilberforce Street, Freetown, still exists, and is known as the Zion Chapel. The sect, though not numerically strong and showing signs of decreasing in numbers, has continued in existence as a religious force in the Colony since its introduction in the eighteenth century. Most of its adherents are resident in the Headquarters District of the Colony.

African
Methodist
Episcopal
Church

The Sierra Leone branch of the African Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States of America is a separate and distinct organisation conducted in accordance with the principles of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

This body began work in the Colony in 1887 in response to an appeal made in 1885 by the members, preachers and Trustees of the Zion Chapel (then administered by the Countess of Huntingdon's connection), Wilberforce Street, Freetown.

The work of the mission was organised in 1891 after a conference—designated the Sierra Leone Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church—held on the arrival in Freetown in that year of the Rt. Rev. H. M. Turner, D.D.

Six Episcopal visitations were made between 1899 and 1921.

The mission is administered by the Presiding Bishop, Rt. Rev. W. Sampson Brooks, D.D. (resident in Monrovia, Liberia), the Rev. H. M. Steady, D.D., being the Presiding Elder and Bishop's Commissary, resident in Sierra Leone.

Missions are conducted in Freetown, Rotumba, Mahera, Mange and Sendugu.

There are two secondary schools in Freetown—the A.M.E. Seminary, and the Girls' Industrial and Literary Institute; and elementary schools are maintained in Freetown (2), Sendugu, Mange and Magbele.

POPULATION, RACIAL DISTRIBUTION, ETC. 69

The following figures, taken from the Report on the Census of 1921, show the comparative membership of the principal religious denominations *in the Colony* (Sierra Leone peninsula and Bonthe) in 1911 and 1921 :—

	1911	1921
Church of England	18,865	20,173
Wesleyan Methodist	11,826	11,898
United Methodist	3,689	3,243
Roman Catholic	1,472	1,980
Lady Huntingdon's Connection	1,805	1,179
United Brethren in Christ .	790	800
African Methodist Episcopal	480	541
Mohammedan	11,451	16,611
Pagan	24,472	27,800

Figures for the Protectorate are not available.

It is noteworthy that during the years 1911 to 1921 no less than ten Christian sects previously represented in the Colony entirely disappeared — viz. Congregationalists, Unitarians, Moravians, Salvation Army, Lutherans, United Free Church of Scotland, Greek Orthodox, Pentecostal, Esoteric Christians and Decker Church.

5. PUBLIC HEALTH, MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS AND VITAL STATISTICS

West Africa has throughout its known history borne the reputation of being unhealthy for Europeans, and of the four West African Colonies probably none (in this respect) stinks in the nostrils of uninformed opinion as vilely as Sierra Leone. That this Colony at one time did deserve to be called "The White Man's Grave" cannot be doubted ; a glance at the Table of Governors given in Appendix IL will show that from the foundation of the Colony up to the year 1885 no less than ten Governors (in addition to eight Acting Governors) died while on the coast, or on their way to England ; no account is taken of the many more who must have died shortly after landing in England ; and if Governors were thus penalised it is unlikely that lesser men escaped more lightly. Nevertheless, while any attempt to show Sierra Leone as a health resort or a country not encompassed with peculiar clangers of its own is misleading and is to be deprecated, the Colony should no longer be called upon to bear the opprobrious and ignoble epithet that has for so long been connected with it. Sierra Leone, in common with her sister colonies on the West Coast of Africa, has made considerable strides in

**"The
White
Man's
Grave"***

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many directions, and not least in the matter of public health and the preservation of life.

The chief factors responsible for the improvements realised in this direction are segregation, sanitation and personal hygiene.

Segregation

Segregation of European officials has been carried out primarily at Hill Station, a settlement overlooking Freetown from a mean elevation of 860 feet. The results of the establishment of this settlement have been undoubtedly beneficial, and the death and invaliding rates have been thereby materially reduced. Segregation is also carried out in all the Provincial and District Headquarters in the Protectorate.

Improved Sanitation¹

Large sums of money are voted annually, and works of considerable magnitude and cost are undertaken each year at the instance of the Sanitary Authorities and in the interests of the anti-malaria campaign. A Department numerous in personnel, backed by stringent legislation, and growing yearly in prestige and power, has for some years past been engaged in the endeavour to drive the mosquito from the haunts of men. How far it has been successful in a task that requires unrelenting vigilance and toil may be seen from the figures given later in this section. While this Department is very closely and continuously engaged in the anti-malaria campaign, it has other no less important preoccupations having as their object the increased physical well-being of the populace, white and black alike ; it protects the ports from sea-borne infection, and the water supplies from contamination ; it strives continuously for a well-nigh unattainable standard of urban cleanliness and order ; it attacks vermin of all descriptions, deals with all kinds of refuse and rubbish, and advises on all questions of building, town-planning and (most important of all) drainage.

Personal Hygiene

Advances made in recent years in medical science and the growing realisation of a suitable method of life have enabled Europeans now resident in the Colony to take more thorough and intelligent measures for the preservation of their health and efficiency. Even in localities into which, through lack of funds or otherwise, the long arm of the Sanitary Department has not yet penetrated and the malaria-carrying mosquito and the unregulated water supply remain unchallenged, it is possible for careful persons to maintain a good standard of health, provided they are mentally and physically fit when they take up their residence there and entertain no idiosyncrasies as regards the adoption of the correct prophylactic measures such as the taking of quinine. Comparatively few European children have lived in Sierra Leone and information as to their standard of health is very limited ; but it may be accepted that the climate of this Colony is not suitable for children, and they should in no case be brought out by persons who are not themselves acquainted with West Africa.

Malaria of the sestiv-autumnal type, dysentery and digestive disturbances are the diseases that most frequently attack Europeans. Africans are most subject to malaria and chest complaints. Sleeping-sickness exists, but very few cases are reported. It is probable that the native has a relative immunity to the type of disease found in this country. Smallpox is endemic, and sporadic cases are frequently reported, but there has been no large epidemic for some years. In the Protectorate generally, and in the Konno country particularly, many cases of goitre² may be found, and both in the Colony and in the Protectorate the ravages of venereal disease compel the closest attention of the Medical Authorities.

Prevalent Diseases¹

Vaccination is compulsory in the Freetown Police District, and may be made so in other parts of the Colony and Protectorate by Order of the Governor in Council, and it is advisable that all Europeans intending to reside in Sierra Leone should be protected by vaccination before entering the country. Inoculation against the fevers of the typhoid group is also to be recommended.

Vaccination

In addition to the administrative officers and medical officers in charge of institutions in Freetown, Government Medical Officers are stationed at Makene and Port Lokko in the Northern Province ; at Moyamba, Bo and Daru in the Central Province ; and at Bonthe and Pujehun in the Southern Province ; and trained dispensers are stationed at such places as require a measure of medical assistance and cannot at present be provided with a qualified medical officer.

Location of Medical Staff

The old Colonial Hospital, which was built in 1817 and served the Colony's needs for over a hundred years, was burned to the ground in 1920. Three ward blocks of a new hospital, the building of which was begun in 1914, but was suspended during the war, were completed and opened in 1922, and there are now 81 beds and cots available. The uneducated African displays a marked aversion to being placed in the hospital, and only learns slowly that modern medical methods require an unwelcome increase in his supply of fresh air, and in many cases an equally unwelcome decrease in the amount of his food, in order that his life may be preserved. There are signs, however, that this prejudice is being slowly overcome. The Hospital is not at present lighted by electricity, but it is hoped that this advantage may shortly

Colonial Hospital

¹ More detailed information as to the more common complaints to which European residents are subject may be found under "Suggestions for Newly Appointed Officers and Others."

² Reports of the greatest interest and value as to his investigations into the prevalence of goitre and schistosomiasis in the Protectorate were contributed to the *Annual Report of the Medical and Sanitary Department*, 1923, by Mr B. Blaekloek, the Director of the Alfred Jones' Research Laboratory, Freetown.

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be obtained. It includes a modern kitchen with steam-cooking apparatus, a steam laundry and disinfector.

Infant Welfare In 1923, 1577 patients were admitted to the Colonial Hospital, 71 operations were performed and 11,335 out-patients were treated.

The unnecessarily high infant mortality (437 per thousand births in Freetown) has led the Government to initiate a scheme for the practical instruction of mothers in the prenatal and post-natal care of infants. Clinics have been established at the Colonial Hospital and at Cline Town, and are under the charge of a specially qualified African medical officer and a trained midwife. It is hoped that clinics may shortly be established in other localities.

The fact that 200 patients were admitted in 1923 to the maternity ward of the Colonial Hospital, a larger number than in any previous year, may be taken as an indication that the propaganda work now being done in the matter of Infant Welfare is beginning to have effect.

Nursing Home A Government Nursing Home for European Patients is established in Freetown and contains 22 beds. During 1923, 131 cases were admitted, 50 being Government officials. A Table of Fees charged both at the Nursing Home and at the Colonial Hospital is appended to this section.

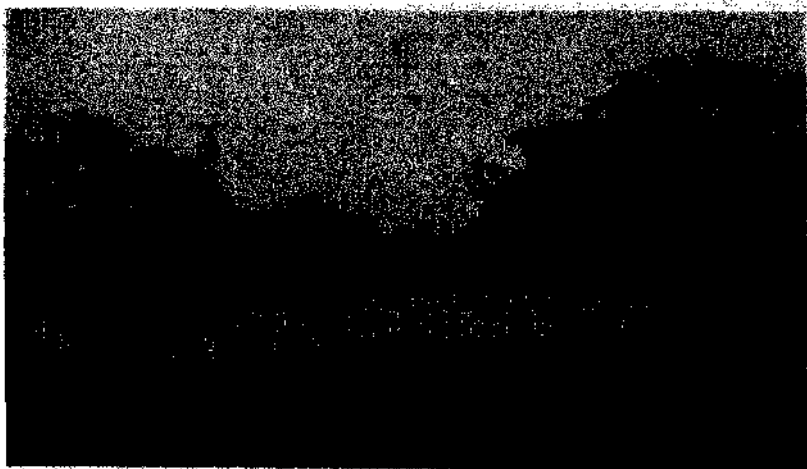
Lunatic Asylum A pauper Lunatic Asylum is maintained at Kissy, some three miles out of Freetown; 56 cases were admitted during 1923, and there were 23 deaths; the total number treated was 133. Kissy Asylum also provides accommodation for pauper lunatics sent to this Colony from the Gambia.

Infirmaries, etc. An Infirmary and an Infectious Diseases Hospital, also at Kissy, provide for incurable cases and infectious diseases respectively. At the Infirmary there were 281 admissions during the year 1923, a total of 349 cases was treated, and there were 47 deaths; 1 case of smallpox and 37 of chicken-pox were admitted to the Infectious Diseases Hospital.

Princess Christian Mission Hospital The Church Missionary Society maintains a hospital for women and children, known as the Princess Christian Mission Hospital, at the east end of Freetown. The nursing at this institution (as at the Colonial Hospital and the Nursing Home) is conducted under the supervision of European sisters.

Alfred Jones' Research Laboratory The Alfred Jones' Research Laboratory, founded by the late Sir Alfred Jones for the purpose of conducting research work in tropical diseases, and managed under the supervision of the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, was opened in 1922. It is admirably sited on the slopes of Tower Hill, Freetown.

Rotifunk Mission and Panguma Hospital The United Brethren Mission, an American society, maintain a medical mission with a small hospital and a trained nurse at Rotifunk in the Southern Province, and have recently erected a small hospital at Panguma in the Central Province.



THE ANGLO-FRENCH BOUNDARY (RIVER MOA)

(Photograph, M. T. Dwyer)



THE RUKELI RIVER AT NAKUM (WITH THE U.K. MISSION STATION IN THE BACKGROUND)

(Photograph, M. T. Dwyer)

The American Wesleyan Mission conducts a medical mission at Kamabai, the terminus of the branch line of the railway in the Northern Province. This mission is staffed by a qualified lady doctor and a trained nurse, and has rendered inestimable services in a vast tract of country in which the Government has for some years past been unable to station a Government Medical Officer. **Kamabai Mission**

It may not be out of place to record here for the assistance of Government officers the duties they are required to perform in regard to the Medical Authorities: **Medical Requirements**

(a) A Government officer must deliver his medical history sheet to the Government Medical Officer attending him on any occasion on which he is placed on the sick list.

(6) If on the completion of his tour of service it is desired that an officer should serve for a further period, he must arrange to be examined by a Government Medical Officer, and that medical officer's certificate must be forwarded to the Secretariat.

(c) An officer must be medically examined immediately before proceeding on leave of absence, and no leave papers will be issued to an officer until he produces, for the information of the Secretariat, a certificate of such examination.

(d) An officer who is invalided to England is required to report his arrival immediately to the Medical Adviser to the Colonial Office. (This does not, however, relieve him of his obligation to report his arrival to the Colonial Office and the Crown Agents for the Colonies.)

(e) If an officer is seriously ill while on leave of absence, and remains ill for more than one week, he is required to inform the Colonial Office.

The following Tables give some particulars of the vital and other statistics for the year 1923:— **Vital Statistics**

POPULATION, BIRTH-RATE, ETC.

	<i>Population (1921 Census)</i>	<i>Birth-Rate per 1000</i>	<i>Death Rate per 1000</i>	<i>Infantile Mortality per 1000 births</i>
Freetown Colony	44,142	19.3	30	437
(other than Freetown)	41,021	18	21.5	201

(Statistics are not available for the Protectorate.)

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VACCINATION

	1923	1922	1921
Number vaccinated .	21,517	26,448	35,989
„ successful .	10,249	9,795	10,917
„ unsuccessful	4,266	6,302	6,794
„ not inspected	6,957	10,351	18,278

DEATHS OF EUROPEANS

Year	Landed from Vessel		Colony and Protectorate				Total
			Non-Military		Military		
	Climatic	Non-Climatic	Climatic	Non-Climatic	Climatic	Non-Climatic	
1912	„	..	3	3	3	2	11
1913	„	..	4	1	3	2	10
1914	„#	.	4	1	3	#.	8
1915	1	1	7	3	2	..	14
1916	3	3	2	1	3	4	16
1917	„	12	4	2	1	3	22
1918	„	46	„	6	3	7	62
1919	3	3	4	6	2	„	18
1920	„	2	5	3	„	„	10
1921	„	1	5	3	„m	#,	9
1922	1	1	5	4	1	1	13
1923	!	„	4	1	2	i ..	1 7

¹ Influenza epidemic.

European Population The number of European residents during 1923 was as follows:—

Government officials	188
Other civilians (including white Americans)	420
Military personnel	486

See also " Population."

Fees The following Tables give particulars of the scales of charges made for maintenance and medical attendance at the Colonial Hospital and Nursing Home, Freetown :—

NURSING HOME

	<i>'per diem</i> <i>s. d.</i>
(i) Class A Government officials whose salaries amount to £920 per annum or over	9 0
(ii) Class A Government officials whose salaries exceed £720 per annum but are below £920 per annum	8 0
(iii) Class A Government officials whose salaries do not exceed £720 per annum	7 0
(iv) Class B Government officials	6 0
(v) Europeans not in Government service whose salaries correspond with any Class A official	14 0
(vi) Europeans not in Government service whose salaries correspond with any Class B official	7 6
(vii) Wives of Europeans	According to status of their husbands
(viii) Syrians shall be charged at the same rates as non-official Europeans, according to their means.	

COLONIAL HOSPITAL

(i) Members of the Civil Police Force	Free
(i") Africans with salaries not exceeding £36 per annum	
	<i>per diem</i> <i>s. d.</i>
(iii) Africans with salaries over £36 per annum and not exceeding £96 per annum	0 6
(iv) Africans with salaries over £96 per annum and not exceeding £144 per annum	1 0
(v) Africans with salaries over £144 per annum and not exceeding £200	1 6
(vi) Africans with salaries over £200 per annum and not exceeding £250	2 0
(vii) Africans with salaries over £250 per annum and not exceeding £372	3 0
(viii) Africans with salaries over £372	4 0
(ix) European seamen	5 0
to Africans or West Indians who require European diet	5 0

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COLONIAL HOSPITAL—*cont.*

	<i>per diem</i>
	<i>s. d.</i>
(xi) Africans in receipt of a daily wage—	
(a) If in receipt of wages while in hospital	0 6
(b) If not in receipt of wages while in hospital	Free
(xii) Wives of Africans .	According to status of their husbands
(xiii) Maternity cases	Free
(xiv) Mothers accompanying infants	
(xv) Children under 14 years old	
	<i>per diem</i>
	<i>s. d.</i>
(xvi) Syrians and Asiatics who require European diet	5 0

6. EDUCATION

**Popula-
tion** The population of the Colony as shown in the returns of the last Census was 85,163; that of the Protectorate was approximately 1,450,903.

**Numbers
of Chil-
dren on
Rolls** At the beginning of 1924 the number of children on the rolls of the Government and assisted schools was 8252 in the Colony and 3173 in the Protectorate. There are also schools maintained by the missionary societies without assistance from public funds. Returns showing the number of pupils on the rolls of these schools are not available, but it must be generally admitted that the Colony is inadequately supplied with schools, and that in the Protectorate education may be said to be still in its infancy.

The time will come, and there are signs that it will be in the not far distant future, when the people will more fully realise the value of education and will demand it as their right, instead of accepting it with reluctance, as is now only too often the case.

Cost The total amount expended from public funds upon education in 1923 was £22,447,6s. 4d., which is about 3 per cent, of the total expenditure of the Colony.

In Freetown the most important educational institutions are as follows:—

**Freetown
Schools,
etc.** Fourah Bay College, belonging to the Church of England and the Wesleyan Missionary Societies and affiliated to Durham University, offers courses in Theology, Classics, Science and Teacher Training.

The C.M.S. Grammar School and the Wesleyan Boys' High School prepare students for Fourah Bay College, and candidates for the Cambridge Local Examinations.

The Albert Academy for young men from the Protectorate, owned by the United Brethren Church of America, provides Science, Classics, Business and Manual Training.

St Edward's Roman Catholic School, the African Methodist Episcopal Seminary and the United Methodist Collegiate School have preparatory and secondary classes.

The Annie Walsh Memorial School, belonging to the C.M.S., the Wesleyan Girls' High School, and St Joseph's Convent School prepare girls for the Junior Cambridge, and also give instruction in handwork and domestic science.

The Diocesan Technical School, the Sir Alfred Jones' Trade School and the African Methodist Episcopal School for Girls offer industrial training.

A Government Secondary School has lately been established, capable of accommodating 200 pupils. The building contains two large laboratories, as it has been decided to pay special attention to scientific subjects.

The Government Model School, which held classes for infant, elementary and secondary education, will be converted in the near future into a training college for teachers, with a practising school attached.

A Vocational School for Girls, with a kindergarten department, is managed by Mrs Casely Hayford.

In rural areas the Roman Catholics, the Seventh Day Adventists, and the United Brethren (American) have several schools that provide domestic and industrial training.

The Government school at Bo offers an elementary course with manual training, and prepares candidates for the Cambridge Local and the Civil Service Entrance Examinations (see note on p. 80).

The Government Agricultural College at N'jala provides elementary education with an agricultural bias and trains teachers for Government rural schools in the Protectorate.

Altogether there are 1G Government schools and 118 schools assisted from public funds.

During the past few years the educational system in Sierra Leone has been subjected to a considerable amount of criticism, and correspondingly strenuous efforts are now being made to improve it. The most obvious faults of the system were—(a) the lack of trained teachers; (b) the fact that the character of the school curricula was not suited to the needs of the people; (c) the duplication of effort and consequent loss of efficiency and want of economy on the part of rival mission schools; and (d) the inadequacy of the school equipment and apparatus.

In an endeavour to remedy these faults the Government is establishing a training college for teachers, and is offering financial assistance to any educational bodies that are prepared

**Criticisms
levelled at
Educa-
tional
System**

**Training
College
for
Teachers**

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- New Code** to undertake the training of teachers according to an approved plan. The Education Committee has drawn up a new code embodying a syllabus of studies for the elementary schools, which makes some form of handwork compulsory. Special encouragement will be given to schools that either domestic science, maintain a school garden or undertake the practical teaching of local handicrafts. The Christian Council, which is representative of the principal Protestant churches and missions operating in the Colony, has appointed a Committee of Education. This Committee is now dealing with the question of education areas, and it is hoped that before long, as a result of its deliberations, it will be found possible to maintain in each town one good central school in the place of several small and inefficient ones. The Education Department is making an effort to deal with the difficulty of unsuitable equipment by the issue of lists of approved books and by the offer of expert assistance in the design or choice of school furniture.
- Domestic Science, Hand, crafts, etc, Establishment of Christian Council's Education Committee**
- Equipment**
- The usual reason given for the absence of what must be regarded as the simplest essentials for the adequate operation of a school is that there is no money; but there is probably more often than not another explanation—namely, the difficulty a local manager or teacher has in deciding what to buy and where or how to buy it.
- Difficulty in obtaining Suitable Books**
- There are two recognised booksellers in Freetown and anyone who knows the school book trade will realise the difficulties they have to face. As a matter of fact, their shelves are full of remainders, practically unsaleable, so that it is not easy for them to tell how their business stands from day to day. Two or three schools start ordering a particular book, and to anticipate further requirements the bookseller orders in a stock. Then suddenly there comes a demand for an entirely different book, and the former one may never be asked for again. After experiences of this kind the bookseller naturally keeps his stock down to an absolute minimum.
- Wall Maps**
- In most of the schools wall maps are conspicuous by their absence. Only very few can be purchased in Freetown at all. Maps are expensive, and the local retailer can hardly be expected to keep a supply of goods that he may never be able to sell.
- Customs Tariff**
- In the matter of school apparatus and equipment the local customs tariff militates seriously against the dealer. Everything imported is subject to an *ad valorem* duty of 20 per cent., "except educational books, stationery, and school apparatus for use in establishments certified by the head of the establishment that such articles are intended exclusively for the use of such establishment."
- In regard to the schools, it may be argued that it is easy for a schoolmaster to get the certificate required by the customs

regulation, but the point is that he does not know what he requires until he actually sees it. Even if he is fortunate enough to possess a catalogue, how is he to discriminate between the numbers of Headers, Geographies, Arithmetics, Maps and so on, and decide which of them are best suited to the children of Sierra Leone ?

Criticisms have often been levelled at the Readers now in use in many of our schools, to the effect that they deal only with subjects of interest to, or within the experience of, children in Northern Europe; but it is no fault of the teacher. He knows of them only by name and by what an advertisement tells him, and the extent to which the result of his choice meets his requirements is usually a matter of pure luck. Moreover, if a man has to look up catalogues or the advertisement columns of a paper or magazine before making out a list of what he wants he naturally orders only the minimum that his school can get along with, there being no inducement to purchase anything more.

**Unsuit-
ability of
School
Readers**

It cannot be doubted, however, that a series of Readers designed specially for use in this country would be of the greatest service to all the schools of the Colony and Protectorate.

The most serious obstacle to any real educational advancement, however, is the almost universal use of child labour. It is almost impossible to keep any children in school once they have grown big enough to work. In the towns the children not only do the domestic work of the home, but are also extensively employed in petty trading in the streets, both before and after school hours, whilst in the country the children from an early age are engaged in work on the farms.

**Child
Labour
the most
Serious
Obstacle**

In the Protectorate it is difficult to get the girls to come to the local elementary schools, but within the last few years several large boarding-schools for girls have been established and are doing very successful work. There are signs that the objection to the education of girls is gradually disappearing. Quite lately one enlightened chief, who was addressing his people on the subject, illustrated his remarks by observing that educating the boys and not the girls was like roasting a cassava cake one side and leaving the other side cold. His hearers appreciated the force of the argument and the newly established girls' boarding-school in that town is now full.

**Education
of Girls in
the Pro-
tectorate**

We cannot, however, hope really to solve this problem until the girls' schools are in a position to turn out a supply of female teachers.

**Necessity
for Female
Teachers**

In the Protectorate education is admittedly unpopular with many of the old-fashioned people, who, being uneducated and illiterate themselves, quite naturally view with suspicion, if not resentment, the educating of the younger generation. If, however, the schools are made more attractive and the curriculum more interesting and more suited to local requirements, so that

**Unpopu-
larity of
Education**

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children who have spent a few years at school are **obviously** happier and more useful members of the community than those who have not, it is probable that the prejudice of the elders will at any rate decrease and the members of the younger generations, as they grow up, will undoubtedly do all in their power to see that their sons and daughters receive the educational benefits that they themselves have enjoyed.

Following the efforts that are now being made to produce a system of education more closely related to the personal needs of the natives, educational progress is assured.

Statistics
Of
Assisted
Element-
ary
Schools

The following Table gives particulars of all elementary schools in the Colony and Protectorate in receipt of financial assistance from the Government:—

<i>Schools</i>	<i>ber</i>	<i>Number on Roll</i>	<i>Average Attendance</i>
Government	15	1,405	1110
Church of England	36	2,959	2083
United Brethren in Christ	14	849	665
Roman Catholic .	7	1,103	772
Wesleyan Methodist	24	2,385	1672
United Brethren in Africa	2	119	88
American Methodist Episcopal	9	72	53
Society for the Propagation of the Gospel	1	44	30
Countess of Huntingdon	2	117	83
American Wesleyan	2	68	41
United Methodist .	12	828	592
Mohammedan		640	452
Total	122	10,589	7641

Bo SCHOOL

The foundation of Bo School by Sir Leslie Probyn in 1906 marked a new departure in British West African educational methods and a special note as to its aims and scope may not be out of place.

Bo is situated on the main line of the railway midway between the termini at Freetown and Pendembu, and is served by motor roads running south to Pujehun in the Southern Province, **and** north to **Kumrabai-Mamilla** in the Northern Province; it

is thus comparatively readily accessible to all parts of the Protectorate.

The school was opened in 1906 for the purpose of providing elementary education, supplemented by handwork, for the sons and nominees of the Paramount Chiefs of the Protectorate. It was originally intended that on the completion of their school education pupils should return to their chiefdoms and should not be eligible for Government employment; and while circumstances and the desire of the Paramount Chiefs themselves have led to some modification of this intention, inasmuch as Bo School boys are now recruited for Government service *in the Protectorate*, the original purpose of the school has not been lost sight of, and every encouragement is given to pupils to return to their chiefdoms (over which they may subsequently be called upon to rule) and there to place at the disposal of the reigning chief the advantages of the training received by them at Bo. Of those who have left the school since its inception the larger number have, in fact, returned to their chiefdoms to take share in the tribal administration of the Protectorate; others are doing valuable work in the Political, Educational, Lands and Forests, Public Works and Medical Departments (in the Protectorate only).

While no attempt is made at Bo School to interfere with or in any substantial way modify the normal mode and habit of life of the boys, the school is conducted largely on the lines of an English Public School, and an endeavour is made to inculcate the *esprit de corps* and healthy rivalry that one expects to find in such a school. Any visitor who is enabled to be present at the school sports, or at an inter-house (or rather "inter-town," for the school is divided into "towns" instead of "houses") football or cricket match, will have no difficulty in recognising the fact that this endeavour has met with a great measure of success and that the Protectorate boy is quite as capable of keen sportsmanship and team work as English boys are; while his mental ability is shown by the fact that on every occasion on which Bo School boys have entered for the Civil Service Entrance Examination they have secured first places in the lists of successful candidates.

7. LAND TENURE

(a) COLONY

The lands in the Colony are the absolute property of the Crown. Certain portions of such lands have been alienated by Crown grant to commercial firms and private individuals, as well as by lease to the Imperial Government for military purposes, and to others.

It is hoped that a survey of the Colony may be undertaken before long; until such survey is completed no certainty can be

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reached as to the exact extent of Colony lands alienated from the Crown.

For particulars of licences to farm and cut timber on Colony Crown lands *vide* Appendix X X I I .

(6) PROTECTORATE

The question of Land Tenure in the Protectorate is one of great intricacy, bound up as it is with the whole subject of traditional tribal administration, and is in the succeeding paragraphs considered in some detail.

As has been seen in a previous section, the Protectorate is occupied by a number of different tribes, the names and approximate areas occupied by each being shown on Map I I I . at the end of the book. These tribes are not nomadic; they are primarily agricultural and not pastoral, and the majority of the towns and villages are permanent in site.

Method of:
Cultiva-
tion of
Crops

The staple food of all the tribes is rice, though other food-stuffs are grown, the proportion varying in different parts; of these food-stuffs may be mentioned cassava, Indian corn, ground-nuts and millet. The ground is prepared for cultivation by cutting down the timber or other growth covering it, allowing this to dry and then burning it. At the commencement of the rainy season the surface is hoed, but the stumps are not taken out, and the ground is then planted. There is no system of manuring or of artificial irrigation. It is possible to use some of the swarap-land and the land bordering on the large rivers, and flooded by them, for cultivation for several years, but as a rule two continuous crops of rice are not taken off the same piece of ground. Cassava may be planted in the rice and taken in the second year. After that the ground is allowed to lie fallow and the original bush and scrub covering it at first springs up again. In ordinary circumstances this ground is not again used for a period of five years, after which it is again cleared, burned and replanted. This system obviously requires a considerable area of land. When an economic rotation of crops can be devised, and the natives can procure and understand the use and value of manures, it may be practicable to support a larger population per square mile than at present; but these improvements must obviously be of slow introduction. At the same time it may be pointed out that the population per square mile is considerably greater than in many other parts of tropical Africa (*vide* "Population").

The main principles regulating native tenure of land are common to all the tribes, though probably they are most highly developed among the Temnes in the Karene District. Native customs respecting land are naturally not evolved from theoretical principles, but are adaptations to meet circumstances as

they arise. In some parts, for instance, where there are few cattle there are no rules respecting them ; the necessity has not been felt; in other parts, where cattle have been kept for a considerable time and in considerable numbers, there are well-known and well-observed rules. This applies in other cases also. Obviously when a man has to cut down forest to make a new farm there is not the same necessity for regulations respecting the cutting of timber as in a part of the country where the areas under forest are of small extent. It prevents repetition, however, to consider the customs respecting land for the Protectorate as a whole, inasmuch as they are the same in principle throughout, and when local conditions are similar, customs are found to be similar, even in different parts of the Protectorate and among different peoples.

Apart from the division into districts, which is one purely for convenience of administration, the whole Protectorate is divided into chiefdoms, each chiefdom having more or less well-defined boundaries with the adjoining chiefdoms, and each forming, from a native point of view, an administrative unit, the chief ruling over it being independent of any other chief. The chiefs are territorial rulers and have jurisdiction, derived from their former pure native jurisdiction and confirmed by the Government, over all natives living within the limits of the chiefdom.

**Division
into
Chiefdoms**

The fundamental units in any chiefdom are the towns and the land cultivated and claimed by the inhabitants of these towns. Generally speaking, and except in a few cases, each town has its tradition of being founded by one man or one family. In course of time the population of these towns founded villages, and in time some of these villages themselves became towns with villages under them. Each town claims its farm land or "town bush" as distinct from the town bush of other towns.

**Town-
ships**

When natives in any part of the Protectorate are asked to state the conditions under which land is held by them the answer is always that the land belongs to the man who was the first to bring it under cultivation, or to his descendants if he is dead. All the chiefs are agreed on this, and no native custom is more clearly and definitely stated.

**Inherit-
ance from
Original
Cultivator**

At the present day there are, of course, few instances of observing the actual beginning of this, but cases still occur where a man is the first to clear and cultivate forest land, and in these cases his title as owner is quite clear and is well recognised, provided the land is within the limits of the chiefdom to which he belongs. (The restrictions and limitations on his ownership will be seen later.) Even in cases in which land has been allowed to lie fallow for a considerable number of years the rights of the original cultivators are fully recognised by others.

It rarely happened that a man settled on a piece of land by himself; there were his wives, children, other dependents and

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Allocation of Land by the Head of the Family

slaves, and the land he cultivated he did so by their help. By working it, therefore, they acquired an interest in this land and certain rights over it; even slaves acquired this right, as will be seen later. The head of the family, however, had the right of allocating this land among his dependents, and could reallocate so long as he did not deprive any of the others of all their interests in the land. It was a common custom for land to be apportioned by the head of the family among his different "houses," a "house" meaning one wife, her children, and the domestics assigned to that house. It arose from a custom that formerly prevailed whereby a man had a separate house for each wife who bore him children, and assigned a number of slaves to work for the support of the wife and children. As a man's children grew up and wished to marry and settle down they would be given part of the father's land to cultivate for their own use, so that even in the lifetime of the father there would be a division of the land he had brought under cultivation. In other cases the land would be cultivated for the benefit of all the members of the family without any definite division. On the death of the head of the family the land belonging to him might, for a time at least, be cultivated as one holding; this would always be the case when the children were minors. As they grew up, however, and founded families for themselves, the land would be divided among them, in most cases according to the original apportionment by the deceased head, and they would thus found families of their own.

Family Holdings

The fundamental basis of ownership is thus individual ownership, passing as the family grew up into family ownership, this in time reverting again to individual ownership. Of the cultivation of land by the members of a community for the benefits of all or the reallocation among them irrespective of family relationship there is no evidence in the Protectorate. It is frequently the case now that there are a number of distinct families living in a town; in such cases the holding of one family is defined from the holding of the others, and each family cultivates its own holding.

Inalien- able Right of the Individual

The land belonging to a town is thus, so far as cultivation is concerned, the aggregate of the lands owned and cultivated by the individuals or families living in that town, and the land in a chiefdom is the aggregate of the lands under the different towns in that chiefdom. One point must be noted: an individual male, or female, always retains membership of the family, and even if he or she has gone to live elsewhere he has the right to return, and on doing so would be given part of the family land to cultivate.

Transfer of Land between Natives

Transfers of land between natives were, and still are, common. When a native wished to settle down in a part of the country to which he did not belong by birth—that is, in which he and his family possessed no land—he would go to some landowner in that part and make him a small present. He was the "stranger" of

his host, and would be given a place to build his house and a piece of land to cultivate. So long as he remained in the town and recognised that the land had been given him he would not be disturbed in his occupation. The present he made would not be proportionate to the amount of land given him ; it might consist merely of a few heads of tobacco or a few pieces of cloth ; the nature and value of the present depended on the importance and wealth of the new-comer and the position he wished to take in the country. It would also be necessary for his host to introduce him to the Paramount Chief of the chiefdom, and he would be required to make a present to the chief through his host. In some cases, if the stranger were a man of some position with a number of people, he might go to the chief first and then be introduced by him to the headman of the town in or near which he was to settle down. If the chief were not informed of the settling of a stranger in his chiefdom he had the right to fine both the stranger and his host. The new-comer would generally marry into one or more of the families of the place where he settled, and would thus identify himself with the people of the place, and in time would cease to be regarded as a stranger. On his death his children would continue to cultivate the land he had been given, so long as they chose to remain in the country. This settler would have no right to dispose in any way of the land given him ; the original owner would always claim that the land was his, though he would not dispossess the settler. In the course of years this claim of the original owner became very vague and the descendants of the settler would have rights over the land practically indistinguishable from those of the original inhabitants. No regular rent would be paid to the owner, nor would a regular tribute be made to the chief, but the chief always maintained his right to claim tribute and might exercise it in certain cases.

**Limita-
tion of
Rights of
Settlers**

As stated above, the original owner of the land always claimed that the land was his, though he would not attempt to dispossess the settler of the land he had given him. The claim, however, had a certain importance as helping to maintain the fact that the land had always been in a particular chiefdom.

**Claim of
Original
Ownership
important
from
Point of
View of
Chiefdom**

The stranger sometimes belonged to an adjoining chiefdom, and the land given him might adjoin land belonging to that chiefdom. In such a case the claim of the original owner and the tribute claimed by the chief was proof of the fact that the land occupied by this settler was within the limits of the chiefdom and under the jurisdiction of the chief receiving the tribute. This was, and still is, of importance, as it not infrequently happens that these settlers or their descendants wish after a number of years to return to their original chiefdoms and endeavour, with the encouragement of their original chief, to remain where they were and transfer their allegiance and their land. Under these

circumstances the chief would assist the original owner to revive his claim to the land, and the settler or his descendants could be legitimately dispossessed of the land they were attempting to transfer to another chiefdom, and they would receive no compensation whatsoever. This was the cause in the past of faction fights between the two chiefdoms, in which, of course, either side might be victorious. In the event of the chief possessing original jurisdiction winning, he might drive out the people altogether; or if they made their submission he might allow them to remain, but he would claim from them tribute as a recognition of his sovereignty.

Lending
of Land

Land was sometimes lent for one or more years by one native to another. If for any reason it was not convenient for a man to cultivate his own land, or if perhaps he wished to make a specially large farm, he might ask a neighbour either in the same or an adjoining village to lend him land, and under past conditions where there was abundance of land this request would generally be acceded to. The borrower would make a small present to the lender as a recognition of ownership. This was, however, recognised to be a fruitful source of dispute, as the borrower sometimes in after years made a claim to this land because he had once cultivated it—a claim that the absence of written records might make it difficult to settle.

Confusion
arising
between
Settle-
ment and
Lending

It is noteworthy that a native never relinquishes his claim to land, no matter how he may have been dispossessed of it. It has been seen that the original owner always claims the land as his, though he will admit that he has no right to dispossess the settler. The second or third generation, however, may bring forward the claim that the land was merely lent. A man who has been deprived of his land by war merely waits the opportunity and he or his descendants will endeavour to get possession again. This has been shown by claims made by natives to land of which their ancestors had been dispossessed by intertribal war fifty or more years before, and in which the other side had been in continuous possession since then. Sometimes when a man has got land from the chief, after a lapse of some years a claimant has come forward alleging that the land in question belongs to his family. There does not seem to be a uniform procedure among the chiefs in settling these cases; some chiefs have ruled that if the man had cultivated the land five or six times—that is, if he had been in possession for twenty or thirty years—he would not be dispossessed of it; if, however, the term of occupation had been for a shorter period, the claim of the original holder would be the better. All chiefs agree, however, that if the man were dispossessed the chief would have to find other land for him. It is probable that these cases were not settled on one principle, and that there was generally a compromise, the result depending

largely on the relative amount of influence of the two contending parties. In such cases it has always to be remembered that if a man can show that the graves of his ancestors are on the lands he is claiming he has, according to native ideas, a very strong case indeed.

As a general rule land was not sold or pledged, and is still not sold or pledged. The inference has sometimes been drawn that these forms of transfer are entirely alien to natives. However true this may be of other parts of West Africa, it is not the case in the Protectorate of Sierra Leone, inasmuch as occasional cases of both sale and pledging between natives have been observed. The general statement nevertheless remains true, and there are several simple reasons to account for this. Up to comparatively recent times there has been more land than the natives, even with their shifting cultivation, required to support themselves and their families. As a result of this, land was the last thing on which a man could raise money if he were in pecuniary difficulties : everyone else from whom he could borrow had as much land as he wanted ; he could pledge his slaves or his own children (his neighbours wanted these to cultivate their own land), but he could not sell or pledge his land as there was no market for it. A second reason which prevented sale was the fact that the rights of the owner were, as already pointed out, not absolute ; his own children, if they were grown up, had acquired rights over this land and would have objected to the alienation of land they were cultivating, more especially to the complete alienation involved in sale. There is a third reason : sale to a stranger might have meant the attempt of another chief at a later date to claim this land as being in his chiefdom, and the chief of the territory where the land was situated would, with the approval of his people, object to any transfer which might involve this land passing out of his chiefdom altogether. That chiefs should discourage sale and pledging, as they undoubtedly do, and have done in the past, is quite rational. There is no written language, and in consequence no records, and it is obvious that if pledging were at all common it would be a matter of extreme difficulty to determine conflicting claims to land after the lapse of a few years.

The tenure of land by slaves is a matter of some importance, as questions still arise depending on the old customs connected with slavery and the relation of slaves to the land. Formerly a slave who had been bought or was a captive in war had no rights ; his master could dispose of him as he liked, and could use his services as he chose. In time, however, if he gave good service, he would be attached to a " house," and would generally be given land to cultivate for his own maintenance. At a later period, especially in the case of descendants of bought slaves (" slaves of the house," as they were termed), their position was more secure ;

Land
seldom
sold or
pledged

Tenure of
Land by
Slaves

they not only had security of tenure of certain land, but it was recognised that so long as they satisfied their masters' requirements they were entitled to work for themselves as well, and to retain and keep the profits resulting from their labours. Cases are known where slaves have owned slaves themselves. These conditions were more conspicuous among the more advanced tribes ; among the better-class Temnes it was regarded as wrong to sell slaves of the house and to separate them from the land on which they had been born and brought up, and which they and their families had cultivated. Cases have occurred where a slave of the house has brought an action against his or her master for selling him without his will. Among Mandingoes it was a common practice for slaves to be required to work a stated number of days a week for the master, and to be entitled to work for themselves the remaining days. Among Mendis there was no such well-defined rule; but even there the slave had certain rights to his own labour, so long as he satisfied his master's requirements first.

Chiefs in entirely different parts of the Protectorate have ruled that, according to native custom, a master might claim the entire results of the labour of his domestics.

**Land
acquired
by Slaves
forfeited
on Re-
demption**

Where a slave had acquired property while in his master's service and then wished to redeem himself and leave the chiefdom with the property he had acquired, it has been decided by these chiefs that the former slave was not entitled to take away any property or to dispose of any property which he had acquired while in the service of his master. This principle prevented them disposing in any way of land which had been given them to cultivate while they were slaves; if they redeemed themselves and wished for complete emancipation from their former master, they would, of course, require to restore to him the land he had given them to cultivate.

**The Posi-
tion of the
Chief as
regards
the Land
in his
Chiefdom**

**Chief as
Guardian**

A chief holds land just as any other individual does—that is, he has his share in the land belonging to his family. As regards all other lands in the chiefdom, he is the guardian of the rights of the different families to individuals owning these lands, and it is his duty to preserve their rights as against each other, and also as against aggression by natives of other chiefdoms. He has, however, no private rights over the land cultivated by families other than his own, and under ordinary circumstances he cannot dispossess a native of his land. Cases have been known where a chief has had to borrow land from some of his subjects for his own farms. In the case of rebellion a chief would have driven out the rebels and taken their land either for himself and his family, or for his subjects.

The chief is also the guardian of the rights of the people over any lands within the limits of the chiefdom which had not been

cultivated. He could cultivate any portion of this himself if he wished, but where the land was within the recognised limits of a town he would require to notify the head of that town when taking the land. The chief could allot any portion of this land to applicants, but he would consult the people in the town which claimed this land as its own bush. When uncultivated land was within the town bush of any town and had no owner, then any inhabitant of that town could take this land for his own use, after, of course, notifying the headman in the town of his intention to do so. In none of the districts of the Protectorate is there any evidence that any land was set aside to the office of chief and passed from one chief to another irrespective of family.

Chief ship carries ne Land ez-officio

The chief's position may be summed up thus : he holds his own family land as a member of a family ; he protects the rights of other families living in the chiefdom and settles land disputes between them ; he, in conjunction with the other important men of the chiefdom, preserves the right of the people of the chiefdom to all occupied or unoccupied land within the limits of the chiefdom as against people of other chiefdoms, he acts as registrar of all transfers of land within the limits of the chiefdom, and he, in conjunction with the important men of the chiefdom (the Tribal Authority), could in the past, and still can, pass laws regulating transfers of land, cutting of timber, or other matters affecting the well-being of the people as a whole.

Chiefs Position summed up

All trees, etc., which have been planted are the property of, and belong to, the person planting or to his family. Kola-trees, orange-trees and others always belong either to particular individuals or to particular families, and they alone have the right to collect the fruit. Cases have occurred and come under observation where land has changed hands but kola-trees on that land have been expressly reserved to the original owner or owners.

Ownership of Trees, Crops, et

As regards rubber, the ordinary native in the past paid little attention to forest containing rubber vines and would cut it down to clear land for his farm, and he still does so. In such cases, any native of the chiefdom who had the requisite skill could prepare rubber if he wished ; where strangers to a chiefdom wished to prepare the rubber themselves it was customary for them to inform the chief and to make him a small present before doing so. In the case of timber, customs varied greatly ; when the chiefdom was heavily timbered no rules were necessary ; it was an advantage to get it cut down and so acquire more land available for farm land, and strangers would not be interfered with in cutting timber. Some chiefs, however, were more strict in dealing with this, and insisted on sawyers reporting to them and getting their permission before they cut down any timber. There was no restriction on any cutting of timber for the purpose of making a farm after permission to farm had been got, in

Rubber

Timber

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cases where permission was necessary. Where the timber was in a sacred bush adjoining a town, permission would not be given for timber to be cut.

Palm-Trees

Palm-trees yielding the palm oil and kernels of commerce were of natural growth and not planted, and, in consequence, were not owned by individuals at any time. As previously pointed out, however, every town had its boundaries with the others, and the fruit of the palm-trees could be collected only by the people of the town owning the land on which the trees were. It was the usual custom for the chief or the headman of the town to put a *porro* on the trees while the fruit was ripening—that is, he had a certain charm hung up, and passed a law that the heads of fruits were not to be cut.

This was observed by all the people of the town. At the proper time the chief took off the *porro* and all the inhabitants of the town were then at liberty to collect as much fruit as they and their dependents could, and, irrespective of the owners, treat the land as cultivable land. There was, however, one exception to this: the fruit on any land actually under cultivation at the time could be collected only by the person having the farm, or with his consent. A very few cases have come under observation where palms have actually been planted. In such cases the family of the person planting claims them as his, just as he would claim his kola or orange trees.

Pasture

No land is set aside as pasture-land, and in the greater part of the Protectorate the cattle are allowed to wander all over, feeding on any uncultivated land there is. Sometimes the farms are roughly fenced to prevent cattle getting on land actually under a crop. With the shifting method of cultivation and the large amount of fallow land that it causes, it is obvious that there is no necessity to discriminate between the owners of different cattle and to regulate the use of pasture; there is more than sufficient pasture for all. In some cases where cattle are fairly numerous they are brought together, although belonging to different masters. In cattle towns, and round and near these towns, ordinary farming is subordinated to the keeping of cattle.

Hunting, Fishing and Water Rights

No land is specially reserved for hunting, and any man who has a gun may hunt and has not got to account for what he kills. Apart from being food, game is a nuisance, as it damages the crops. There are certain regulations about some animals, however. When an elephant is killed, one tusk must be given to the chief; the other belongs to the hunter; all the natives in the neighbourhood assemble and divide the meat for food. When a leopard is killed, the chief is entitled to the claws, the canine teeth and the skin. A native who devotes himself to hunting may be called on to give a day to hunt for the chief; the result of his hunt on other days is his own to dispose of. There are no special fishing

rights; all may fish: nor are there any special rights regulating the taking of water ; this is free to all.

With regard to succession, it may be briefly stated that, in the case of land as well as other property, a man's heirs are his own children, and his land as well as other property belongs to them, male and female. It may be noted that a woman does not lose her claim to consideration on marriage ; cases occur where she returns and cultivates part of the family land for herself and her own children. The division of the land on the death of the head is one on which there is no definite rule. As previously stated, it may be divided on death; in other cases it may be kept as a family holding by amicable arrangement. At a longer or shorter period, however, the land, like the other property, is divided among the descendants, male and female. When the property is under care of a guardian, he may not dispose of it without the consent of the heirs. As there is no written language, wills are unknown, but a man may make bequests to members of his family or to others, and these bequests are valid if they can be proved by witnesses. Chiefs in different parts have been asked if a native could legally bequeath his land to persons other than his own family. To the native mind this is an unthinkable suggestion. Family ties are so strong that they cannot conceive of any man disinheriting his own family for strangers ; he might disinherit a member of his family who had offended him and give the whole or part of his share to other children ; but no native would dream of disinheriting his whole family for strangers, and, consequently, no such bequest would be valid even if made. Just as in English law bequests may be set aside on the ground of insanity, so, from a native point of view, any bequest of a man's land to strangers would be regarded as unsound. All the chiefs of experience consulted agree that they had never known such a case occur. A husband is not his wife's heir as far as land is concerned. If a woman has succeeded to land from her family, her own children are her heirs ; failing her own children, the ownership of her land would pass to her nearest relations in her own family and not to her husband. Children may thus succeed to land both from the father and mother, and cases are not infrequent where a man cultivates land in different chiefdoms, his rights over the land not being disturbed so long as he recognises the jurisdiction of each chief in whose territory he owns land.

**Succession
to Land**

Before the Protectorate was instituted, non-natives settling in a chiefdom had no authority to whom they could appeal other than the chief of the country, and they found it judicious to recognise that authority in all respects. In all but a few cases they went to the Protectorate for purposes of trade, and the amount of land they required was very small indeed. It seems to have been the custom for many years for European firms to pay a

**Transfer
of Land
between
Natives
and Non
Natives**

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regular rent for the land they obtained for their trading establishment to the chief of the territory, or, in some cases, to the sub-chief where there was a definite sub-chiefdom. Non-natives of African descent did not in the past pay this regular rent. They were virtually in the same position as natives who were strangers to the chieftdom, and they got their land in the same manner and on the same terms, by recognising the ownership of the native owners and the authority and jurisdiction of the native chiefs, and by making the chiefs presents from time to time. Their rights to the land were not absolute. So long as they continued to show recognition they were not disturbed in their occupation, nor were their children, but they had no right to assign this land to others without the consent of the chief and his advisers in the chieftdom. These customary presents varied greatly in the amounts claimed and in the frequency with which claims were made. Many of these non-native settlers identified themselves with the natives by marriage according to native custom, and in their cases the claims for tribute made on them were materially diminished, if not allowed to remain in abeyance altogether.

On the passing of the Protectorate Ordinance non-natives were given a position which placed them outside the jurisdiction of the chiefs, and for a time there was a certain amount of confusion, as some of these non-natives endeavoured to claim that the land given them under certain conditions, while they recognised the jurisdiction of the chiefs, was theirs without conditions under the new circumstances.

The position of the chief in relation to non-native settlers was definitely settled by the Protectorate Native Law Ordinance, 1905, which preserved to him his original rights.

Sale of Land to Non- Natives

All chiefs are agreed that they have not the power to sell land in their chieftdom to non-natives. The reason is obvious : they would thus be parting with their rights and the rights of the successors over this land as a part of the chieftdom over which they ruled.

Leases

There are many non-natives who settled in the districts for trade. The more important of these hold their land under lease. The less important hold their land as settlers under the provisions of the Protectorate Native Law Ordinance of 1905.

A few non-natives hold lands for purposes of cultivation; in their case another form of lease is employed.

"Tribal Author- ity"

The law provides that all agreements as to transfer of a land shall be made with the " Tribal Authority " of the chieftdom, but no definition is given of their term " Tribal Authority/" This includes the Paramount Chief, his speakers, his sub-chiefs and some men recognised as important men of the chieftdom. It also includes the headman of any town whose land is affected by the proposed agreement.

The Government itself has at times taken small areas of land in the Protectorate for administrative and other purposes, and in the majority of cases no rent or tribute has been paid for this land.

Government Acquisition of Land

Where land has been taken for a district headquarters and the site afterwards abandoned, the Government has likewise given up all claim to the land and it has again come under the jurisdiction of the chief. In some cases an annual payment is made for land, as at Kennema, where, in addition to the land actually required for headquarters, a large area has been reserved as a water reserve, and at Daru, where a large area has been reserved for military training. In such cases it would not have been reasonable to take this land without compensation, and this has been recognised.

PART IV
ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANISATION

PART IV

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANISATION

1. CONSTITUTION

THE dependency of Sierra Leone consists of two parts, of which one is Colony and the other Protectorate.

The Colony of Sierra Leone is what is generally, if not very accurately, spoken of as a Crown Colony as opposed to a self-governing Colony. Its constitution is to be found in the following Prerogative Instruments:—

1. Letters Patent passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, dated the 28th day of January 1924. **Instruments**
2. Instructions passed under the Royal Sign Manual and Signet and dated the 28th day of January 1924.
3. The Order of the King in Council, entitled the Sierra Leone (Legislative Council) Order in Council, dated the 16th January 1921.

So far as the Protectorate of Sierra Leone is concerned, the Constitutional Instrument under which it is governed is the Order of the King in Council, entitled the Sierra Leone Protectorate Order in Council, 1924, dated the 16th January 1924, passed by virtue of the powers conferred by the Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1890. **Protectorate**

The Government of both the Colony and Protectorate is administered by a Governor and Commander-in-Chief (who in Sierra Leone is also a Vice-Admiral) appointed by Commission under the Royal Sign Manual and Signet.

The Executive Council consists of the Senior Military Officer for the time being in command of his Majesty's regular troops within the Colony (*i.e.* "Imperial" troops, not the West African Frontier Force, which are "Colonial" troops), and the persons for the time being lawfully discharging the functions of Colonial Secretary, Attorney-General, Colonial Treasurer and Director of Medical and Sanitary Services, and such other persons as may from time to time be appointed by any instruction or warrant under the Royal Sign Manual and Signet, or as may be appointed by the Governor in pursuance of instructions received from his Majesty through the Secretary of State. This last-mentioned power of adding to the above-cited *ex-officio* members has not in recent years been exercised. **Executive Council**

The Governor is further empowered to summon as an extraordinary member any person within the Colony whose advice he desires to obtain on any special occasion, **Extraordinary Member**

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In the execution of the powers **and** authorities granted to **the** Governor he is required to consult with the Executive Council, excepting in cases in which in his judgment his Majesty's service would sustain material prejudice by his so doing, or when the matters involved are too unimportant to demand, or too urgent to permit, such consultation.

In cases of urgency the Executive Council must be informed at the earliest practicable moment of the measures adopted and the reasons thereof.

If the Governor deems it right to act in opposition to the advice given to him by the members of the Executive Council, he must fully report to the Secretary of State at the first opportunity the grounds and reasons of his action, and in such case any member is entitled to require that the grounds of any advice or opinion given by him upon the question be recorded at length upon the minutes.

Legisla- tive Council

The Legislative Council consists—

- (1) of the Governor as President;
- (2) of official members—viz. the five senior members of the Executive Council—that is to say, the above-named officers who are *ex-officio* members of the Executive Council—the Commissioners of the Northern, Central and Southern Provinces, the Comptroller of Customs, the Director of Public Works and the Commissioner of Lands and Forests;
- (3) of nominated unofficial members, of whom there may not be more than seven. Of these nominated members three must be Paramount Chiefs of the Protectorate. Of the remaining four, one represents general European interests in the community; the other European nominated member is appointed after consultation with the Chamber of Commerce. The remaining two nominated members represent African interests;
- (4) of three elected members, of whom two are elected by the Urban and one by the Rural Electoral District.

Unofficial members hold their seats for five years and nominated unofficial members are eligible to be reappointed for a further term not exceeding five years.

Extra- ordinary Members

There is power vested in the Governor to appoint persons to be extraordinary members upon any special occasion and to make provisional appointments on a vacancy in the seat of a nominated unofficial member.

Voting

The Governor presides over the Legislative Council, and questions therein are decided by a majority of votes, the Governor having an original vote as well as a casting vote.

It should be noted that the Legislative Council of **Sierra Leone** (like those of the Colonies of **the Gambia and Kenya**) has the

power of legislating for the Protectorate as well as for the Colony, and that, in spite of the powers vested in the Governor and Legislative Council, the Letters Patent and the Sierra Leone Order in Council, 1924, expressly reserve to the Crown the power of legislating by Order in Council for the Colony and Protectorate respectively.

**Protector-
ate**

The Urban Electoral District consists of the city of Freetown (Section 4 of Ordinance No. 28 of 1908), together with the Sherbro Judicial District (Governor's Order of 16th May 1912).

**Electoral
Districts**

The Eural Electoral District consists of those parts of the Colony not being within the city of Freetown which are within the peninsula of Sierra Leone, together with Tassoh Island and the Banana Islands.

The electorate is confined to male British subjects, or natives of the Protectorate capable of reading and writing English or Arabic, of twenty-one years of age, having resided for twelve months in the electoral district in which the vote is claimed.

**Qualifica-
tions of
Electors**

The property qualifications are: in the Urban Electoral District, ownership or occupation of premises of not less than £10 in value or receipt of a yearly salary of not less than £100; and in the Rural Electoral District, ownership or occupation of premises of not less than £6 in value, or receipt of a yearly salary of not less than £60.

No person is capable of being elected a member of the Legislative Council if he is not twenty-five years of age, if he has been dismissed from the Government service or debarred from practising as a legal or medical practitioner by a competent authority, or is in the public service of the Colony or Protectorate, or is not registered as an elector. The property qualification for a member is the possession of real or personal property of the value of £250 for the Urban and of £100 for the Rural Electoral District,

**Qualifica-
tions of
Members**

The Constitutional Instruments referred to in this chapter and the Proclamation containing, as a schedule, rules regulating the conduct of elections will be found in Appendix VIII.

2. POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION

For administrative purposes Sierra Leone is commonly, though, as will be seen later, not accurately, spoken of as being divided into two hard-and-fast divisions—namely, Colony and Protectorate.

**Political
Divisions**

The Colony is British territory acquired by purchase or cession under treaties entered into from time to time with native chiefs and tribal authorities, ranging in date from 1807, when the first valid cession of the peninsula was made, till 1872, when a portion of Koya or Quiah, previously ceded to the Crown, was receded to the chiefs and people.

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For administrative purposes the Colony may in fact be divided into three parts—

- (1) Colony administered as such.
- (2) Colony administered on quasi-Protectorate lines.
- (3) Colony administered in every respect as Protectorate.

Colony administered as such

The part of the Colony administered as such consists virtually of the whole of the peninsula of Sierra Leone, with the adjacent Tassoh and Banana Islands, of the town of Bonthe on Sherbro Island, of the Turtle Islands and York Island.

It is comprised within three districts—

- (1) The Police District of Freetown.
- (2) The Headquarters Judicial District.
- (3) The Bonthe District.

Freetown Police District

The Police District of Freetown consists of the north-western portion of the peninsula, and it is bounded on the south and south-west by the Adonkia Creek, and a line drawn from its source to a point between Allen Town and Grafton and from thence along Hastings Creek to the Rokell river.

This district contains, in addition to Freetown, the villages of Kissy, Wilberforce, Wellington, Gloucester, Leicester, Regent, Bathurst, Charlotte, Lumley and other smaller hamlets.

This district, which is defined by section 52a of the Magistrates' Courts Ordinance, 1905, consisting as it does only of the capital and its environs, requires no Political Officer for its administrative head, as do the two more distant districts of the Colony, but is under the general supervision of the Commissioner of Police, while the various Tribal Rulers in Freetown have certain administrative powers over the natives of the aboriginal tribes which they represent who reside in the capital.

Headquarters Judicial District

The Headquarters Judicial District, which is defined by Governor's Order No. 4 of 1912, consists, roughly speaking, of the remainder of the Sierra Leone peninsula, together with the Banana Islands.

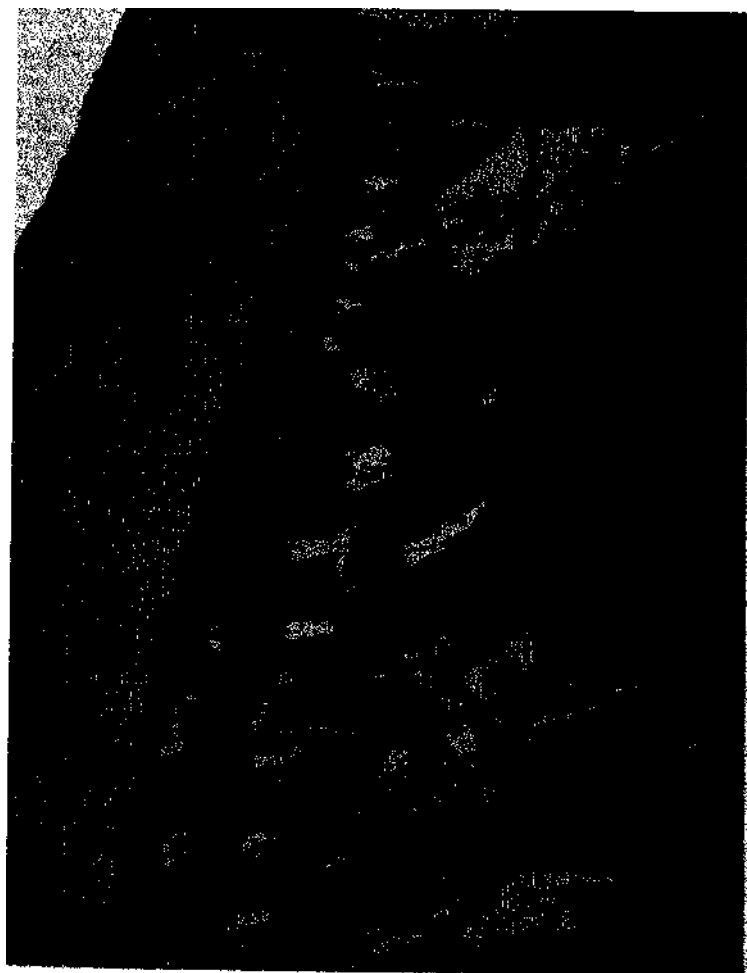
The Headquarters Judicial District is in charge of a District Commissioner with his headquarters at Waterloo, the largest town in the district.

Unlike the Commissioners of all the other districts, the Commissioner of the Headquarters District is subordinate to no Provincial Commissioner and corresponds direct with the Colonial Secretary.

For purposes of house-tax collection and expenditure the Freetown Police District and the Headquarters District are grouped together under one Advisory Board, constituted on the 1st of January 1924.

Four native tribes in Waterloo possess Tribal Rulers, with powers similar to those in Freetown.

The Bonthe District consists of Sherbro Island and the Turtle



TENTH QUIRPS AND FOLLOWERS, NORTHERN PROVINCE

[Photograph, H. C. Lutz]

Islands and of York Island and of the four following chiefdoms on the mainland—viz. Timdale, Bendu, Cha and Nongoba Bullom, all of which were ceded to the British Crown by various treaties at different times. It is administered by a District Commissioner, who is subordinate to the Commissioner of the Central Province, and it should be noted, as will be seen later, that whereas the whole of the Police District of Freetown and the Headquarters District are administered as Colony, it is in the Bonthe District that alone we find Colony administered on quasi-Protectorate lines.

Bonthe District

The town of Bonthe, on Sherbro Island, and York Island are the constituents of the Port of Sherbro, by far the most important commercial and maritime centre in Sierra Leone, after Freetown itself. The population of these two places consists largely of natives of the Colony and of Europeans engaged in commerce. The mode of administering Bonthe, York Island and the small islands adjacent thereto, which together constitute what is called the Sherbro Judicial District, is on this account precisely similar to that employed in the Headquarters District of the Colony. The District Commissioner is assisted by one Tribal Ruler for the Mendis and Sherbros (or Builoms).

Outside of the town of Bonthe, however, the whole of Sherbro Island has a largely aboriginal native population, divided into two chiefdoms—namely, Dema and Sittia—and the four mainland chiefdoms have a similar native population.

Colony administered on quasi-Protectorate Lines

Administration on purely Colony lines being impracticable, a compromise between Colony and Protectorate administration, which it must be confessed is both intricate and clumsy, has gradually been evolved in consequence of a reluctance to impose pure Protectorate administration upon the native chiefdoms concerned. By the Sherbro Native Courts Ordinance, 1905, the Courts of the Native Chiefs in this district were given the same civil and criminal jurisdiction as Protectorate chiefs are empowered to exercise under the Protectorate Ordinance, 1901.

The Protectorate Native Law Ordinance, 1905, again, was applied to these Colony chiefdoms, and it is under its terms that chiefs enjoy the rights to command labour and control the settlement of non-natives on the land exactly as is done in the Protectorate.

Finally, by the Sherbro District Licences Ordinance, 1906, the provisions of the Protectorate Ordinance, 1901, relating to the licensing of stores, hawkers and venders of spirits, are imported into the native chiefdoms of the Bonthe District.

It is difficult to say, apart from considerations of sentiment, in what respect the inhabitants of the chiefdoms in question are better off in not being governed on pure Protectorate lines, but the circuitous "legislation **by reference,**" to which we have referred,

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Colony
adminis-
tered as
Pro-
tectorate

must add to the complexity of the political administration of these areas.

Finally we come to those parts of the Colony which are administered exactly as is the Protectorate.

This consists, in the first place, of a strip of coast-line of varying width acquired at different periods before the proclamation of the Protectorate for purposes of Customs control.

The first of these cessions was made by a treaty of 1824, by which the Crown acquired thirteen islands in the Sierra Leone river, of which the most important are Bance Island, Tassoh Island and Bob's Island, and also a strip, a mile in depth, on the north bank of that river, running from the head of the Kumrabai Creek to the Kakupa Creek, which flows from the north into the Port Lokko Creek at a point about eight miles from Port Lokko.¹

Two subsequent treaties of 1847 and one of 1876 resulted in the acquisition by the Crown of a strip which in this case is only a quarter of a mile in depth from the coast-line northward along the coast and the banks of the navigable portions of the Little Scarcies and Great Scarcies rivers to Kiragba, on the boundary of French Guinea.

In a treaty map of 1884 it is stated that a similar quarter-mile strip of coast-line south of the peninsula of Sierra Leone, from the Ribbi river to the Bumpe river, was ceded in 1821, but the treaty of cession cannot be found. In the next section of coast-line, between the Bumpe and the Yaltukka rivers, a further cession vaguely set forth in General Turner's Convention of 1825 was confirmed in 1881, but in this case it was not merely a strip of coast-line, but all the territories belonging to the chiefs of Bumpe and Tasso (or Kagboro), which was acquired.

We are not concerned now with the Timdale, Cha, Bendu and Nongoba Bullom chiefdoms, all of which were comprised in Turner's Convention of 1825, and the acquisition of the first three of which was confirmed in 1861. The acquisition of Nongoba Bullom, which forms part of Turner's Peninsula, was confirmed in 1882. All these, as we have seen, are administered on quasi-Protectorate lines. The remainder of Turner's Peninsula, however, being the Messi Krim and part of the Mamosa Krim chiefdoms, which were acquired by treaties of 1882 and 1883, are administered as Protectorate; and lastly, by a treaty of 1882, a strip, in this case half-a-mile wide, was ceded along the coast of the Atlantic in the Gallinas and Gbemma chiefdoms as far as the Mano river, and this also is administered on purely Protectorate lines.

In addition to the above-mentioned coastal areas there is one

¹ It is interesting to note in passing that two years later, in 1826, a precisely similar strip known as "the ceded mile" was acquired on the north bank of the River Gambia—at that time administered in conjunction with Sierra Leone Colony—along a stretch of the river opposite Bathurst, the capital of that Colony.

other inland area which is in fact Colony administered as Protectorate : this is the Bacca Lokko territory, acquired by a treaty of 1825. From the detailed boundaries set forth in the treaty one is able with very fair accuracy to define the limits of this area. This and the other areas—whether of Colony properly administered as such, Colony administered on quasi-Protectorate lines, or Colony administered on purely Protectorate lines—are all set forth in different colours in Map III., shown at the end of the book.

The hinterland of Sierra Leone, an area of some 26,000 square miles, was declared a British Protectorate in 1896, and the necessary legislative steps were taken to provide for its administration.

Until 1920 it was, for political purposes, divided into five districts—viz. Koinadugu, Karene, Ronietta, Panguma and Bandajuma.¹ Each district was controlled by a District Commissioner, holding direct communication with the Secretariat in Freetown, aided by a small staff of Assistant District Commissioners, to each of whom he allocated such duties or such geographical spheres of activity as he thought fit.

This division of the Protectorate was found, however, to be defective in practice, as it led to much duplication of work, and to a lack of both uniformity and continuity of policy.

In order, therefore, to remedy these defects, as well as to bring the political division of the country into closer accord with the racial distribution of its inhabitants, the Protectorate was, in 1920, divided into three provinces, designated respectively: the Northern, containing more or less the area formerly known as the Karene and Koinadugu Districts; the Central, taking in the Railway District and part of the Ronietta District; and the Southern, being composed of the Northern Sherbro District and parts of the Ronietta and Railway Districts.

Each province was placed in the charge of a Provincial Commissioner, who alone had the right of correspondence with the Secretariat. The provinces are divided into districts of varying areas, each of which is controlled by a District Commissioner responsible, in his administrative capacity, to the Commissioner of the province in which his district lies.

Each district is subdivided into chiefdoms, owned and administered by their respective Tribal Authorities (i.e. their Paramount Chiefs in association with the elders or principal men of the respective chiefdoms).

The division of the Protectorate into provinces and of the provinces into districts is arbitrary, and has been dictated by considerations of administrative efficiency, due regard being paid to the necessity for including in one district, where possible, chiefdoms comprising one tribe or section of a tribe. The

**Pro-
tectorate**

**Original
Division
into
Districts**

**Division
into
Provinces
and
Districts,
1920**

**Provincial
Commis-
sioners**

**District
Commis-
sioners**

Chiefdoms

¹ At a later date those districts were named Koinadugu, Karene, Ronietta, Railway and Northern Sherbro.

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Chieftdom Boundaries

boundaries of the chieftdoms, however, are fixed by prehistoric tradition and native custom, and although disputes constantly arise as to sections of inter-chieftdom boundaries (indeed the settlement of boundary disputes forms an important part of the work of a Political Officer), the Government does not interfere with chieftdom boundaries unless invited to do so¹; and a reference to the map at the end of the book will show that the chieftdoms vary in size from the considerable area of Tambakka Yobanji in the Karene District and Koya in the Port Lokko District to the diminutiveness of Yabai Krim in the Pujehun District and Jahu in the Pendembu District (*i.e.* from approximately 500 square miles to about 20 square miles).

Names of Districts

The Northern Province is divided into four districts as follows :

- Koinadugu District, with headquarters at Kaballa, containing 36 chieftdoms.
- Karene District, with headquarters at Batkanu, containing 27 chieftdoms.
- Bombali District, with headquarters at Makene, containing 24 chieftdoms.
- Port Lokko District,² with headquarters at Port Lokko, containing 15 chieftdoms.

The Central Province is also divided into four districts—viz.

- Konno District, with headquarters at Panguma, containing 15 chieftdoms.
- Pendembu District, with headquarters at Pendembu, containing 19 chieftdoms.
- Kennema District, with headquarters at Kennema/* containing 20 chieftdoms.
- Moyamba District, with headquarters at Moyamba, containing 15 chieftdoms.

The Southern Province is divided into five districts :—

- Pujehun District,² with headquarters at Pujehun,³ containing 13 chieftdoms.
- Sutnbuya District,² with headquarters at Sumbuya, containing 13 chieftdoms.
- Bonthe District,² with headquarters at Bon the, containing 5 chieftdoms.

¹ An exception to this was made in the case of what are now known as the Gba-Mwtdi chieftdoms. These, which now form practically the whole of the Moyamba District, originally were one chieftdom. The division was made at the instance of the Government, as it was found that the area was too large to allow of efficient administration by one Tribal Authority.

² As has been seen, some portions of these districts* are, strictly speaking, Colony and not Protectorate.

³ Provincial Headquarter*. The Provincial Headquarters of the Northern Province are at Makum in the Bombali District.

Gbangbama District, with headquarters at Gbangbama, containing 9 chiefdoms (see p. 104, note 2).

Mano River District, with headquarters at Zimmi, containing 6 chiefdoms (see p. 104, note 2).

For particulars of areas, populations and racial distribution the reader is referred to the sections dealing with those matters.

Each chiefdom is entirely separate and independent, and although there is natural cohesion between chiefdoms composed of peoples of the same tribe and situated in the same locality, no Paramount Chief can claim pre-eminence over other Paramount Chiefs of the same tribe, either by reason of the area of his chiefdom, the wealth of his people, or the antiquity of his house. At any meeting of the Paramount Chiefs of a district, pride of place would naturally be given to those whom age or, more especially, length of reign entitled to that honour at the hands of their brother chiefs, but the conferring of that mark of respect implies no relationship of superiority and subordination. The several chiefdoms are well defined and have no official inter-relationship whatever, with this exception, that independent and disinterested Paramount Chiefs of the same tribe may be called upon to act as assessors in the settlement of any "palaver" which the Tribal Authority of a chiefdom find themselves unable to settle unaided. They may be invited to act in this capacity either at the instance of the Provincial or District Commissioner, or at that of the Paramount Chief in whose chiefdom the dispute has arisen.

**Political
Position
of the
Chiefdoms**

The Tribal Authority of a chiefdom is the sole owner of the land comprising that chiefdom. The question of Land Tenure is one of much importance and great intricacy, and is dealt with fully in a separate section, and since almost all questions of tribal administration are involved with problems of land tenure, the reader is referred to that section for general information as to the powers and responsibilities of the Paramount Chief in connection with land.

The Courts of the Paramount Chiefs are dealt with in a separate section, (*j.v.*)

**Native
Courts**

The functions of a Political Officer are threefold in nature: administrative, judicial and departmental; but his departmental duties are so wedded to those that are purely administrative that it will be convenient to consider those duties together and separately from those of a judicial nature.

**Functions
of a
Political
Officer**

In his administrative capacity the District Commissioner (and, *a fortiori*, the Provincial Commissioner) is the representative of the Colonial Government in that portion of the Protectorate committed to his administrative charge. He is the guide, philosopher and friend to the Paramount Chiefs/the Tribal Authority

**Adminis-
trative**

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and the people. He is at once the support of the recognised native authority, the upholder of its prestige, and the protector of the poor against oppression by their rulers. He is the mouthpiece of the Government, and the interpreter and demonstrator of its policy. He wields alike the curb and the spur ; he is the Protectorate Father O'Flynn.

Departmental

A District Commissioner's departmental duties in reality form a part of his administrative duties. He is responsible for the collection of Government revenue in his district, by (a) house tax, and (6) the issue of licences for stores, hawkers, venders of spirits, fire-arms, etc. He is the propagandist officer who is the coadjutor to the technical officers of the Lands and Forests Department; he supervises sanitation on behalf of a meagrely staffed Sanitary Department; he oversees the general conduct of the Post Offices and Agencies ; he keeps a wary eye on the Customs frontiers and sea-boards; he controls the management of the gaol; he advises the Education Department and assists in its propaganda ; he supervises the laying out and construction of second-class roads, and the erection of native buildings required for official purposes; he facilitates the progress through his district of any officers whose duties require them to travel through it ; in short, he has ancillary duties to perform on behalf of practically every Government Department in the Colony.

Judicial

The judicial duties and powers of a Political Officer are fully dealt with under a separate section, to which reference is invited.

Clerical Staff

The District Commissioner is assisted in his duties by a small staff of African clerks, and by a body of Court Messengers varying in number in accordance with the size and requirements of his district.

Office Assistants

Each Provincial Commissioner has attached to his office a senior African Staff Officer designated " Office Assistant," in addition to his clerical staff and his Court Messengers.

3. THE JURISDICTION OF THE COURTS OF THE COLONY AND PROTECTORATE

Courts of Colony

The Courts of the Colony consist of the Courts of the Tribal Rulers, the Police Court of Freetown, and the Freetown Court of Requests, the Courts of the District Commissioners of the Bonthe and the Headquarters Judicial Districts, and the Courts of Requests of those districts respectively; the Coroners' Courts, the Supreme Court in its Summary Jurisdiction and the Supremo Court in its Ordinary Jurisdiction; the Full Court of Appeal and the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.



DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS, BATMANU, NORTHERN PROVINCE

(Photograph, M. T. Davis)



KABALLA, NORTHERN PROVINCE

(Photograph, M. T. Davis)

The Courts of the Protectorate consist of the Courts of the Native Chiefs, the Courts of the District Commissioners, the Combined Courts and the Circuit Court of the Protectorate, in certain cases which will be referred to later, the Supreme Court of the Colony, the Full Court of Appeal and the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

Courts
of Pro-
tectorate

The Full Court and the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council may be said to be Courts of both Colony and Protectorate, since appeals, as will be shown later, lie to them in certain cases from the decisions of lower Courts in each.

Owing to the influx from the Protectorate into the Colony of aboriginal natives of the different tribes of the Protectorate, Tribal Rulers have been appointed by Government from the leading men of each tribe in Freetown, and to a less extent in Waterloo and Bonthe, with power to make regulations, in consultation with the leading men of their particular tribe; relating to debts and pledges between members of the tribe, personal and domestic disputes, poor and sick relief, burial, education, registration of births and deaths, matrimonial matters, sanitary affairs and so forth.

Courts of
the Tribal
Rulers

Such regulations require confirmation by the Governor, but when confirmed, any member of the tribe can be summoned before the Tribal Ruler for breach thereof and fined a small fine (which in practice in no case exceeds five pounds).

On the offender's failure to pay the fine, the Tribal Ruler can summon the defaulter to show cause why he should not be compelled to pay the *luli*. Such summons shall be returnable, in the Freetown Police District, before the Police Magistrate, and in the Headquarters Judicial and the Bonthe Districts, before the Commissioners of those districts respectively.

In Freetown the following tribes possess at present Tribal Rulers: — Kroos, Mendis, Temnes, Limbas, Foulas, Susus, Mandingos, Lokkos and Serrakulis.

In the Headquarters District the Mendis, Temnes, Susus and Limbas have such rulers, and in the part of the Bonthe District which is within the Colony one Tribal Ruler exercises joint jurisdiction over the Mendis and Sherbros (or Bulloms).

On the hearing of a summons to show cause taken out by a Tribal Ruler against a native of his tribe for failure to pay a fine, the Police Magistrate or District Commissioner, as the case may be, has power to cancel or diminish the fine, or if he thinks the defaulter has not shown good cause why he should not pay the fine, and that he could have paid the fine before the issue of the summons, the Police Magistrate or District Commissioner can increase the Tribal Ruler's fine by (rifi) per cent.

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Magistrates' Courts

The Magistrates' Courts of the Colony consist of—

- (1) the Court of the Police Magistrate of Freetown, who exercises jurisdiction in the Freetown Police District;
- (2) the Courts of the District Commissioners of the Bonthe and Headquarters Districts.

These Courts are normally presided over in each case by the officer named in connection therewith, but in place of such officer two Justices of the Peace of the Colony can in each instance perform his functions.

Summary Jurisdiction

Speaking generally, these Courts have power to deal summarily with minor offences punishable with a fine not exceeding ten pounds, or imprisonment with hard labour not exceeding six months. There are many exceptions, however, to this rule, and these Courts can deal with recidivists by sentencing a person convicted of felony, who has three previous convictions of felony recorded against him, to twelve months' imprisonment. These Courts also have wider power of punishment in respect of offences relating to liquor, arms and ammunition, and so forth; they are empowered to substitute whipping for imprisonment in the case of juvenile offenders, and on the conviction of a previously convicted native of the Protectorate the Police Court of Freetown (but not the District Commissioners' Courts in the Bonthe and Headquarters Districts) is empowered to make a repatriation order, with severe penalties attaching to its breach.

Appeals

There is a right of appeal from each of these Courts on notice of appeal being given to the Court of first instance within eight days from the decision of the Court. Such appeal lies to the Supreme Court of the Colony sitting in its Summary Jurisdiction.

Summary Review-

There is also an automatic appeal from the Magistrates' Courts (in cases in which no appeal is launched in the sense of the last paragraph), in so far as a monthly return of criminal cases decided in each of these Courts must be transmitted to the Chief Justice, stating the offence charged, the law under which the charge was framed and, if the person charged was convicted, the punishment awarded.

The Chief Justice on receipt and perusal of such return is empowered—without hearing any argument—to reverse or amend any judgment so coming before him on review.

The Magistrates' Courts of the Colony can also commit for trial to the Supreme Court persons charged with serious offences.

Courts of Requests

The Courts of Requests, which are held in the Freetown Police District and the Headquarters and Bonthe Districts of the Colony, are Courts of civil jurisdiction for the settlement of minor civil actions.

They are presided over normally by the Police Magistrate in Freetown, and the Commissioners of the respective districts, but two Commissioners of a Court of Requests (who are also as a

rule Justices of the Peace) can in any of the Courts replace the above-named officers.

In Freetown the jurisdiction of the Court extends only to cases where the debt demand or damage does not exceed five pounds.

In the Headquarters Judicial District the normal jurisdiction of the Court is confined to actions where the claim does not exceed twenty-five pounds, and in the Bonthe District to those where the claim is less than fifty pounds. By agreement between the parties, and in a certain other very limited number of cases, the Headquarters Court can take cognizance of a suit where the cause of action does not exceed fifty pounds, and the Court at Bonthe can do so where the amount involved does not exceed one hundred pounds.

In actions before these Courts, where the amount in dispute does not exceed five pounds, Counsel or Attorneys have no right of audience, except with the consent of both parties. Courts of Requests, however small the amounts claimed, have no jurisdiction in suits relating to title to land, or disputes as to the validity of wills, or in actions for malicious prosecution, or for libel, slander, trespass, or for seduction or breach of promise of marriage.

From all the judgments of any Court of Requests there is a right of appeal to the Supreme Court sitting in its Summary Jurisdiction on notice being given within eight days of the decision.

Coroners' Courts are held in the Freetown Police District by the Police Magistrate of Freetown and in the Headquarters and Bonthe Districts by the District Commissioners thereof, or in their absence by a Deputy Coroner—appointed by the Governor in respect of such district. A Coroner's jury consists of five adult householders, and the verdict of the majority stands.

Outside the city of Freetown and its suburbs, the town of Bonthe and the town of Waterloo (the chief town in the Headquarters District), inquests by Coroners' juries are, owing to difficulties of summoning jurors, not held, except in cases where the deceased is a prisoner. Their place in these cases is taken by an inquiry held by a Coroner alone, but a Coroner conducting such inquiry has the same power of committing for trial to the Supreme Court for unlawful homicide as has a Coroner's jury sitting in the urban areas.

The Supreme Court of the Colony is presided over by the Chief Justice or the Puisne Judge (who is also Judge of the Circuit Court of the Protectorate), or by a Deputy Judge, power to appoint whom is vested in the Governor.

The Court can sit in two capacities—

- (1) In its Summary Jurisdiction, when its functions are analogous to the County Courts in England.
- (2) In its Ordinary Jurisdiction, when it corresponds to the High Court of Justice in England.

Summary
Jurisdiction
of
Supreme
Court

The Supreme Court in its Summary Jurisdiction has cognizance of all personal actions where the amount in issue does not exceed one hundred pounds; in actions of ejectment from land where the value of the land or the rent thereof does not exceed fifteen pounds a year, and in cases of easements over land not exceeding the same value; but it has no cognizance of any action for malicious prosecution, libel, slander, seduction or breach of promise of marriage.

It has also an equitable jurisdiction in respect of administration suits, trusts, mortgages, specific performance, and dissolution of partnerships in all cases where the amount in issue does not exceed two hundred pounds, and, further, has jurisdiction in proceedings for orders in the nature of injunctions in respect of the above-cited matters.

Ordinary
Jurisdiction
of
Supreme
Court

The Supreme Court in its Ordinary Jurisdiction possesses all the jurisdiction of the High Court of Justice in England, save and except that exercised by the High Court of Admiralty. In civil actions there is no jury. In criminal prosecutions the presiding Judge normally sits with a jury of twelve.

Power is given to the Court in cases other than capital to accept the verdict of a majority of two-thirds of the jury if it is satisfied that the verdict of the majority is in accordance with the weight of evidence.

In all cases other than capital the accused may be tried by the Court with the aid of assessors if—

- (1) he elects to be so tried;
- (2) the Attorney-General is of opinion that a more fair and impartial trial can be thereby obtained and he applies to the Court for an order—which shall be made as of course—for such mode of trial;
- (3) the accused is an officer in the public service charged with one of a number of offences affecting Government property and the Governor in Council by order shall provide that he shall be so tried.

In all such cases the presiding Judge selects three assessors from the panel of special jurors to assist him in the trial, and their opinions are given orally and recorded at the end of the trial, but the decision is vested exclusively in the Judge.

The Supreme Court of the Colony can have cognizance of a criminal or civil matter arising within the Protectorate if such case is transferred by the Governor's fiat from the Circuit Court to the Supreme Court.

In one case the Supreme Court is automatically seized without such fiat of a matter arising in the Protectorate. This arises when a person not a native is charged in the Protectorate with an offence which involves the punishment of death, or when a native in the Protectorate is charged with an offence, involving the punishment of death, on a person not a native.

In either of these cases the accused, if committed for trial, must be committed not to the Circuit Court of the Protectorate, but to the Supreme Court of the Colony.

First among the Courts of the Protectorate we may deal with the Courts of the Native Chiefs.

Courts
of Pro-
tectorate

These Courts are constituted according to the local law or custom of the chiefdom concerned.

Such Courts, duly constituted, have jurisdiction according to native law to hear and determine the following matters:—

Courts of
Native
Chiefs

- (1) All civil cases arising exclusively between natives other than cases involving a question of title to land between two or more Paramount Chiefs.
- (2) Minor criminal offences arising exclusively between natives.

The Courts of the Native Chiefs may not inflict any punishment involving death, mutilation or grievous bodily harm.

The Court of the District Commissioner is presided over by the District Commissioner of the district, who may, however, in any summary case, civil or criminal, arising exclusively between natives, if he thinks fit, be assisted by one or more native chiefs as assessors, but the decision rests exclusively with the District Commissioner, and no conviction or decision is deemed invalid if any or all of the assessors are not present throughout the whole hearing.

Court of
District
Commis-
sioner

The ordinary civil jurisdiction of the Court of the District Commissioner extends to suits between persons not natives, or between a person not a native and a native, or for the recovery of a debt claimed by the holder of a store or hawker's licence, although arising exclusively between natives, wherein the matter in dispute does not exceed fifty pounds, but a District Commissioner has no jurisdiction in actions for libel or slander, even where the amount claimed is less than fifty pounds.

Civil
Jurisdic-
tion of
District
Commis-
sioner's
Court

The jurisdiction referred to above is subject to this very important restriction—namely, that if there is within the district a duly constituted Combined Court, as will be described later, the Court of the District Commissioner cannot, in the first instance, deal with any case which can be dealt with by such Combined Court.

IN addition to the above civil jurisdiction the Court of the District Commissioner may in certain circumstances—

- (1) transfer to itself any civil case from the Court of the Native Chiefs (*i.e.* between natives), and can deal with such case as if it had been originally within its own jurisdiction;
- (2) re-hear a matter which was originally heard by a Combined Court, and set aside or alter the judgment of that Court.

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Summary Criminal Jurisdic- tion of District Commis- sioner's Court

The following criminal matters and offences can be summarily dealt with by the Court of the District Commissioner :—

- (A) Between persons not natives, or between a person not a native and a native—
 - (1) where any person is charged with any offence or act punishable upon any summary conviction or in respect of which any penalty may be recovered, or order made for the payment of money upon summary conviction;
 - (2) where any person is charged with any offence not being felony or being one of certain specified felonies and such offence appears to be of such a nature that if proved it would be adequately punished by imprisonment for not more than six months or a fine not exceeding ten pounds, or by both fine and imprisonment.
- (B) Exclusively between natives—
 - (1) when a person is charged with any offence or act punishable on summary conviction or in respect of which any penalty may be recovered upon summary conviction, save such offences as are exclusively within the jurisdiction of the Courts of the Native Chiefs ;
 - (2) where a native is charged with pretended witchcraft or slave-dealing, offences relating to secret societies, cases arising out of faction or tribal fights, or any one of certain other offences which appears to be of such a nature that it would be adequately punished by imprisonment for not more than six months or a fine not exceeding ten pounds, or by both fine and imprisonment.

In addition to the above criminal jurisdiction the Court of the District Commissioner may in certain circumstances—

- (1) transfer to itself any criminal case from the Court of the Native Chiefs, and can deal with such a case as if it had been originally within its own jurisdiction ;
- (2) inflict a fine not exceeding ten pounds on persons who fail to appear before a Combined Court, or fail to bring the amount in dispute or the prescribed fees into such Court, or fail to comply with any order of such Court.

Com- mittal for Trial by Court of District Commis- sioner

The Court of the District Commissioner also has power to commit for trial to the Circuit Court—

- (1) in the case of any criminal matter or offence not triable in a summary manner, arising between persons not natives, or between a person not a native and a native, other than cases in which either a person not a native is charged with an offence, or in which a native is charged with an offence on a person not a native, which offence (in either case) involves the punishment



THE LAW COURTS, FREETOWN

(*Photograph, Lisk-Carew*)



THE SERLE RIVER

(*Photograph, M. T. Damer*)

of death; which cases, as has been seen, must be committed for trial to the Supreme Court;

- (2) In the case of serious criminal offences arising exclusively between natives.

There is an appeal from the Court of the District Commissioner to the Circuit Court in both civil and criminal cases—

- (1) In all civil cases where at least one of the parties is not a native, or in a case for the recovery of a debt claimed by the holder of a store licence, any person aggrieved by the decision of the Court may, when the subject matter exceeds ten pounds, as of right, and in any other matter, by leave of the Court, appeal to the Circuit Court.

Appeals from District Commissioner's Court: Civil

- (2) Any person aggrieved by the decision of the Court of the District Commissioner in any criminal case may appeal as of right to the Circuit Court.

Criminal

In all cases the decision of the Circuit Court is final.

The Circuit Court may make an order requiring the Court of the District Commissioner to refer a case, although such Court may have refused the application of the appellant.

Case stated

At the expiration of each month every District Commissioner forwards to the Circuit Judge a complete list of all criminal cases decided by him during such month, setting out the name of the defendant, the offence with which he was charged, and if convicted, the date of such conviction, the law under which the conviction was made, and the amount of the penalty or the term of imprisonment, as the case may be.

Summary Review

Every list so transmitted operates as an automatic appeal on behalf of every convicted person whose name is included therein, and the Judge may, without hearing any argument, reverse or amend any judgment given contrary to law, or set it aside.

Where a person convicted appeals in the ordinary way to the Circuit Court, the Judge does not exercise any of these powers, but determines the case in the Circuit Court.

Whenever the Circuit Judge is absent on leave and no acting Judge or Commissioner is appointed, the lists mentioned in the two preceding paragraphs are transmitted to the Chief Justice, who has in such cases all the powers of the Circuit Judge.

Finally it should be noted that a District Commissioner has the power to hold an inquiry on the bodies of deceased persons suspected of dying from violence or negligence or so forth, but has no power to commit any person for trial for unlawful homicide at such an inquiry as has in similar circumstances a District Commissioner in the Colony.

Inquiries in Cases of Violent Death

A District Commissioner may on application from a Paramount Chief in whose district a considerable number of European,

Combined Courts

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Sierra Leone traders or missionaries have settled or are resident appoint one of such settlers or residents to sit in a Combined Court, as joint Judge with the Paramount Chief in any dispute which may arise between any such settlers or residents and any of the natives of the chieftdom. The appointment, which is subject to confirmation by the Governor, is for one year, and is liable to cancellation at any time by the Governor.

The Combined Court, constituted as above, has civil jurisdiction in any matter, including assault or abusive or slanderous language, where the claim does not exceed five pounds, but cannot deal with any case in which title to land is in dispute, or for the recovery of a debt against a native unless it is proved that the debt was properly incurred with the knowledge and approval of the family of the debtor or of the chief or sub-chief of the town or place in which the debt was incurred.

The judgment of a Combined Court, if unanimous, is binding on both parties and is subject to no appeal. If not unanimous, the trial has no effect and the parties are left to their remedy in the Court of the District Commissioner or other Court having jurisdiction.

The
Circuit
Court

The Circuit Court of the Protectorate is presided over by a Judge of the Supreme Court known as the Circuit Judge, and sits in such place or places in the Protectorate as the Governor may from time to time think expedient.

The Governor may appoint some fit and proper person a Commissioner to be the presiding Judge at any sitting of the Court when the Circuit Judge is unable to attend, but he cannot appoint any person who is not a Barrister-at-Law or Advocate of the Scottish Bar, unless such person is certified by writing under the hand of the Chief Justice or Circuit Judge to have the necessary experience and capacity to be such presiding Judge. Such Commissioner has, while presiding, all the powers and authorities of the Circuit Judge.

The Governor may also, subject to certain limitations, appoint the District Commissioner to be the presiding Judge for the trial of offenders, being natives, at a sitting of the Circuit Court in his District, and the District Commissioner when presiding has all the powers and authorities of the Circuit Judge, subject to the exception that a conviction cannot be recorded by such Commissioner unless with the concurrence of two out of the three native chiefs who must sit with such Commissioner as assessors.

In civil cases where matters of native law or custom may be material, the Court may call in two or more native chiefs selected from those nominated for the purpose by the Governor, and may try such cases wholly or in part with the assistance of such chiefs. Such chiefs may be consulted by the Court regarding native law or custom.

In all criminal cases (other than those tried by a District Commissioner in special cases, as already referred to) the Court is assisted by two or more assessors :

**Procedure
in
Criminal
Cases**

- (1) In cases in which natives only are concerned the Court must be assisted by two or more native chiefs selected by the Judge from those nominated for the purpose by the Governor.
- (2) In cases in which the accused and the person primarily affected are both non-natives the Court is assisted by two or more non-natives nominated by the Court or the Governor for the purpose.
- (3) In cases in which the accused is a native and the person primarily affected is a non-native, or *vice versa* the Court is assisted by two persons, one of whom is a native and the other a non-native, nominated by the Governor or the Court for the purpose;

but if persons not being natives who are required for the purpose of assisting the Court are, in the opinion of the Court, not available, the Court may proceed with the trial without such assistance ; or if in the course of a trial with the aid of native chiefs at any time prior to the finding any native chief is from any sufficient cause prevented from attending throughout the trial, the trial proceeds with the aid of the remaining chiefs or chief.

In all cases, civil or criminal, the decision rests solely in the Judge, except that, as already mentioned in the special cases where the presiding Judge is the District Commissioner, there can be no conviction without the concurrence of two of the three assessor chiefs.

The Circuit Court has jurisdiction to hear and determine any civil suit—

**Civil
Jurisdiction**

- (1) between persons not natives, or between a person not a native and a native, wherein the matter in dispute exceeds fifty pounds; or wherein a title to land is in question ; or for libel and slander, even though the claim may be for a less sum than fifty pounds ;
- (2) for the recovery of a debt claimed by the holder of a store licence, although arising exclusively between natives, wherein the debt claimed exceeds fifty pounds, and certain other minor matters.

This Court has no jurisdiction in divorce or matrimonial causes. The Circuit Court has jurisdiction to hear criminal cases—

**Criminal
Jurisdiction**

- (1) where any person is charged with an offence which, if committed in the Colony, would amount to felony, other than those capital cases triable by the Supreme Court of the Colony, as stated at the close of the observations on that Court;

- (2) where any person is charged with any one of certain offences against property and such offence would not be adequately punished by imprisonment for six months or a fine not exceeding ten pounds, or by both fine and imprisonment;
- (3) other criminal cases which are beyond the jurisdiction of either the Court of Native Chiefs or the Court of the District Commissioner.

In exercising its jurisdiction the Court has all the powers and authorities of the Supreme Court of the Colony, and follows as far as possible the practice and procedure of the Supreme Court, but all causes are heard summarily. The Circuit Court has power in capital cases to inflict sentence of death. In all other cases it may inflict fine, or imprisonment with or without hard labour, or a whipping not exceeding twenty-four lashes, or any one or more of these punishments.

Whenever the Circuit Judge is absent on leave and no acting Judge or Commissioner is appointed, the Chief Justice is empowered to hear and determine all such motions, interlocutory applications and matters as may appear to be urgent.

The Full Court consists of three or more Judges selected from the Chief Justice and Circuit Judge of Sierra Leone, the Chief Justice and Judges of the Gold Coast and Nigeria, and the Judge of the Gambia.

An appeal lies to this Court—

- (1) as of right from all final judgments of the Supreme Court or Circuit Court of Sierra Leone when the claim is above fifty pounds, and, with the leave of the Judge of the Court of first instance, from interlocutory orders of that Court; and
- (2) from any decision of the Supreme Court of the Colony of the Gambia.

Again, either the Supreme Court of the Colony of Sierra Leone or of the Gambia, or the Circuit Court of the Protectorate of Sierra Leone may direct judgment to be entered provisionally for either party—

- (1) subject to any point of law which it may reserve for further argument or consideration by the Full Court, or
- (2) subject to a special case jointly agreed upon by the parties, wherever practicable, and settled by the Court to enable the Full Court to decide the question raised thereby.

To the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council an appeal lies—

- (1) as of right from a final judgment of the Full Court where the matter in dispute amounts to three hundred pounds, or where the appeal involves, directly or indirectly, a claim to property or a civil right amounting to three hundred pounds, and

**Courts
with
Jurisdiction
in
both
Colony
and Pro-
tectorate
The Full
Court**

**Privy
Council**

- (2) at the discretion of the Full Court from any judgment of that Court, whether final or interlocutory, where in the opinion of that Court the question involved is one which by reason of its great general or public importance or otherwise ought to be submitted to the Privy Council for decision.

There are two other forms of Courts, which are mentioned last as they are not permanent but are only convened as occasion arises in the Colony and the Protectorate—namely, the Courts of Reserve Settlement Commissioners and Courts Martial.

The Courts of Reserve Settlement Commissioners are presided over by the Reserve Settlement Commissioner, who is appointed by the Governor, and in the Protectorate is assisted by the Paramount Chief within whose jurisdiction it is proposed to constitute a forest reserve and by two other Paramount Chiefs; in the Colony he sits alone.

Court of Reserve Settlement Commissioner

The functions of these Courts are restricted to matters arising in connection with the formation of forest reserves. They have jurisdiction to inquire into and determine the existence, nature and extent of private rights within an area which it is proposed to constitute a forest reserve, and to fix the limits of such area.

Any person who has made a claim in respect of land situated in the Colony may appeal from the judgment of this Court to the Supreme Court, and in respect of lands situated in the Protectorate, to the Governor.

Courts Martial may be convened in respect of his Majesty's Imperial forces usually stationed in the Colony, or his Majesty's Colonial forces usually stationed in the Protectorate.

Courts Martial

In the first case the procedure is governed by the Army Acts and in the latter by the Ordinances governing the West African Frontier Force and its Reserve.

4. THE NAVAL ASPECT OF SIERRA LEONE

From the point of view of the naval or military strategist the importance of Sierra Leone is attributable mainly to its geographical position and to the fact that it possesses the only good natural harbour in British territory on the West Coast of Africa.

Geographical Situation and Harbour

History has amply demonstrated that the safeguarding of the important trade routes of the Atlantic Ocean is a matter of paramount necessity to the British Empire in time of war. The protection of these trade routes and their denial to ships sailing under an enemy flag are the primary duties of the Navy, and the harassment of enemy sea-borne commerce must always form an important secondary operation in naval warfare. British sea-borne commerce follows certain well-defined routes, three of the

Protection of Trade Routes

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Important Trade Routes greatest of which pass within a comparatively short distance of Sierra Leone—viz.

- (1) The route from Europe to South America.—It is worthy of remark that during the year 1922 nearly one million tons of wheat and half-a-million tons of meat were imported into the British Isles from Argentina alone.
- (2) The route from Europe to Australia and New Zealand via the Cape of Good Hope.—Though the construction of the Suez Canal deflected a large amount of commerce from this route, it should be borne in mind that the distance from Melbourne to England via the Cape is only some 850 miles greater than by the Canal route. Blockage of the Canal would entail the exclusive employment of the Cape route. It will be recollected, moreover, that this latter route was utilised very largely during the late war for the conveyance of troops and food despite the fact that we retained possession of Egypt, Malta and Gibraltar and that the Mediterranean littoral was almost entirely under the control of friendly or neutral Powers.
- (3) The route from Europe to the West African ports.—This route, important already from an Imperial trade point of view, is rapidly becoming more so.

Sierra Leone serves as a convenient base for ships employed on the protection of these three routes or on operations undertaken with a view to their denial to an enemy. The capture of the Colony by a hostile power would seriously jeopardise the safety of our sea communications with South America, the Cape and Australia.

Link between Gibraltar and Simon's Town

In our chain of Imperial communications, Freetown may be regarded as the link between Gibraltar and Simon's Town, at both of which places there are naval dockyards.

Rendez-vous for Convoys

Occupying, as the Colony does, a position midway between Simon's Town and the British Isles, it is admirably suited for use during war-time as a rendezvous for convoys of ships on the Cape route or for those plying between the United Kingdom and the West African ports, and was extensively used for this purpose during the late war, as well as for mercantile shipping, sailing for the United Kingdom from South American ports, and from Australasian ports via Cape Horn or the Straits of Magellan.

Base for Stores, Fuel, etc.

Cruisers and other craft detailed for the protection of merchant shipping, having a limited radius of action, require bases at which the necessary replenishments of stores and fuel can be made, repairs executed and changes in personnel effected. Sierra Leone supplies in the port of Freetown one of the most important of such bases in the Empire's possession.

Before passing to a consideration of the part played by the military forces in the Colony's share of the defence of the Empire it may be noted that the naval material detailed for the patrolling of the African coast (outside the Mediterranean and Red Seas) consists at present of the following vessels :—

**Naval
Material
on African
Coast**

Cruisers.—H.M.S. *Birmingham* (flagship of the Commander-in-Chief, Rear-Admiral Maurice Swynfen FitzMaurice, C.B., C.M.G.); H.M.S. *Dublin*.

Gunboats.—K.M.S. *Thistle* ; H.M.S. *Dwarf*.

Sloops.—H.M.S. *Wallflower*; H.M.S. *Verbena*.

In addition to the above certain auxiliary vessels have been placed at the disposal of the Government of the Union of South Africa by the Imperial Government.

5. THE IMPERIAL GARRISON

In order to render the port of Freetown effective as a naval base for the purposes specified in the preceding section it is necessary that the co-operation of land forces and fortifications should be enlisted not only to preserve it from hostile attack by land, but also to leave the purely naval forces free to discharge the functions for which they are primarily stationed there, without being saddled with the responsibility of guarding the approaches to an establishment maintained for their assistance.

**Necessity
for Land
Forces**

The considerations governing the establishment and maintenance of Naval Bases and Defended Ports Abroad may be regarded as threefold: (a) Political and International; (b) Financial; (c) Strategic:

**Considera-
tions
governing
Naval
Bases and
Defended
Ports**

(a) It may be noted as a Political or International consideration affecting the establishment of Sierra Leone as a defended port that whereas the Washington Agreement prohibits the improvement and extension of seaward defences and dockyard facilities at, e.g., Hong-Kong, no such restrictions are imposed in the case of Sierra Leone.

Political

(6) So far as the Financial aspect is concerned, apart from the establishment and maintenance of the Sierra Leone Battalion of the West African Frontier Force (*q.v.*), Sierra Leone being established as a defended port for Imperial purposes rather than for purely colonial reasons, the whole cost of such establishment constitutes a charge against the Imperial Government. Expenditure incurred in the maintenance of the Imperial defences receives the assent of Parliament annually, after being submitted to the closest scrutiny.

Financial

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- Strategic** (c) Strategical considerations are governed by many factors, chief among which the following may be cited :—
- (i) Proximity to the principal lines of sea communications.—This has already been discussed.
 - (ii) Proximity to possible areas of conflict.—As has been seen above, in the event of a naval war in the Atlantic Ocean Sierra Leone would be of the greatest value as a cruiser base, convoy assembly point, and fuelling station.
 - (iii) Harbour accommodation.—Freetown is well provided in this respect.
 - (iv) Climatic conditions.—These are not good, but progress in sanitation and hygiene is bringing about a steady improvement.
 - (v) Topographical suitability for harbour defence.—Sierra Leone has many advantages in this respect.
 - (vi) Suitability for landward defence.—The situation in this respect may be regarded as, on the whole, favourable.

Personnel of Garrison The personnel of the Imperial garrison consists of the Command and Headquarters Staff, Royal Artillery (42nd Heavy Battery), Royal Engineers (36th Company)—both European—the West African Regiment (African, but officered by European personnel), and the necessary auxiliary departments.

The Command and Headquarters Staff and Officers Commanding the several units at present are as follows :—

Colonel Commandant, Col. G. T. Mair, C.M.G., D.S.O.

General Staff Officer, Lt.-Col. J. G. P. Romanes, D.S.O. (Royal Scots).

D.A.A. and Q.M.G., Lt.-Col. C. C. Marindin, C.B.E., D.S.O., R.A.

O.C. West African Regt, Col. A. E. Norton, D.S.O.

O.C. Royal Artillery, Major F. R. Woolcombe, M.C., R.A.

O.C. Royal Engineers, Bt. Lt.-Col. E. Woodhouse, R.E.

O.C. Royal Army Service Corps, Bt. Lt.-Col. L. D. Inglefield, D.S.O., R.A.S.C.

Senior Medical Officer, Lt.-Col. J. W. Langstaff, D.S.O., M.C., R.A.M.C.

Dep. Asst. Dir. of Pathology, Major A. D. Fraser, D.S.O., M.C., R.A.M.C.

Chief Ordnance Officer, Lt. J. W. Gaisford, R.A.

Command Paymaster, Capt. P. L. Oldham, R.A.P.C.

Command Accountant, Capt. D. D. Garatt, M.C., C.M.A.

6. THE WEST AFRICAN FRONTIER FORCE

The West African Frontier Force is divided into four separate and independent units, recruited and maintained by the four West African Colonial Governments, and designated the Nigeria Regiment, the Gold Coast Regiment, the Sierra Leone Battalion and the Gambia Company respectively. As this force exists for the preservation of internal order and the guarding of land boundaries, and is independent of the Imperial Military Authority (except in time of war, when the force comes under the command of the Imperial headquarters at Sierra Leone), the cost of its maintenance is defrayed by the several Colonial Governments concerned, and no part of such cost forms a charge against Imperial funds. Each unit of the force, in times of peace, is responsible to, and acts in accordance with, the directions of the Civil Government concerned, and its officers, who are Europeans seconded from British regiments, are subject to the same regulations and conditions of service as the Civil officers of the Government. The rank and file of the force are recruited from the colonies (or protectorates) in which its units are respectively established. In times of peace the whole force is under the general supervision of an Inspector-General, who visits the four colonies and inspects the four units annually.

The Sierra Leone Battalion consists of two companies, established at Daru in the Central Province and Makele in the Northern Province respectively, with Headquarters Staff at Daru.

The cost to the Colony of maintaining the Sierra Leone Battalion of the West African Frontier Force amounts at present to about £35,000 annually.

The present personnel of the officers of the Sierra Leone Battalion is given in Appendix VII.

7. POLICE AND COURT MESSENGERS

(a) POLICE

The Police Force is recruited locally in the Colony and consists of natives both of the Colony and of the Protectorate. Its present strength, including officers, is 310. It is officered by five Europeans—viz. the Commissioner of Police, the Assistant Commissioner, the Chief Inspector, and two Inspectors—and three African Sub-Inspectors.

Rather more than half the force is required for the policing of Freetown, but representatives of the force are stationed in suitable numbers at Cline Town, Tassoh Island, Kissy, Regent, Wilberforce, Congo Town, Murray Town, Aberdeen, Adonkia and Lumley in the Police District; at Waterloo, Hastings, Newton, Songo Town, Kent, Russell, York, Hamilton, and the Banana

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Islands in the Headquarters District; and at Bonthe and York Island in the Bonthe District.

Head-quarters The Headquarters of the force is stationed in the Law Courts building, the whole of the ground floor of which is devoted to administrative offices, a C.I.D. branch, a finger-print branch, schoolrooms, stores, and police cells.

Barracks Until 1923 no barracks were provided for the men, who had to live at their homes in different parts of Freetown. This militated to some extent against the attainment and maintenance of a high standard of discipline, punctuality and efficiency; in 1923 consequently it was found possible to take over the peninsula of King Tom, formerly occupied by the Military Authorities, and to establish there in barracks already existing a large proportion of the Freetown Police. At the close of the year 1923 there were quartered at King Tom—1 officer, 1 African sub-inspector, 15 sergeants and 152 constables. This arrangement has already resulted in increased tightening up of discipline, and the general appearance, vigilance and reliability of the police in Freetown have gained considerably thereby.

Harbour Police A small force of Harbour Police is maintained to patrol the wharves, visit steamers, and control the boat traffic alongside steamers. They render valuable service to canoes in distress in bad weather, and are instrumental in preventing thefts from lighters and boats.

Pension Rights Service in the Police Force is pensionable.

(6) COURT MESSENGERS

A force of Court Messengers, numbering 297 men, is established to assist the Political Officers in the political administration of the Protectorate. As their name implies, they have certain duties to perform as messengers attached to the District Commissioners' Courts, but those duties form but a minor part of their work. They are in reality Protectorate Police.

Duties The Court Messengers are allotted in varying numbers to the several Political Officers and are stationed at the various District Headquarters; it is their duty to accompany the District Commissioner when travelling, to supervise carriers, to carry messages, to act as escorts to prisoners, as guards on specie, as assistants in house-tax assessment and collection, and generally to facilitate the District Commissioner's work as well in his station as on trek. The force is recruited from discharged soldiers of the West African Frontier Force and the West African Regiment; it is well recognised throughout the Protectorate, and competition for enrolment in its ranks is keen, there being always a long waiting list of candidates for appointment. Service in this force is pensionable.

Recruitment

Pension Rights

8. PRISONS

The Prison Department of the Colony is under the supervision of two European officers, the Superintendent and Assistant-Superintendent of Prisons. The African staff includes a chief warden, matron, 17 warders of lower rank, and 15 gaol guards. The principal prison is established in Freetown, and may challenge comparison for suitability of structure and design (as well as for size, though this point need not be laboured) with any prison in the West Coast of Africa. The Freetown Prison is provided with modern apparatus for steam cooking and laundry, and with good facilities for washing and exercise. It maintains its own hospital, with operating theatre and dispensary, and model farm. Several industries are taught to the prisoners, who, among other articles, manufacture uniforms for the Court Messenger Force, the Forest Guards, Circuit Court Bailiffs, uniformed staff of the Post Office, etc. Long-sentence prisoners are employed on outdoor works of general utility, such as scavenging.

There are six Protectorate prisons — viz. at Kaballa and Batkanu in the Northern Province, at Moyamba and Kennema in the Central Province, and at Pujehun and Bonthe in the Southern Province. These come under the general supervision of the Superintendent of Prisons, but the details of their administration are under the eye of the District Commissioner.

9. MUNICIPAL AND KINDRED BODIES

The Municipality of Freetown was created by an Ordinance of 1893 ; the first elected Mayor, Mr Samuel Lewis (afterwards Sir Samuel Lewis, C.M.G.), was chosen in 1895.

The City Council of Freetown is at present governed by Ordinance No. 28 of 1908, which was amended in 1912, and again in 1921.

Freetown
City
Council

Roughly speaking, the city is bounded on the north by the Sierra Leone river, on the south by the War Department Lands on Mount Aureol and the Rifle Range, on the east by the Granville Brook, and on the West by the Congo Town Brook.

It is divided into three wards, the East Ward being eastward of Nicol's Brook, the West Ward being westward of Saunders* Brook, and the Central Ward lying between these two brooks.

The Council consists of a Mayor and fifteen Councillors, of whom six represent the Central, the East and the West wards respectively, and three are appointed by the Governor in Council.

Of the three appointed by the Governor in Council, one is the Commissioner of Police and one the Medical Officer of Health.

The Mayor is elected by the Council from among the Councillors

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or persons qualified to be such. He is *ex officio* a Justice of the Peace, and his term of office is one year.

The qualifications for elected Councillors are possession of property to the value of two hundred pounds or rateability at an annual value of twenty pounds.

Government officers and ministers of religion are disqualified from being elected.

Elected Councillors hold their seats for three years, and each year one-third of the Councillors for each ward cease to hold office and an election for their successors is held.

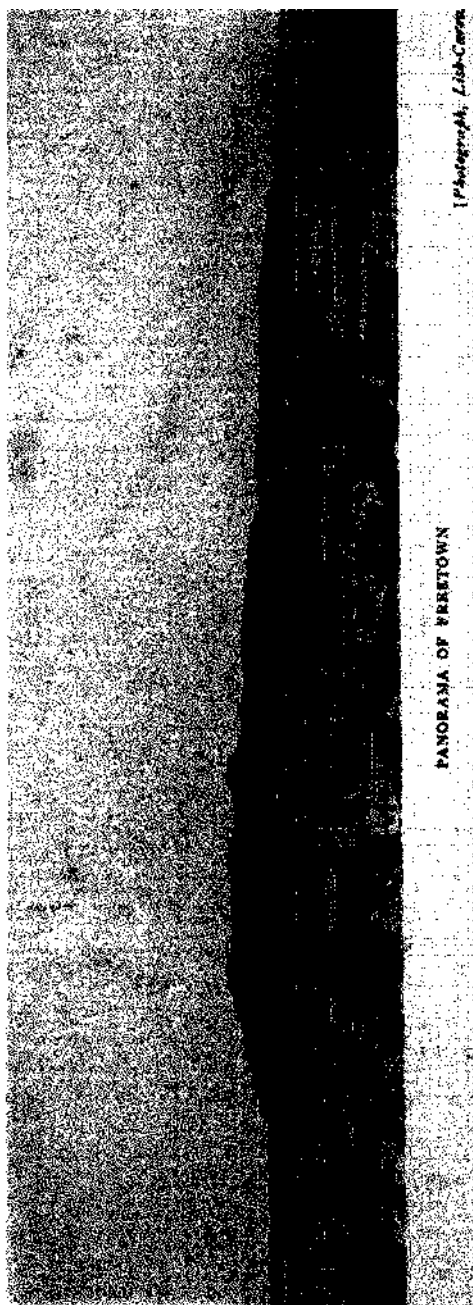
Appointed Councillors hold their seats during the pleasure of the Governor in Council.

Electorors require to be male British subjects of full age who have resided in the city for the preceding six months.

\ The property qualification is ownership or occupation of premises of which the annual assessed value is not less than six pounds.

/ A rate not exceeding 10 per cent, (in 1922-1923 it was 7 per cent.) of the annual value of all hereditaments in the city is levied by the Council. The water rate provides another source of revenue, and the sale of water to ships must also be taken into account. The Council derives further revenue from the fees imposed by it upon licences to follow in the city the following professions and pursuits—viz. apothecary, physician, architect, civil engineer or surveyor, solicitor or barrister, banker, building contractor, hawker, hotel-keeper, pawnbroker or money-lender. In addition licences are required for carts, carriages, cycles and hammocks, and for all concerts and theatrical entertainments.

The revenues of the Council are paid into the City Fund, which has been augmented by a loan of £2500 made in 1904 by the Colonial Government for the provision and maintenance of cemeteries, and by loans of £27,948 and £10,873 towards the cost of the provision and maintenance of waterworks. The funds are employed in the maintenance of the Corporation property, which consists of the Freetown Waterworks, the Wilberforce Hall, the Victoria Park, the Public Slaughter House, three markets and three cemeteries. Until the year 1912 the Municipality was charged with town-planning, building regulation, sanitation and the inspection of food exposed for sale, and received a yearly grant-in-aid of £500. By Ordinance No. 13 of that year the Government for good reason deprived the Council of its control over these matters, and transferred building control and town-planning to the Public Works Department, and Sanitation to the Sanitary Department of the Government; the annual grant-in-aid came to an end, and the functions of the Municipality were confined to the control of the waterworks, markets, cemeteries, and so forth enumerated above, to the lighting of the streets of the city, and to the maintenance of a fire brigade.



PANORAMA OF FREETOWN

[Photograph, List-Cover]

MUNICIPAL AND KINDRED BODIES 125

The Freetown Police and Headquarters Tax District Advisory Board, which was created by Ordinance No. 27 of 1923 amending No. 19 of 1918, is concerned with the house tax collected in the Freetown Poltefe and Headquarters Judicial Districts. It consists of a President and not more than twelve persons (which persons must reside within the district), whose duty it is to meet and advise the Governor in Council as to local requirements within the district of the nature of public works and improvements.

House-
Lar
Advisory
Board

If the Governor in Council is of opinion that the funds in respect of house tax, collected and administered as will be shown below, are sufficient to carry out such works and improvements, and that they are for the public benefit of the inhabitants of the district, the Governor in Council orders that the requirements of the Advisory Board shall be carried out.

House tax is collected at the rate of five shillings per house on every house in the tax district and is paid into a separate account into the Treasury, and is expended only, as detailed above, for the public benefit of the inhabitants of the district in which it has been collected.

The Sherbro Judicial District Board, created by Ordinance No. 28 of 1923, consists of the Commissioner of the Southern Province, of the District Commissioner of the Bonthe District, of the Medical Officer for the time being stationed at Bonthe, and of four unofficial members, of whom two are appointed by the Governor and two are elected by the adult male persons paying house tax in the Sherbro Judicial District, which may be roughly defined as the town of Bonthe, York Island and the small islands adjacent thereto.

Sherbro
Judicial
District
Board

The Board administers the Sherbro Judicial District Fund and prepares each year, in the month of October, estimates of its revenue and expenditure for the ensuing year, which are submitted for the approval of the Governor in Council.

The revenue of the Board is derived from—

- (1) house tax collected in the district and three hundred }x>unda per annum from the house tax collected in those parts of Sherbro Island which are not within the Sherbro Judicial District, or, in other words, the town of Bonthe ;
- (2) fees received in respect of markets, cemeteries and pounds and for licences for dogs, hawkers, auctioneers and so forth, and
- (3) fees paid in respect of, or fines imposed for breach of, any regulations made by the Governor in Council relating to markets, slaughter-houses, cemeteries, water supply, sanitation, town planning and building, the licencing of hawkers and moneylenders, and a number of cognate matters.

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The expenditure of the fund is confined to matters analogous to those to which the house tax in Freetown Police and Headquarters District is devoted.

The Recreation Ground Board

The Recreation Ground Board was created by Ordinance No. 5 of 1909, and consists of not more than twelve members appointed by the Governor during pleasure. Its function is to manage the Recreation Ground situated at Brookfields, just outside the western boundary of the city of Freetown. The Board has power, subject to the approval of the Governor, to make rules for the management of the ground and to charge fees for its use for athletic or social purposes.

Estimates of the revenue derived from these fees and of the expenditure proposed for the maintenance and improvement of the ground are prepared annually and submitted to the Governor for his approval, and expenditure is allowed to be made solely in accordance with such approved estimates, save in cases specially sanctioned by the Governor.

10. FOREIGN CONSULS

No foreign Power is represented by a *Consul de Carriere* in Sierra Leone, but exequaturs have been granted to a number of residents to represent different powers in a consular capacity. They are as follows :—

Belgium: Mr J. C. Newton, Water Street, Freetown

Norway

Spain

Portugal

France : M. M. Balut

Liberia : Mr C. May, Maysville, Ascension Town

Netherlands (Vacant)

Switzerland : Mr F. A. Schumacher, Westmoreland St., Freetown

PART V
FINANCE, TRADE, DEVELOPMENT
AND COMMUNICATIONS

PART V

FINANCE, TRADE, DEVELOPMENT AND COMMUNICATIONS

1. FINANCE

THE last forty years in the nineteenth century showed a slow but steady increase in the financial activities of the Colony; in the first two decades of the twentieth century that increase was maintained and accelerated, and while the Colony, in common with the rest of the Empire, suffered on account of the Great War, it may be said that her financial sufferings were less grievous than those that some other colonies were called upon to bear, and it is probable that, taking into consideration the alteration that has occurred in the value of money, and in spite of the serious set-back experienced in 1921 and 1922, after the boom of the previous years, the financial state of Sierra Leone at the present day is at least as stable as it has ever been before.

The following Table gives particulars of the Colony's revenue and expenditure every ten years since 1860 :—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Revenue</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>
1860	£33,734	£31,136
1870	67,135	68,033
1880	72,588	68,128
1890	73,708	63,056
1900	168,668	156,421
1910	424,215	361,222
1920	999,381	843,403

The revenue for the year 1923 amounted to £845,319, and the expenditure to £727,661. The revenue therefore exceeded the expenditure by £117,658.

The estimated revenue for the year was £763,525 and the revised estimate was increased to £819,970. It will thus be seen that the revenue surpassed all expectations, exceeding the original estimate by £81,794 and the revised estimate by £25,349-

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Expendi- The estimated expenditure for the year amounted to £755,693
ture, 1923 and the revised figure to £730,083, and it is satisfactory to observe
that the actual expenditure fell short of the former by £28,032
and the latter by £2422.

Revenue, The appended statement shows the revenue for each of the
1914-1923 years 1914 to 1923 inclusive:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Revenue</i>
1914	£675,689
1915	504,425
1916	551,106
1917	546,449
1918	583,159
1919	748,779 ¹
1920	999,382 ²
1921	638,315 ³
1922	786,540 ⁴
1923	845,319

The expenditure for the year is less than that of any year since 1918, and shows a decrease on the annual average of the four years 1919 to 1922 of no less than £118,038, which sum is approximately the equivalent of the surplus (£117,658) of revenue over expenditure during the year under review, and bearing in mind the fact that our revenue exceeded the estimate by £81,794, this is striking evidence of the justification of the policy of economy adopted since 1922.

¹ The comparatively higher revenue for the year 1919 over the preceding years was due to an increase in the rates of import and export duties, and in the scale of warehouse rent and treble shed rent.

² The large revenue as compared with preceding years was due principally to an increase in the rate of customs duty on a large volume of imports at enhanced values. There were also increases in export duties on palm kernels and palm oil.

³ During the year 1921 depression in trade caused a considerable fall in the prices of palm kernels, which led to a slump in the volume of exports of this produce, resulting in a falling off of customs duties. (General reduction in imports and exports also reduced the volume of railway traffic and, consequently, the revenue derived from railway receipts.)

⁴ The larger revenue for the year 1922 than that received in 1921 was due principally to (a) customs direct specific duties and to an increase in the volume of articles imported, and also to the rate of duties under direct *ad valorem* having been increased in July 1921; (b) more passenger and goods traffic on the railway; and (c) value of surplus railway coal and unused materials (£28,400) being brought to account.

The following statement records the expenditure for each of the years 1914 to 1923 inclusive :—

**Expenditure,
1914-1923**

<i>Year</i>	<i>Ordinary</i>	<i>Extraordinary</i>	<i>Total</i>
1914	£604,153	£75,993 [*]	£680,146
1915	500,320	46,451 ²	546,771
1916	516,986	15,954 ³	532,940
1917	509,136	3,708 ⁴	512,844
1918	520,093	23,918 ⁵	544,011
1919	612,132	128,251 ⁶	740,383
1920	794,632	58,771 ⁷	843,403
1921	878,592	103,440 ⁸	982,032
1922	793,226	23,751 ⁹	816,977
1923	681,840	45,821 ¹⁰	727,661

Customs and railway receipts form the chief sources of revenue and the following Table shows how large a proportion is due to customs receipts:—

**Distribu-
tion of
Revenue,
1919-1923**

YEAR	CUSTOMS		RAILWAY		OTHER SOURCES	
	<i>Receipts</i>	<i>Percentage to Total Revenue</i>	<i>Receipts</i>	<i>Percentage to Total Revenue</i>	<i>Receipts</i>	<i>Percentage to Total Revenue</i>
1919	£441,711	58.99	£175,442	23.43	£131,626	17.58
1920	630,052	63.05	201,092	20.12	168,238	16.83
1921	338,962	53.10	161,928	25.37	137,425	21.53
1922	454,382	57.77	171,985	21.87	160,173	20.36
1923	512,339	60.61	189,297	22.39	143,683	17.00

¹ Includes expenditure on Freetown Waterworks (£12,108), Survey of Freetown (£1082), Railway Surveys (£470), and Survey of Colony and Protectorate (£2803).

² Includes expenditure on Freetown Waterworks (£6964), Survey of Freetown (£18), and Railway Surveys (£1045).

³ Includes expenditure on War Services (Special) (£4158) and Freetown Waterworks (£3438).

⁴ Includes expenditure on War Services (Special) (£1551) and Freetown Waterworks (£807).

⁵ Includes expenditure on War Services (Special) (£14,801) and Freetown Waterworks (£847).

⁶ Includes expenditure on War Services (Special) (£118,721) and Freetown Waterworks (£134).

⁷ Includes expenditure on War Services (Special) (£26,354).

⁸ Includes expenditure on War Services (Special) (£930), and Depreciation of Investments (£60,000).

⁹ Includes expenditure on Depreciation of Investments (£1000).

¹⁰ Includes expenditure on Railway Extraordinary Works, shown in previous years under "Ordinary" expenditure.

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Com-
parative
Table of
Revenue

The following Table compares the actual revenue for the year 1923 with that for the previous year, and with the Estimates for 1923:—

<i>Head of Revenue</i>	<i>Actual for 1922</i>	<i>Estimated for 1923</i>	<i>Actual for 1923</i>	<i>1923 as compared with 1922</i>	<i>1923 as compared with Estimates</i>
Customs	£454,383	£452,000	£512,339		+ £60,339
Port, Harbour and Light Dues	8,173	9,900	9,641		-259
Licences and internal revenue not otherwise classified	73,827	14,998	14,100		-898
House Tax Receipts		60,000	59,730		-270
Fees of Court or Office Payments for specific services and Reimbursement-in-Aid	23,474	24,052	22,041		-2,011
Post Office	13,034	14,600	12,912		-1,688
Rents on Government property	761	600	676		+ 76
Interest	5,922	5,415	6,558		+ 1,143
Miscellaneous Receipts	34,971	1,935	18,025		+16,090
Railway-Land Sales	171,986 9	180,000 25	189,297		+ 9,297 -25
	£786,540	£763,525	£845,319	+£137,101 -78,322	+£86,945 -5,151
			Increase	£58,779	£81,794

Savings
1923

The expenditure for the year amounted to £727,661 as against the estimate of £755,693, and the saving of £28,032 was made up as follows—namely,

Saving on " Extraordinary " expenditure	£7,994
Saving on " Ordinary " expenditure	20,038
	£28,032

Ordinary expenditure for the year amounted to £681,840, or £112,386 less than in the preceding year. This difference is partly

¹ House Tax Receipts, which were included under the head " Licences¹ in 1922, amounted in that year to £59,088, 5s. as against collections in 1923 of £59,730, 10s.

accounted for by the fact that in 1922 special expenditure of £72,567 (including a sum of £65,150—advances and awards to Syrians—written off) was incurred, against which there were no corresponding disbursements during the year under review. Eliminating this special expenditure, it will be seen that the saving during 1923 as compared with 1922 on ordinary expenditure was £39,819, which must be considered a satisfactory result on the year's working.

The sums expended on works and payments chargeable against Loan Funds up to 31st December 1923 amounted to £931,861. **Loan Works Statement**

The net proceeds of the loan of £1,000,000 amounted to £942,826; of this sum £494,565 was utilised in the redemption of bonds of the 1904 loan, and expenditure on railway extension and Freetown Harbour Works amounted to £325,652 and £107,514 respectively.

The amount of Loan Funds expended on road construction to the end of 1923 was £4130.

The excess of assets over liabilities on 1st January 1923 was £109,796, and this sum was increased to £227,454 on the 31st December. The difference of £117,658 is the excess of revenue over expenditure, as shown above. **Assets and Liabilities**

At 31st December the cash in hand in the Colony was £32,794 (made up of £26,889 Treasurer's Account, and £5905 Railway Open Lines Account).

The cash held by the Crown Agents was £83,000, and the amount invested by them in Surplus Funds of the Colony was £69,847.

The overdraft with the Crown Agents, which stood at £113,000 on the 31st December 1921, £69,000 on 31st December 1922, was fully paid off in March 1923, and converted into a credit balance, which at 31st December stood at £83,000, as mentioned above.

These floating sums held by the Crown Agents for the Colony, while not being invested in Stock, as in the case of the "Surplus Funds," are, of course, not allowed to remain idle and earn interest in short-term investments, such as Treasury Bills.

As regards the Surplus Funds of £69,847 it should be observed that the amount invested was reduced by £42 during the year. This is accounted for by the reinvestment of £1700 Victoria 3½ per cent. Stock which matured during the year.

The market value at 31st December of the investments in respect of these Surplus Funds was £52,471, showing a loss by depreciation of £17,376, or an improvement during the year of £1214.

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During the year the value of unallocated stores held by various departments was reduced by £29,363, as the Table shows :

	31st Dec. 1922	31st Dec. 1923	Increase	Decrease
Railway Open Lines	£62,970	£36,173		£26,797
Public Works Dept,	18,111	16,087		2,024
Public Works Work- shop .	27	130	£103	
Prison Manufactur- ing .	2,371	1,726		645
	£83,479	£54,116	£103	£29,466
Less increase				103
Net decrease.				£29,363

Public
Debt

There was no increase during the year in the Public Debt of the Colony, the outstanding amount of which was £1,729,848.

The Sinking Funds for the amortization of the funded debt were increased during the year by £34,411.

The amount standing to the credit of the Funds on 31st December was £257,895, of which £257,392 was invested. The depreciation on the investments of the Sinking Funds at the close of the year was £3259 as against £13 at 31st December 1922.

2. CURRENCY

Imperial currency is in use in the Colony as well as silver and alloy currency issued by the West African Currency Board, a body that controls the currency issues to the four West African Colonies by the agency of a Currency Officer in the service of each Government. (In the case of Sierra Leone the Currency Officer is the Treasurer.) The Board also issues currency notes of the denomination of £5, £1, and 10s. At the end of 1923 West African currency to the value of £139,205 and currency notes to the value of £230,991 were in circulation in the Colony.

The revenue of the Colony in 1923 received a sum of £13,325 from the Board as Sierra Leone's share of the distribution of income on the Board's investments for the year.

3. BANKING

Banking operations are conducted by two banks established in the United Kingdom and having branches in Freetown—viz. the Bank of British West Africa Ltd. and the Colonial Bank Ltd. Each of these banks maintains a Savings Bank branch, which forms a not unimportant part of its business.

A Government Savings Bank is maintained and conducted under the managership of the Postmaster-General. During the year 1923 the deposits in this bank numbered 7907, amounting in value to £21,194 ; withdrawals numbered 4407, amounting to £26,850 ; the average value of each deposit was £2, 13s. 7d., and of each withdrawal £6, 1s. 10d. Accounts opened and closed during the year amounted to 1044 and 1114 respectively. The number of accounts on the books at the end of 1923 totalled 5036, with a sum of £65,350 to their credit. The total investments of the bank are £61,529, which in 1923 yielded £2304 in interest. Interest credited to depositors amounted to £1546.

< Govern-
ment
Savings
Bank

The Bank of British West Africa Ltd. was established in 1894 : **Bank of
British
West
Africa**

Head Office—37 Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.3.

Capital.—Authorised capital, £4,000,000; subscribed capital, £3,000,000; paid-up capital, £1,200,000; reserve, £400,000.

Freetown Office.—Oxford Street.

Freetown Manager.—Mr R. Waterhouse Jones.

Protectorate Branches. — Bonthe, Bo, Blama, Kennema, Segbwema, Pendembu.

Branches elsewhere in West Africa.—Gold Coast, Gambia, Nigeria, Liberia, Fernando Po, Cameroons.

Telegraphic Address.—Banking.

Tekphone.—NO. 20.

Codes.—Private.

Hours of Business.—8 to 10.45 A.M. ; 1 to 3 P.M.

The Colonial Bank Ltd. was established in 1836:

**Colonial
Bank**

Head Office.—29 Gracechurch Street, London, E.C. 3.

Capital.—Authorised capital, £5,000,000 ; subscribed capital, £3,000,000 ; paid-up capital, £900,000.

Freetown Office.—Westmoreland Street, Freetown.

Freetown Manager.—Mr J. Balfour Smith.

Branches in the Protectorate.—Nil.

Branches in West Africa.—Bathurst, Accra, Bekwai, Coomassie, Koforidua, Nsawam, Secondee, Winniebah, Burutu, Ibadan, Jos, Kano, Lagos, Ebute Metta, Port Harcourt, Zaria, Victoria (Cameroons).

Telegraphic Address.—" Colonbank."

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Telephone.—No. 40.

Codes.—Private.

Hours of Business.—Weekdays, 8 to 10.45 A.M. ; 1 to 3 P.M. ;
Saturdays, 8 to 11 A.M.

4. WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

The Standard Weights and Measures in force in the United Kingdom are equally in force in Sierra Leone.

The use of the Standard bushel and half-bushel measures is compulsory in transactions involving the purchase for export or sale of native produce.

A measure having no legal sanction, but in common use throughout the Colony and Protectorate for the retail sale by petty traders in rice, the staple food of the population, is the " Capstan " or other Virginian cigarette tin. The heaped contents of such a tin are known as a " cup " of rice.

5. TRADE AND CUSTOMS

The trade of Sierra Leone exists, and has for many years existed, on the exploitation of forest products. It has no industries capable of assisting in the stabilisation of its prosperity, nor, until quite recently, has any attempt been made to organise its production or develop its natural resources. The main (almost the sole) prop of the Colony's financial existence is, and has long been, the oil palm. The high prices commanded by palm kernels and palm oil during the years 1918 to 1920 were solely responsible for the rapid increase in the Colony's revenue, an increase which enabled the Government to show a surplus of £155,979 in 1920; similarly the deficit of £343,717, which occurred in the year immediately following, is attributable entirely to the great and unexpected fall in the market prices of the same products.

Other material products, particularly kola and ginger, add their quota to the commerce of the Colony, but, although it is to be hoped and expected that an alteration will shortly be made in this respect, for the present the Colony's prosperity must be measured by that of the oil palm.

In "Lands, Forests, Agriculture and Live Stock" the distribution of the several commercially valuable plants, trees and crops, and the measures that are being taken for their development, are discussed, and will not therefore be touched on in this section, which, as far as the Colony's material products are concerned, will confine itself entirely to their effect on the financial prosperity of the country.

Depend-
ence of the
Colony on
Oil-Palm
Products

The following Table gives the values of export, import and Total trade of the Colony for the five years 1919-1923 :—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Export ¹</i>	<i>Import</i>	<i>Total,</i>
1919	£2,101,569	£2,123,344	£4,224,913
1920	2,9-19,380	3,548,478	6,497,858
1921	1,625,128	1,769,628	3,394,756
1922	1,372,862	1,511,496	2,884,358
1923	1,607,225	1,949,981	3,557,206

The total value of the export trade of the Colony for the year 1923 may be classified as follows :—

Produce of the Colony	£1,347,115
Coal	104,794
Other produce and manufactures	95,896
Specie	59,420
	£1,607,225

Exports of the principal items of colonial produce were made during 1923, in the following quantities :—

Palm kernels	59,545 tons	Quantities and Varieties of Exports of Produce of the Colony
Palm oil	3,346 „	
Piassava	1,020 „	
Ginger	1,395 „	
Kola nuts	2,544 „	
Pepper	146 „	
Hides	6 „	
Rice	10 „	

As may be seen from the Table given on page 139, the quantity of palm kernels exported during 1923 constituted a record, exceeding the figure for the previous year by 10,516 tons, and those for the next highest year (1917) by 1525 tons.

The Tables given above and on page 139 show that the total value of the Colony's exports during 1923 though good is not phenomenal, and that the price paid for palm kernels in the European market though improved was not extravagant (as was, for instance, that paid in 1920). The increase in the quantity of kernels exported cannot therefore be attributed to the attraction

Not including the value of export duties.

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of high prices; it must rather be put down to the encouraging influence of a steady market, and may be regarded as symptomatic of that increasing stabilisation in the Colony's financial affairs to which reference has been made in a previous section.

Direction of Kernel Trade

Great Britain absorbed 97 per cent, of the kernels exported, the remainder being shipped to Germany. These figures are in marked contrast with those recorded for the year 1913, when Germany took 87.5 per cent, and the United Kingdom 12.5 per cent, respectively.

Palm Oil

It might be expected that palm kernels and palm oil would preserve a fairly constant ratio in the quantities exported and the prices obtained, but a study of the Table given on page 139 shows that while the market prices of the two products fluctuate on more or less parallel lines there is much less correlation between the respective amounts of the annual exports. It should be remembered, however, that whereas the producer makes little or no local use of the palm kernel, so that practically every kernel cracked can be dispatched for export, the case is far otherwise with palm oil, which forms one of the principal articles of his diet; the export, consequently, of palm oil is governed by factors that are inoperative in the case of kernels, such as the fluctuation in the demand for local consumption, etc.

It is suggested, moreover, that the relative commercial values of the kernel and of the pericarp in the Sierra Leone oil palm do not remain constant as they appear to in Nigeria, where the annual tonnage of kernels exported is almost invariably about double that of oil, but vary considerably throughout the Protectorate. In addition there is no doubt that the native is capricious in his preparation of palm oil for market; he will not be troubled with it until he sees a prospect of obtaining a good price. This is not so in the case of the kernel. It will thus be seen that the export of palm oil is governed by factors that are inoperative in the case of kernels. Consequently, although palm oil is an important item in the Colony's trade, it is less necessary to the prosperity of Sierra Leone than such products as kola and ginger.

Nevertheless there is some degree of parallelism in the respective exports of the two products, inasmuch as a large annual export of kernels is more likely to be accompanied by a large export of oil than by a small one, and *vice versa*. Thus in the year when the greatest recorded quantity of kernels left the Colony it is not surprising to find that the quantity of oil exported had only once previously been exceeded (in 1909).

Palm Produce exported, 1901-1923

The following Table gives particulars of the quantities of palm produce exported and of the prices paid for such produce in the European market since the beginning of the present century:—

YEAR	PALM KERNELS			PALM OIL			PALM KERNELS AND OIL		
	Quantity	Value	Average Price in £ per ton	Quantity	Value	Average Price in £ per ton	Quantity	Value	
	Tons	£		Tons	£		Tons	£	
1901	20,475	161,749	...	660	9,816	...	21,135	171,565	
1902	22,623	201,356	8.90	887	13,544	14.15	23,510	214,900	
1903	22,760	196,431	8.63	932	14,068	15.00	23,692	210,499	
1904	25,101	213,731	8.51	989	16,245	16.97	26,070	229,976	
1905	28,155	269,355	8.57	1,069	18,524	17.33	29,224	287,879	
1906	30,373	320,427	10.88	1,569	27,744	18.32	31,882	348,171	
1907	34,042	447,801	12.82	2,475	51,154	21.07	37,417	498,955	
1908	33,721	332,887	9.87	1,967	36,451	18.53	35,688	369,338	
1909	42,897	482,614	11.25	3,423	64,273	18.77	46,320	546,887	
1910	43,031	644,684	14.98	2,533	82,852	24.24	45,624	707,536	
1911	42,892	657,348	15.33	2,915	69,927	26.73	45,807	727,275	
1912	50,751	793,178	15.63	2,927	67,314	23.40	53,678	860,492	
1913	49,291	920,943	18.72	2,408	54,059	22.95	51,669	377,602	
1914	35,915	550,313	15.52	1,732	38,537	21.99	37,667	597,850	
1915	39,624	504,933	12.72	1,935	45,671	23.60	41,559	549,704	
1916	45,316	680,705	15.02	2,241	53,022	23.92	47,557	734,327	
1917	58,020	842,508	14.52	2,172	62,385	28.72	60,192	904,893	
1918	40,816	683,137	16.74	1,042	35,748	32.38	41,858	716,895	
1919	50,622	1,191,907	23.54	3,315	155,515	34.84	53,937	1,307,122	
1920	50,425	1,401,676	27.79	2,066	123,207	59.63	52,491	1,524,883	
1921	40,469	685,069	16.95	191	7,708	40.35	40,600	692,777	
1922	49,029	722,403	17.50	2,076	61,786	35.67	51,105	784,189	
1923	59,545	968,797	18.75	3,346	102,645	35.75	62,891	1,071,442	

¹ Calculated from average monthly prices.

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Average
Monthly
Prices

The following were the average monthly prices obtainable in the European market during the years 1920, 1921, 1922 and 1923:—

Month	Palm Kernels				Palm Oil			
	1920	1921	1922	1923	1920	1921	1922	1923
January	£ 45	£ 23	£ 17½	£ 18	£ 89	£ 36	£ 39¼	£ 34
February	48	19½	18	18¾	90	31½	37½	36½
March	46	18	18½	20	87	30	45*	38½
April	40	18	18½	21½	77	28	42"	38½
May	36	20	17¾	17¾	61	29	36	36
June	31	19	17¾	19	53	34	33	34½
July	31	21	17¾		51	35	33	33
August	37	23	17*	17	57	36	32	33
September		22	16¼	18¼	58	38	31	34¾
October	38	18	16½	17	55	34	32	35½
November	34	18	17	17	48	37	33½	36½
December	28	18¼	17¼	19	40	36	33½	38

It will readily be appreciated that the sudden and unexpected drop from the extravagant prices ruling in 1920 to the very meagre figures of 1921 and 1922 had a disastrous effect on the Colony's finances and trade generally. Reference to the previous Table will show that for the time being it all but wiped out the export trade in palm oil.

Kola Nuts Kola nuts amounting to 5,698,703 lb. and valued at £187,476 were exported during 1923 as compared with an export of 6,044,926 lb., valued at £206,820 in the previous year.

This decrease is largely attributable to the competition of Grand Bassam, where the development of the kola trade has been rapid, as well as to the high preferential tariff in French Senegal which has prejudiced the sales of Sierra Leone kola, although this Colony's kola is unsurpassed for quality and flavour.

During the years 1912-1921 the kola exports varied in value between 20 and 30 per cent, of the total exports; they have now fallen to 14 per cent., and the actual price obtained (£4, 6s. per measure of 176 lb.) is the lowest recorded for fourteen years.

Ginger The growing of ginger for export, once an important item in the Colony's trade, has of recent years declined, but a revival of the trade has taken place during the years 1922 and 1923, and

this article seems likely in the future to take a more important place in the export trade of the Colony. The Protectorate native has shown that he can grow and prepare ginger of a very high quality. The exports during 1923 amounted to 1395 tons, valued at £46,236, the average price obtained being 51s. 4d. per cwt., and 87 per cent, of the amount being purchased by America.

The export of piassava is not heavy. The market is not favourable to any but the finest in quality, and at present Sierra Leone piassava is rated as a second-grade product. Moreover, the European market for piassava is very small at all times, and is not increasing.

Having discussed the principal sources from which the producer makes his money, a study of the import trade will show how he spends it.

The total value of imports into the Colony of Sierra Leone during the year 1923 amounted to £1,919,981, which was made up as follows :—

Commercial imports	£1,421,928
Specie .	238,216
Government imports	289,837
	£1,949,981

The chief articles of commercial imports were :—

	<i>Import Value</i>
AERATED WATERS	£3,446
Consisting chiefly of British and French soda-water, ginger-ales and lemonades imported mainly for European consumption. Packed in reputed pint and reputed quart bottles with crown corks.	
ALE, BEER, OR PORTER	22,611
Chiefly light British and German beers and stout. These are largely consumed by Europeans and educated Africans, but are becoming more popular with the native. Usually packed in cases containing four dozen reputed quart and six or eight dozen reputed pint bottles with crown corks.	
APPAREL	65,119
Consisting of cream flannels, grey flannels, fancy tweeds and underclothing—such as cotton and woollen vests, shirts, chemises, of medium quality and tropical weights. Also woollen and cotton caps, fezzes and straw hats, for natives. Country of consignment chiefly United Kingdom.	

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	<i>Import</i>	<i>Value</i>
ARMS AND AMMUNITION		£18,380
Arms other than flintlock guns are prohibited to be imported except for non-natives and under special licence of the Governor. Black powder in kegs of 50, 25, 10 and 2½ lb. is imported for native use.		
BAGS		38,410
Chiefly from the United Kingdom for the exportation of West African produce. The number imported was 971,285; size, 26½ in. by 44 in.; weight, 2¼ lb.		
BEADS		7,352
Mainly from Germany. There is a demand among natives for vulcanite and imitation coral beads.		
BOATS, LAUNCHES, LIGHTERS AND SHIPS		33,791
Chiefly launches and lighters for transportation of cargo in harbours and on the rivers, and materials for repair and construction.		
BOOKS AND STATIONERY		14,528
From the United Kingdom. Consisting of writing blocks and pads, envelopes, exercise-books, note-books, account-books, plain and ruled foolscap paper, pencils, ink and pens.		
BOOTS AND SHOES		12,592
Chiefly from the United Kingdom. Cheapest qualities of men's and ladies' shoes, men's strong boots, court shoes, tennis shoes and slippers.		
BUILDING MATERIALS (CEMENT)		25,080
Chiefly from the United Kingdom, although small quantities are imported from Belgium and Germany. Mostly Portland cement in 400 lb. barrels.		
CORRUOATED-IRON SHEETS		2,939
From United Kingdom. 24 to 30 gauge, 6 ft. long (and to a lesser extent, 8 ft.) by 3 ft. wide. For building purposes. Modern and better-class houses are usually built of cement blocks with corrugated-iron roofs. Older houses, of wood with corrugated-iron roofs or tiles.		

TRADE AND CUSTOMS

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Import Value

COAL AND PATENT FUEL £101,319
 From United Kingdom. Used for bunkering
 vessels making Freetown a port of call.

COOPERS' STORES 10,533
 From United Kingdom. Consisting of casks,
 38 x 40 in., for the exportation of West African
 produce. In bundles of shooks with tenter-hooks,
 tacks and rivets packed in casks. Hoop-iron is
 also imported.

COTTON MANUFACTURES 479,864
 COTTON PIECE-GOODS

From the United Kingdom. Consisting of lowest
 qualities of shirting, in 6, 8 and 12 yards; blue bafts,
 in 8 and 16 yards; brocades, white and coloured, in
 10 yards; grey bafts and delvas, in 6 and 8 yards;
 prints, in 6 and 8 yards; drills, in 8, 12 and 40
 yards; woven checks and stripes, in 6 yards. Real
 and imitation Madras handkerchiefs. Gingham.

Note.—The Folded Woven Goods Ordinance (No. 1 of 1894)
 requires that all folded woven goods except silks, velvets,
 tweeds, handkerchiefs, taffetas, succatoons, brilliants,
 muslins, Indian bafts, broad-cloths, worsted cloth, and all
 piece-goods made wholly or partly from woollen and
 worsted yarn, shall be imported in folds of not less than
 thirty-six inches in length, and that each piece shall be
 marked upon the fabric with the number of yards and
 inches (if any) contained therein.

COTTON HOSIERY

From the United Kingdom and, in a small
 measure, Japan. Including stockings and socks
 of silk, cashmere and cotton, in all colours, mostly
 for Europeans and educated Africans.

COTTON YARN

Usually in bundles of twenty-four packets, for
 the manufacture of country cloths. In white,
 black, khaki, yellow, red, royal blue and indigo.

COTTON, OTHER MANUFACTURED GOODS

From the United Kingdom. Consisting of towels,
 cotton handkerchiefs, sewing cotton on reels or in
 balls.

COTTON BLANKETS

Principally from Holland and Germany. Lowest
 possible quality. Weight, 1 lb. 6 oz. to 1 lb. 12 oz.
 In white, with red and blue stripes.

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	Import	Value
CUTLERY, HARDWARE, ETC. OTHER METAL MANUFACTURES		£54,820
From the United Kingdom. Including lamps, machetes, iron pots, from 1 to 20 gallons' capacity; nails, 1 to 6 in.; 2, 2½ and 3 in. screws; tools used by joiners, carpenters, etc. There is also an extensive trade in enamelware of second and third qualities, imported chiefly from Germany: shallow and deep basins, bowls, stew-pans, etc. Tinned cash bowls, of 4 to 20 in. diameter, and galvanised-iron buckets, 10 to 20 in. diameter.		
DYES AND COLOURINGS		5,418
Consisting of methylene blue and magenta from the United Kingdom, and indigo dye from the West African possessions (French Guinea).		
EARTHENWARE		3,479
Cheap and medium qualities of table ware for Europeans and educated Africans, chiefly plates, cups and saucers, jugs, rice bowls (covered and uncovered). Also cheapest quality of painted bowls, basins, etc., for native trade.		
GROUND-NUTS		15,639
Chiefly from British and foreign West African		
HABERDASHERY		3,863
LUMBER		7,312
Usually undressed—		
Pitch pine, 2nd grade		
White pine, 3rd grade	12 x ½ in. up to 4 in.	
Red wood	„	Length, 12 ft. to 30 ft.
White wood	„	
Scantlings—pitch-pine	2 x 2 in. 2 x 10 in. 3 x 9 in.	
Dressed, grooved and tongued pitch-pine and red wood for flooring and ceiling	½ in. and 1 in. for flooring; ½ in. for ceiling	
MATCHES (SAFETY)		7,245
From Norway and Sweden.		
MEDICINES AND DRUGS (INCLUDING DISINFECTANTS)		10,770
Chiefly cough mixtures, liniments, proprietary medicines and disinfectants.		

TRADE AND CUSTOMS

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Import Value

£2,083

MOTOR-CARS AND MOTOR-CYCLES

The import of motor-cars during 1923 was mainly from the United Kingdom, but the majority of cars actually in use are American. Motor-cycles are entirely British. Maximum weight (inclusive of load) allowed on roads, 3 tons. The roads are of recent development.

Total number of cars in the Colony, 175

Total number of motor-cycles in the Colony, 105

MOTOR ACCESSORIES 3,334

OIL, KEROSENE 21,125

From the United States of America. Flash-point must be above 95° F. Imported in cases containing 2 tins, each 5 old wine gallons.

PAINT 2,850

Cheapest quality for trade.

PERFUMERY and TOILET ARTICLES 15,299

Consisting of pomades and cheap perfumes from the United Kingdom.

PETROL 4,371

Usually in cases containing 2 tins, each 4¾ old wine gallons.

POTATOES AND ONIONS 14,682

The former from the United Kingdom and Canary Islands and the latter from France and the Canary Islands.

PROVISIONS—

BACON and HAMS 2,544

BISCUITS 4,537

BUTTER, chiefly in ½ lb. and 1 lb. tins 5,799

CHEESE 1,395

COCOA, in ½ lb. and 1 lb. tins 1,246

COFFEE 248

FLOUR—mostly from United States of America and the United Kingdom. In barrels and bags of 196 lb.

31,121

LARD, in buckets of 23 lb. and in tins 3,935

PRESERVED FISH—tinned salmon, herrings, sardines, etc. Best brands of salmon, etc., for European trade; cheapest qualities of various kinds of fish for native trade 5,108

PRESERVED FRUITS 617

PRESERVED MEAT, in tins and barrels 1,779

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PROVISIONS— <i>continued</i>		<i>import Value</i>
PRESERVED MILK		£8,781
SALT, in 20, 30 and 34 lb. bags		25,813
SUGAR, granulated or cube, in cases containing 1 lb. packets, or in barrels		16,497
TEA		1,623
SOAP		4,184
	Perfumed and fancy toilet soap. Also common soap in bars, packed in cases of 20 lb. and 40 lb.	
SPIRITS		29,279
	The importation of trade spirits is prohibited, and the consumption, generally, has decreased enormously in recent years. In 1913 the imports amounted to 632,087 gallons, and in 1923 to 40,183. The duty on spirits is now £1, 5s. per gallon of 50 p.v.a., as compared with 6s. 3d. per gallon in 1913.	
	Duty realised in 1913	£173,565
	Duty realised in 1923	46,387
	The chief spirits imported are :	
	BRANDY, from France, in reputed quarts and pints.	
	GENEVA, from Holland, in reputed quarts. (Only best qualities are admitted, upon production of certificates of purity and rectification.)	
	RUM, from the West Indies, France and the United Kingdom, of high-class quality, accompanied by certificate of maturity in wood for at least eighteen months, and in reputed quart and pint bottles.	
	WHISKY, best quality only, in reputed quarts.	
	SPIRITS SWEETENED, comprising British gins and liqueurs, in reputed quarts.	
	PERFUMED SPIRITS—Florida water, eau-de-Cologne, etc.	
TELEGRAPHIC MATERIALS		63,502
	For use by the African Direct Telegraph Company.	
TOBACCO (MANUFACTURED)		19,407
	Consisting of smoking mixtures from the United Kingdom. Cigarettes, chiefly Virginian; also well-known brands of Egyptian and Turkish cigarettes, imported in air-tight tins containing fifty cigarettes.	
TOBACCO (UNMANUFACTURED)		107,429
	From the United States of America, in tierces, hogsheads and cases.	

Import Value

UMBRELLAS

£5,071

Mainly from United Kingdom. The number imported during 1923 was 24,686.

WINES.

11,622

Chiefly Champagne, Port, Claret, Burgundy, Sherry and Vermouth. Usually in cases of twelve bottles.

WOOLLEN GOODS.

10,097

Mainly suitings (serges, indigo serges, and vicunas), golf stockings, blankets and baize.

An interesting comparison is shown by the figures for the years 1913 and 1923 relating to the distribution of import, export and total trade: **Distribution of Trade**

	<i>Import</i>		<i>Export</i>		<i>Total</i>	
	1913	1923	1913	1923	1913	1923
	Per cent.	PER cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
United Kingdom	60-06	74-71	1329	7115	39-31	73-10
British West Africa .	9-32	•85	14-67	8-87	11-98	4-47
Other British Posses- sions	1-04	2-32	•01	•18	•53	1-35
France	9-95	314	47-49	2-46	28-62	2-83
Germany .	5-12	2-07			2-57	1-14
Holland .	3-09	9-52		3-28	1-55	6-70
United States of America	1-81	600	18-74	3-92	10-23	506
Foreign West Africa						
Other European Coun- tries	•46	•57		•03	•23	•33
Other Countries	4-15	•82	•01	•23	2-09	•55
High Seas.			5-79	9-88	2-89	4-47

The Table on page 148 shows the general trend of commerce with the Colony. **Customs Duties**

Export duties are charged on kola nuts at the rate of one half-penny per lb., and on palm kernels at the rate of 20s. a ton. These two duties in 1923 realised £59,772 and £11,886 respectively.

A list of articles on which a specific import duty is levied may be found in Appendix XXII.

An import duty of 12 J per cent, is levied on all food-stuffs.

Every other class of import, except those specified above, and those shown in the Table of Exemptions (Appendix XXII.), is charged an import duty of 20 per cent, *ad valorem*.

year	<i>Total Imports less Specie</i>	<i>Re-Exports less Specie</i>	<i>Net Imports</i>	<i>Exports of the Produce and Manufactures of the Colony</i>	<i>Excess of Net Imports over Exports</i>	<i>Excess of Exports over Net Imports</i>	<i>Customs Duty on Imports and Exports</i>	<i>Tonnage of Shipping Entered and Cleared</i>
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	Tons
1919	2,034,870	240,841	1,794,029	1,869,679		75,650	436,281	2,016,699
1920	3,300,508	668,430	2,632,078	2,405,556	226,522	..	622,288	2,428,337
1921	1,576,890	270,067	1,306,823	1,080,588	226,235	..	334,480	2,101,145
1922	1,342,115	174,363	1,167,752	1,069,803	97,949	..	455,952	2,474,326
1923	1,660,144	200,690	1,459,454	1,347,115	112,339	..	514,241	3,121,136

6. PORTS AND SHIPPING

PORTS

There are four ports of entry in the Colony and Protectorate : Freetown, Bonthe (or Port of Sherbro), Sulima and Mano Salija.

The Port of Freetown is responsible for the very large majority of the sea-borne trade of Sierra Leone. Although it is not possible for ships to lie up alongside wharves for purposes of loading or discharging cargo, a fine natural harbour with smooth water and good holding grounds quite close to the shore renders the work of loading or unloading a ship very much less troublesome than it is found to be in most ports on the West Coast of Africa.

The rise and fall of ordinary spring tides at Freetown is 12 ft., and of ordinary neap tides, 4½ feet.

There are three jetties at Government Wharf for the landing and loading of cargo from or into lighters ; cranes capable of lifting 10 tons are maintained on these jetties, which are in direct communication with the railway, enabling trucks of produce to be discharged direct into the lighters. Private wharves are also maintained by some of the trading firms at Susan's Bay, a short distance east of Government Wharf.

Anchorage lying west of a line drawn from the Government landing-stage in a direction N. 19° W. true are reserved for the use of his Majesty's ships.

A lighthouse is established on the northernmost extremity of Cape Sierra Leone ; its description is as follows :—

Mainlight

Character—one white flash every 15 seconds : flash, 1½ seconds; eclipse, 13 ¼ seconds.

Height of focal plane above high water—76 feet.

Range of visibility—15 miles.

Description of apparatus—dioptric.

Candle-power—105,000.

Subsidiary Light

Character—red, fixed.

Limits of sector—64° and 89°.

Height of focal plane above high water—48 feet.

Range of visibility—12 miles.

Description of apparatus—dioptric.

Candle-power—3500.

The subsidiary light exists for the purpose of warning vessels standing in danger in the vicinity of the Carpenter Rock, off Cape Sierra Leone.

Bonthe, the second port of the Colony, handles a large amount of

Freetow**Tides****Jetties****Naval
Anchor-
age****Light-
house**

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of the river-borne trade of the Southern Province. The entrance to the port is narrow, and owing to strong currents requires careful navigation. Pilots usually accompany vessels going thither from Freetown. Owing, however, to recent buoyage work undertaken by the Port and Marine Department the number of accidents suffered by visiting vessels is now small.

Tides The rise and fall of ordinary spring tides at Bonthe is 6 ft., and of ordinary neap tides 4 ft.

Sulima and Mane Salija Sulima and Mano Salija are small ports situated at the extreme south-east corner of the Southern Province, and handle the trade of the eastern portion of that province. All handling of cargo at these ports needs to be done by surf boats, the towns being placed behind narrow and steeply shelving sand-spits caused by the outflow of the Moa and Mano rivers.

SHIPPING

A regular mail and passenger service is maintained by the vessels of the African Steamship Company, and the British & African Steam Navigation Company, both of which lines are run by Messrs Elder Dempster & Company Ltd., of Liverpool (agent, Mr J. C. Newton, M.B.E., Water Street, Freetown).

Mail and Passenger Service (Elder Dempster & Co. Ltd.) Sailing from Liverpool on alternate Wednesdays, the mail boat makes a direct ten days' run to Sierra Leone, arriving at Freetown on the following Saturday week. An intermediate vessel leaves England once a month (also on Wednesday). Mails are thus received in the Colony at intervals of one week for three weeks of the month, with a gap of a fortnight intervening.

After leaving Freetown on its outward voyage the mail boat proceeds to Secondee, Accra and Lagos, and may be expected back in Freetown on the Wednesday fortnight following the day of outward arrival at Freetown. A call is often made at Teneriffe or Las Palmas by the mail boat on its return journey, and passengers may elect to land at Plymouth or Liverpool.

The service of cargo boats operated by Messrs Elder, Dempster sail from London, Liverpool and other ports at irregular intervals, and call at both Freetown and Bonthe as inducement offers. Trade communication is maintained by these services between the Colony and Canada, and the United States, Hamburg, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Bordeaux and Havre, as well as the African coast.

Among other shipping companies running services to Sierra Leone, the most important are :

Other Shipping Companies

The Bull Line, which provides a regular monthly service between New Yorjc, the Gulf of Mexico, the Azores, Madeira, Moroccan ports, St Vincent and West Africa.

The Woermann Linie, providing a monthly service between Hamburg, Rotterdam, Amsterdam and West Africa.

The Holland West Africa Line, providing monthly sailings from Netherlands ports, Hamburg and Bordeaux to West African ports.

The Chargeurs Reunis, sailing from Antwerp, Dunkirk, Havre and Bordeaux to West Africa.

The Roma Line, sailing from Mediterranean ports to West Africa.

The Hamburg-Bremer-Afrika Line.

Prior to the Great War, British shipping had no competitors in Sierra Leone except that of Germany. Since the war Germany has regained practically 10 per cent, of this Colony's shipping, and in addition to Germany, French, American, Italian, Dutch, Swedish and Danish shipping have all gained a footing in the trade of Sierra Leone. British shipping nevertheless retains its predominant position as far as this Colony is concerned.

Nation-
ality of
Shipping

The following Table showing the principal lines of steamships trading to Sierra Leone in 1913 and 1923 illustrates the foregoing paragraph :—

<i>Lines of Steamers</i>	1913		1923	
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons
British & African Steam Navigation Co.	207	436,672	148	468,596
Eastern Telegraph Co.	11	2,420	13	6,308
African Steamship Co.	119	308,970	166	355,964
Bromport Steamship Co. .			16	14,311
Chargeurs Reunis			13	32,745
Hamburg-Amerika Linie .	27	59,137	9	24,063
Hamburg - Bremen - Afrika Line	13	25,905	18	24,739
Holland West Africa Line .	..		56	99,043
Bull Line			32	107,990
Woermann Linie	149	323,015	47	96,203
German East Africa Line .			1	3,387
Societe de Navigazione Roma			6	21,564
Society Ligure de Armamento			3	6,250
Imperial Direct Co. Ltd. .	6	14,364		
John Holt & Co. Ltd.	8	6,678		
Couppa Brothers	5	6,773		
Elder Line Limited .	98	212,729		
Elder Dempster & Co. Ltd.	7	16,034		
Miscellaneous .	52	47,500	89	102*303
Total	702	1,460,197	617	1,363,466

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**Vessels
entered
and
cleared**

The following Table gives the numbers and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared in 1913 and 1923, distinguishing between British and foreign shipping, and between steam and sail:—

<i>Nationality</i>	<i>Vessels Entered</i>			
	1913		1923	
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons
British—				
Sails	210	722	2	20
Steam	476	1,024,869	359	1,063,150
Foreign				
Sails	31	2,683	24	619
Steam	226	435,328	258	498,316
Total	993	1,463,602	643	1,562,105

<i>Nationality</i>	<i>Vessels Cleared</i>			
	1913		1923	
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons
British—				
Sails	218	795	2	20
Steam	476	1,024,924	361	1,063,794
Foreign—				
Sails	74	2,622	19	355
Steam	228	439,142	256	494,862
Total	996	1,467,483	638	1,559,031

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<i>Nationality</i>	<i>Vessels Entered and Cleared</i>			
	No.	1913	1923	
		Tons	No.	Tons
British—				
Sails	428	1,517	4	40
Steam	952	2,049,793	720	2,126,944
Sails	155	5,305	43	974
Steam	454	874,470	514	993,178
Total	1989	2,931,085	1281	3,121,136

The above total tonnage for 1923 was divided between the ports of the Colony as follows :—

Freetown—total tonnage entered and cleared—	3,101,622
Bonthe	6,315
Mario Salija	7,758
Sulima	5,421

It should be noted that the tonnage shown for Bonthe does not correctly represent the shipping of that port, as a large number of vessels trading there were entered and cleared at Freetown.

The following is a summary statement of the numbed and tonnage of vessels which entered at, and cleared from, ports in the Colony during the last five years :—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Inward</i>		<i>Outward</i>		<i>Total</i>	
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	
1010	440	1,006,658	450	1,010,041	890	2,016,699
1920	496	1,218,840	403	1,200,401	899	2,428,337
1021	450	1,047,323	461	1,053,822	911	2,101,145
1022	588	1,236,032	582	1,237,304	1170	2,474,326
1023	643	1,562,105	638	1,550,031	1281	3,121,136

7. LANDS, FORESTS, AGRICULTURE AND LIVE STOCK

(a) LANDS

On the fruits of the land depend the well-being and prosperity of the country and its people; in the first place, they provide food-stuffs for the sustenance of the population, and, secondly, export crops for the maintenance of trade and commerce.

For the purposes of this section, Sierra Leone may be divided into two areas, the Colony Peninsula, and the remainder of the territory, which may be designated the Protectorate.

**Colony
Peninsula**

The Colony has a mountain range running through the central area, which slopes down into the sea in certain parts. These high lands near the coast present an unusual feature in the coast-line of West Africa, which is for the most part level or low-lying. Some of these hills rise, conical in form, to a height of from 2000 to nearly 3000 ft. The mountain range is composed mainly of norite, and is densely wooded where the forest has not been destroyed by the farmer. The range is intersected by numerous small valleys and ravines, particularly on the coast side, and is extraordinarily well watered. The volume of water which some of the streams carry is surprisingly large, considering the streams have their source at no great distance up in the hills. On the eastern side of the Colony the lands slope down to the mainland of the Protectorate, and here there is a considerable area of level or slightly undulating land. The uppermost part of the mountain range is constituted a Forest Reserve, a measure necessary to protect the agricultural lands of the foothills and to ensure the future water supply of the Colony.

**Protector
ate**

The Protectorate is less hilly on the whole than the Colony, and comprises undulating lands intersected by rivers and swamps, with here and there outstanding hills and mountain ranges reaching some 3000 ft. or so in height, and in a few cases approaching 5000 ft. The highest peak on the Loma Mountains reaches to 6029 ft. The eastern part is more hilly than the western, particularly in Koinadugu and Konno districts. In the interior parts of the Protectorate the river scenery is very picturesque; there are rapids and falls of considerable potential importance, which may some day be harnessed and utilised. The land in the Colony and greater part of the Protectorate is lateritic in nature, though in the north-eastern part of the Protectorate it is granitic. A feature of the north-eastern part of the Protectorate is the outstanding granite hills, the summits of which are often bare granite rock (*vide* "Geographical Notes" and "Geological Notes").

The land in the Colony is vested in the Crown and leases can be obtained from the Government. Farming licences are issued

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at very nominal rates to enable the poorest people to grow their own food-stuffs and other crops (*vide* Appendix XXII.).

The land in the Protectorate belongs to the native communities and is vested in the Tribal Authority. The chiefs have no power to dispose of or make grants of land to non-natives (*vide* " Land Tenure "), but concessions may be obtained, with the consent of the Tribal Authority and the approval of the Governor, when required for a purpose which is for the benefit of the chiefdom or country. No concession of any kind is granted without the consent of the Governor. The enactments governing the granting of concessions are too lengthy to reproduce here, and as they may appear somewhat complicated to some, the following particulars may prove useful to anyone desirous of obtaining concessions under them. The Ordinances on the subject deal principally with concessions of land for cultivation and prospecting and mining concessions.

The main agricultural products are palm kernels, piassava fibre and kola nuts.

**Con-
cessions
for Land
Cultiva-
tion**

These are not deemed to be " products of the soil " within the meaning of the Concessions Ordinance, 1902, and no concession or licence to gather the same shall be made without the assent of the Governor.

Any grant or disposition to which the Governor has given his consent, if made for the sole purpose of the cultivation of the oil palm on scientific or commercial lines, if not exceeding 5000 acres, or even if it grants or disposes of rights over timber or other products of the soil by permitting clearing of the land before cultivation, shall not be deemed to be a concession within the meaning of the Concessions Ordinance, 1902, and no proceedings will be necessary to establish its validity unless there be another such grant at the time exceeding 1000 acres existing in the same chiefdom.

The Governor will not withhold assent to a grant under 1000 acres if he is satisfied that such grant is for the benefit of the chiefdom in which the area is situated.

If over 1000 he must be satisfied that such grant is for the benefit of the whole country. If over 5000 acres the consent of the Secretary of State must be obtained.

In order to prospect a prospecting licence must be obtained. Such licence must be made out in the name of the individual applying for it, and shall not be transferable. It must be shown on demand to such persons duly authorised by the Government to inspect such licence.

**Mining
Con-
cessions**

No person may carry on mining within the Colony or Protectorate without having obtained a licence to do so.

**Mining
Licences**

Schedule D to the Principal Ordinance sets out the rules to be observed by persons obtaining concessions.

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(6) FORESTS

The forest vegetation may be divided into the following types:—

- (a) Evergreen or rain forest.
- (b) Scrub or secondary forest.
- (c) Savannah.
- (d) Fresh-water swamp.
- (e) Salt-water swamp.

Rain Forest

The first (a) contains the most valuable of the economic trees of Sierra Leone. There are evidences that at one time a large part of the Colony and Protectorate was covered with high forest. Year after year, however, large areas have fallen to the axe of the native farmer to make fresh fields for his crops, and the original virgin forest has dwindled down until to-day only some 3 to 4 per cent, of the total area of the country is covered with high forest. This type of forest is now confined to the mountain range in the Colony and to isolated ranges in different parts of the Protectorate. The principal species met with in this type of forest are :

Oldfieldia Africana (African oak), *Azelia Africana* (Konta or counter wood), *Chloropkora excelsa*, *Morinda* sp., *Entandrophragma* sp., *Ochrocarpus Africanum*, *Berlinia acuminata*, *Piptadenia Africana*, *Erythrophlceum* sp., *Guarea* sp., *Mimusops d'jave*, *Peltophorum* sp., *Anisophyllea laurina*, *Terminalia superlxi*, *Eriodendron orientale*, *Kluinedoxa gabunensis*, *Ricinodendron Africanum*, *Uapaca guineensis*, *Polyadoa Elliotii*.

Secondary Forest

The second type (b) is now the most common type of forest vegetation seen in Sierra Leone. After the forest has been cleared and a crop obtained from the land, it is allowed to revert to bush. Secondary growth rapidly springs up in these deserted clearings, and contains many of the species of the original forest, as well as several species more common in savannah conditions.

Savannah

The third or savannah type is that of open woodland with grass or herbaceous vegetation between the trees. The trees are small and spreading in character generally, and have thick bark to withstand the fires which occasionally occur in the dry season. As opposed to the bush or secondary forest, which is thick and impenetrable, the savannah is open and free from tangled undergrowth, and one can walk about in it without difficulty.

Among the species in the savannah formation are *Parkia Africana*, *Pterocarpus erinaceus*, *Lophira alata*, *Parinarium maerophyllum*, etc.

Fresh-Water Swamp

The fourth type (fresh-water swamp) is found in the interior parts on the low-lying banks of rivers, or in depressions where there is no natural drainage. These localities often vary in

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character and occasionally the only arboreal species found is *Mitragyne macrophylla*, the large leaves of which are valued for packing kola nuts. In other cases the swamps are composed almost entirely of raphia palms, either *Raphia vinifera* or *Raphia Gaertnerij* or both. These are the palms which afford the piassava and raphia fibre of commerce ; the former is also an important source of palm wine.

The fifth, or salt-water type, is that common on the coast at the estuaries and up to the salt-water reaches of the rivers. The principal species found is the mangrove (*Rkizophora racemosa*), a valuable timber tree, the bark of which is also a source of tannin.

Salt-
Water
Swamp

The forests of the Colony are the property of the Crown; those of the Protectorate belong to the native communities of the chiefdoms in which they are situated. The further destruction of forests is being prevented as far as possible by the constitution by the Government, under the Forestry Ordinance, 1912, of Forest Reserves and Restricted Areas. Since the Forestry Department (now the Division of Forests of the Lands and Forests Department) was formed in 1911 the policy has been to bring under reservation and protection as much as possible of the remaining primeval forest. The total area now surveyed and demarcated amounts to 361-55 sq. miles. In addition to this, the Restricted Areas, which have not been surveyed, amount roughly to 73 sq. miles, making a total area now under control of about 134 sq. miles. The following is a list of the Reserves and Restricted Areas :—

Forest
Reserves
and Re-
stricted
Areas

RESERVES

Name	Sq. miles
<i>Colony—</i>	
Colonial (peninsular)	73-39
Leicester Peak	23
<i>Protectorate—</i>	
Kessewe	901
Kambui	56-00
Nimmini, North	48-50
Nimmini, South	1003
Dodo .	8-40
Gobo .	4-46
Gola, East	90-06
Gola, West	24-79
Kangari	33.1
Moyatnba	•73
Bojene	2-85
Total,	361-55

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RESTRICTED AREAS

<i>Name</i>	<i>Sq. miles</i>	<i>Type</i>
Bumpe .	. 30	Mangrove
Ribbi .	. 12	»
Yonni, East .	. 1	Gum-copal
Yonni, West .	. 1	»
Kholifa-Mabang	. 1	.
Sennehun, West	. 8	»
Sewa and Ban	. 20	Protection Forest
Total, 73		

The Division of Forests of the Lands and Forests Department is under the direction of the Commissioner of Lands and Forests, and its establishment is as follows :—

Forestry Staff

European.—Conservator of Forests.
Three Assistant Conservators.
African. — Four rangers, 1st grade.
Eight rangers, 2nd grade.
Eight foresters.
Fifty-three forest guards of two grades.
Nine nurserymen.

Forestry Administrative Areas

The country is divided into four Administrative Areas or Working Circles, known respectively as the West, East, North and South Circles, each of which is under charge of an Assistant Conservator. The African rangers are in charge of Reserves and Restricted Areas, with a staff of foresters and forest guards, who patrol the boundaries to see that the Forestry regulations are duly observed. The Conservators, in addition to the administration of their respective circles, undertake, with the assistance of the African staff, the survey and demarcation of new Reserves in the areas under their control.

Timtar

Formerly, when the hills in the Colony were clothed in high forest down to the sea, timber was exploited and exported to Europe. There is at present no regular export trade in timber of any importance from Sierra Leone, owing to the fact that the more valuable kinds have become scarce in the more accessible forests near the coast, and that the cost of transport from interior forests is at present prohibitive. A large quantity of timber is consumed in the country and a considerable quantity of Scandinavian timber is imported. The Government is endeavouring to encourage the local use of indigenous timbers in the place of imported pine rather than the export of timber to Europe. The timber required for local use is usually pit-sawn and cut up

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into transportable lengths in the forests. Timber is only obtainable from the Reserves on licence, though no charges are levied on timber obtained from unreserved lands in the Protectorate. The Forest Reserves in the Colony, being the property of the Crown, are administered for and on behalf of the Government, the proceeds of licences, etc., being paid into revenue. The Forest Reserves situated in the Protectorate are administered for the benefit of the native communities in whose district and chiefdom the Reserves are situated. Under the Forestry regulations timber trees are classified into six classes, and fees and royalties are prescribed for each class according to the relative values of the different timbers. The following imports and exports of timber and lumber for the last five years will indicate the trade there is in timber and lumber in Sierra Leone and the importance of establishing locally the more general use of indigenous woods. Timber is the log in its undressed state, and lumber is timber cut up into planks, etc.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF TIMBER—TIMBER

YEAR	IMPORTS				EXPORTS			
	<i>European</i>		<i>African</i>		<i>European</i>		<i>African</i>	
	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
	<i>sup. ft.</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>sup. ft.</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>sup. ft.</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>sup. ft.</i>	<i>£</i>
1919					770	13		
1920							1791	1176
1921			1781	56	25	5	425	22
1922								
1923								

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF TIMBER—LUMBER

YEAR	IMPORTS				EXPORTS			
	<i>European</i>		<i>African</i>		<i>European</i>		<i>African</i>	
	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
	<i>sup. ft.</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>sup. ft.</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>sup. ft.</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>sup. ft.</i>	<i>£</i>
1919	1,225,059	41,470	2,699	277	154,030	5,853	7,739	122
1920	837,737	24,016	834	42	65,708	2,739	500	16
1921	874,696	22,839	29,416	678	59,714	1,951	1,924	16
1922	815,211	12,193		240	57,444	1,465		47
1923	403,164	7,067		245	19,815	299	-	68

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Apart from timbers, other principal forest products are: palm kernels, palm oil, piassava fibre and gum-copal.

Oil Palm

The oil palm, strange to say, is not common in the high forest, but it almost invariably establishes itself in the forest clearings and forms part of the regrowth in the secondary bush. Its natural regeneration is strong and under suitable conditions palm belts of considerable size are formed. Palm kernels form the backbone of the trade of Sierra Leone; figures showing the exports of palm kernels and palm oil for the last ten years may be found under "Trade and Customs," and show the importance of these forest products in the trade of the country.

As an illustration of how the exports have increased in recent years it may be interesting to compare the exports for the year 1901 with those for the year 1923. They were as follows :—

YEAR	PALM KERNELS		PALM OIL		PALM KERNELS AND OIL
	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>	<i>Total Value</i>
1901 .	Tons 20,475	£ 101,749	Tons 660	£ 9,816	£ 171,565
1923 .	59,345	968,797	3,346	102,645	1,071,442

Piassava

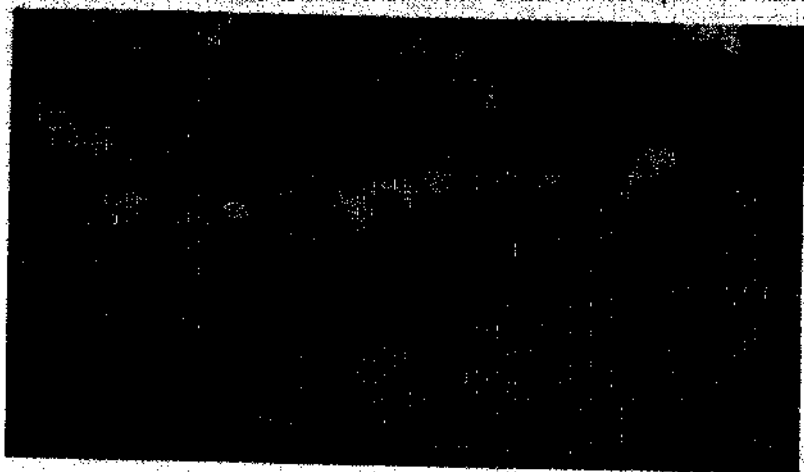
Piassava fibre is mainly prepared in the Southern Province from the raphia palms. The exports during the last two years have been as follows :—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value including duty</i>
1922 .	1355 tons	£24,372
1923 .	1G20 „	£20,035

Although there was an increase in quantity in 1923 over that of 1922, there was a decrease in value owing to there being heavy stocks on the market and little demand.

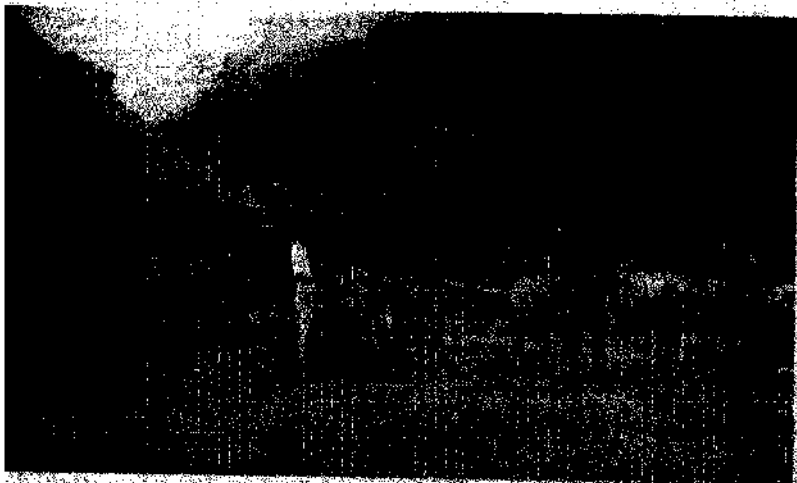
Gum-Copal

Gum-copal was formerly a more valuable export than it is to-day. It is afforded by a forest tree, *Copaifera Guibourliana*, which grows gregariously on a few of the hills in the western part of the Protectorate. Former unrestricted tapping has destroyed many of the trees and the production has decreased in recent years. In 1914 an Order in Council was issued forbidding tapping for five years. After the tapping in 1919-1920, tapping was again restricted until 1923-1924. The following exports will show how irregular trade in this product is :—



PREPARING THE GROUND FOR PLANTING RICE

(Photograph, H. T. Davis)



CATTLE, NORTHERN PROVINCE

(Photograph, H. T. Davis)

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Year ,	Value		Year	Value,
1912 .	£1606	*	1918 .	£458
1913 .	2682		1919 .	72
1914 .	3075		1920 .	4021
1915 .			1921	..
1916	* *		1922 .	49
1917			1923 .	11

Next year should show an increased export, as the gum-copal tapped towards the end of 1923 would be collected in the early months of 1924 and shipped. Several plantations have been made of gum-copal trees, but they take several years to reach a bearing stage and it has not yet been demonstrated whether or not it can be profitably cultivated.

Camwood (*Baphia nitida*), gorli seeds (*Oncoba eehinata*), mangrove bark (*Rhizophora racemosa*), sorleh seeds (*Pentadesma butyraced*) and fibres of various kinds form minor forest products.

In the Protectorate Forest Reserves there are usually no restrictions to the natives collecting building materials for their own use, or to collecting oil palm and other fruits, or to hunting and fishing.

(c) AGRICULTURE

The system of farming followed in Sierra Leone is similar to that adopted by native farmers in West Africa generally, where large areas of land are available and the fertility of the soil is restored, not by manuring or rotation of crops, but by allowing the land to revert to bush and lie fallow for some years after cultivation before the land is again farmed. This is commonly known as "shifting cultivation." This system has been responsible for the wanton and wholesale destruction of high forest which has taken place year after year to provide new lands for farming.

The system is briefly as follows. Forest or bush, high forest preferably, is felled and burned oil. The trees are felled to about three feet from the ground, and the stumps are allowed to remain, as it is believed they ensure a more rapid regrowth of the bush later. The tree stumps are often used for piling the weeds during the period of cultivation, and in the harvest time for drying sheaves of rice or millet. Small straight poles are spared from the fire and are placed several together, here and there over the farm, as bean sticks for runner beans. There is little or no cultivation of the land. Sometimes the fields are lightly hoed over after clearing the bush if weeds have grown up before sowing can be done. Usually, however, the clearing is done by fire, and the seed is then broadcasted and lightly hoed in. The crops are of course shed from time to time during growth. Ploughs are unknown, and the

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only farm tools in general use are a small axe, a small cutlass, a hoe and a knife ; these vary somewhat in size and form in different parts of the country.

Exceptions to this method of farming are found in the Colony and in the Protectorate in the immediate vicinity of large towns, where the land is often cropped annually, its fertility being maintained by the applications of village sweepings and refuse, and in some cases, but rarely, by animal manure.

Crops The Protectorate farmer goes in for mixed crops. Rice is the principal one, but a rice farm will usually also contain guinea corn (*Sorghum vulgare*), bulrush millet (*Pennisetum typhoideum*), benni-seed (*sem-sem*), chillies, cotton, beans, maize, and even cassava. The following crops are usually grown separately:—ginger, cassava, ground-nuts, sweet potatoes and fundi, a grass-like millet. In the Colony crops are more usually grown separately, cassava being the principal food crop and ginger the principal export crop.

Rice The bulk of the rice grown is " hill " or " upland " rice, and the cultivation of this crop has been mainly responsible for the deforestation which has taken place in the Protectorate. It is only some forty years or so ago that it was discovered by the natives of the Scarcies that rice could be grown in swamp-lands, and since then the cultivation of rice in the deltaic areas of the coast, particularly in the Scarcies region, has increased tremendously. More recently the Government has encouraged the cultivation of " wet " rice in the Sherbro District of the Southern Province, and it is hoped that in the course of a few years the bulk of the rice crop of Sierra Leone will be produced in the swamp-lands of the deltaic areas of the coast which were formerly regarded as waste-lands. The encouragement of " wet " rice cultivation in preference to " hill " rice is of great importance from an economic point of view, since a lesser area will be required for the production of " hill " rice in the interior and the destruction of forest or bush land will be rendered a less necessary evil, as the same swamp-lands, not only of the coast but also of the interior, can be cultivated annually year after year.

Subsidiary Food Crops In addition to the food crops mentioned, there are many fruits in cultivation which add considerable variety to the food of the people, such as kola nuts, plantains and bananas, coco-nuts, mangoes, avocado pears, pine-apples, guavas, pawpaws, grape-fruit, oranges, limes and many others.

Kola Of these, however, only kola is of more than local importance at the present time, although it may be possible later on to export bananas, citrus and other fruits, as well as coco-nuts, and copra. Kola is, however, one of the fruits of Sierra Leone which finds favour along the whole of the tropical West African Coast as well as in the vast hinterland of the West African Colonies.

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The following exports of kola for the last five years will indicate the importance of this crop in Sierra Leone :—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
1919	6,708,271 lb.	£417,378
1920	5,950,580 „	626,815
1921	5,691,676 „	313,655
1922	6,044,926 „	208,196
1923	5,698,703 „	187,476

Nearly the whole of the kola is produced by peasant planters ; there are no large plantations. A few trees are cultivated at almost every village throughout the greater part of the Colony and Protectorate. The approaches to the villages are generally indicated by the presence of kola-trees. The trade is mainly in the hands of Syrian traders. There has been a falling off in value during recent years owing to the competition of Grand Bassam in the French Ivory Coast, where the production of kola has been encouraged and increased by the imposition of a heavy duty of one franc per kilo on imported kola. Even in the British colonies of Nigeria and the Gambia the trade is handicapped with import duties of 1½d. and 4d. per lb. respectively, and with increased production of kola in Southern Nigeria the export trade of Sierra Leone is confronted with possible further reductions in the near future.

Of old-established export crops, ginger should be mentioned. Ginger It was the first crop to be grown for export, and was planted in the early days of the Colony by the ex-slave settlers, probably from roots brought from Jamaica. It was formerly planted only in the Colony, and as in Jamaica, its cultivation has been responsible for the deforestation of a considerable area of forest on the mountain slopes. In more recent years its cultivation has extended to the Protectorate, and the bulk of the crop no longer comes from the Colony, but from the Protectorate. The crop is a limited one, as the market for ginger is limited. The exports have not varied so very much from earlier years, as the following export statement will show :—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Quantity</i>
1874	16,610 cwts	1920	28,639 cwts.
1884	11,973 „	1921	11,192 „
1894	18,798 „	1922	26,605 „
1904	17,697 „	1923	27,905 „
1914	24,246 „	1924	36,378 „

¹ Up to June only.

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Since 1874, the record years for quantities exported over 30,000 cwts. were as follows :—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Quantity</i>
1879	37,214 cwts
1911	33,847 „
1912	44,001 „
1913	40,948 „
1918	31,514 „

From 1874-1900 the exports dropped below 10,000 cwts. on five occasions as follows :—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Quantity</i>
1881	8913 cwts
1882	9303 „
1890	9319 „
1892	8622 „
1900	9762 „

From 1900 to 1923, the last twenty-four years, the exports have never dropped below 11,000 cwts.

During the last ginger season an effort has been made to improve, by better preparation, the quality of the ginger exported, and some improvement has been made. Ginger is exported principally during the first six months of the year, and the following statement shows the quantities and values of this root exported from January to June in 1923 and 1924 :—

<i>Month</i>	1923		1924	
	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
		£		£
Jan.	6 cwts.	5	7 cwts.	4
Feb. .	2,810 „	4,566	2,092 „	4,802
March .	8,052 „	14,571	12,772 „	33,439
April .	12,180 „	17,045	9,238 „	27,287
May .	4,175 „	8,788	10,501 „	28,928
June .	495 „	999	1,768 „	4,496
Total	27,718 cwts.	£45,974	36,378 cwts.	£98,956

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It will therefore be noted that 1924 has proved one of the record years for quantity exported, and the price has been higher than for some years past. This is partly due to the improvement effected in the quality and partly to the shortage in the world's markets during the year.

Chillies, or "peppers" as they are termed in Sierra Leone, is another crop of some years' standing. Sierra Leone does indeed supply a fair proportion of the United Kingdom demand. The following particulars of the exports from East Africa and Sierra Leone for the year 1920 afford some indication of the extent of the trade in this crop and of the relative importance of Sierra Leone exports:—

	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
("Kenya Colony	641 cwt.	£1,335
East Africa Nyasaland	77	289
(Zanzibar .	367 „	1,554
West Africa—Sierra Leone	640 „	3,501

The quantity and value of chillies exported from Sierra Leone from 1914-1923 are as follows :—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
1914	1052 cwt.	! £2,189
1915	2530 „	! 5,954
1916	1944 „	5,728
1917	997 „	2,681
1918	2165 „	! 5,610
1919	600 „	! 2,361
1920	640 „	i 3,501
1921	600 „	2,163
1922	2487 „	i 9,431
1923	2930 „	i 11,818

Under Forestry it has been shown that the principal forest exports are palm kernels and oil, piassava and gum-copal. Under Agriculture, in the foregoing paragraphs, kola, ginger and chillies have been indicated as the principal cultivated crops exported. **Our principal forest exports, palm kernels and oil,**

**General
Considerations**

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are now threatened with serious competition from the East, principally Sumatra, where the oil palm is being very successfully grown as a plantation crop.

Piassava trade is in an unsatisfactory position owing to over-production and competition of superior grades from Brazil, while the gum-copal industry in Sierra Leone requires careful nursing, owing to the danger of injuring the trees by over-tapping.

The principal agricultural export—viz. kola—is yearly dwindling in value owing to competitive cultivation in the Ivory Coast and Southern Nigeria. The next two agricultural crops of the Colony, ginger and chillies, are holding their position, though there is little possibility of extending their production appreciably owing to the limited demand for these products in the overseas market.

The Government has, however, fully considered the present position, and while it is taking active measures to protect and foster existing industries and trade, a special effort is being made to stimulate and encourage organised agriculture throughout the country, and to foster the cultivation of new export crops.

Organisa- tion of Lands and Forests Depart- ment

The Lands and Forests Department, which is responsible for the forestry and agricultural programme, and is under the direction of the Commissioner of Lands and Forests, has now the following establishment in addition to the Forestry staff already enumerated :—

Headquarters Division : Commissioner of Lands and Forests; head clerk, and five assistant clerks.

Division of Research: Agricultural Chemist; Laboratory Assistant (African); Entomologist.

Division of Agriculture : Director of Agriculture ; Agricultural Instructor ; four Provincial Superintendents of Agriculture ; Superintendent Experimental Farm; nine District Agricultural Assistants (African).

Division of Inspection : Inspector of Plants and Produce ; three African Inspectors.

It is also proposed to add in the near future a Veterinary Division.

Agricul- tural Chemist

The Agricultural Chemist is now engaged in making a soil survey of the country, and is studying the possibility of developing, on improved lines, the palm oil industry in Sierra Leone, as well as undertaking general investigation work in regard to the principal crops of the country.

Entom- ologist

The Entomologist is making a special study of the insect pests of the crops of the country, and mapping out the tsetse-fly areas in the Colony and Protectorate, preparatory to considering the possibility of developing a cattle industry.

The Division of Agriculture has an Experimental Station at

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Njala, where crop experiments are carried out and where an Njala Agricultural Training College is situated. Njala is the headquarters of the Director of Agriculture, and a wide variety of crops is there under trial. The Agricultural Instructor has charge of the agricultural training of the pupils of the College as well as the apprentices at the Experimental Farm.

Provision has recently been made for four Provincial Superintendents of Agriculture, the project being to provide a European agricultural expert to take charge of the agricultural work of each province, and to have an African Agricultural Assistant in charge of each district, of which there are thirteen in the Protectorate. With this provincial and district personnel it is hoped that the native farmers will be gradually educated in better methods of farming, and that they will gradually adopt more intensive methods of cultivation and add appreciably to their exports.

**Provincial
Super-
intendents
of Agri-
culture**

The Division of Inspection has done, and is doing, useful work. Its principal function is the inspection of produce, principally palm kernels, and since inspection was initiated under the Native Produce Ordinance, 1917, the quality of palm kernels has improved immensely. It is intended to apply the principle of inspection to piassava, ginger, chillies and other crops should it appear desirable and necessary.

**Inspection
of Plants
and
Produce**

In the instruction of the native farmers, by the provision of suitably trained African instructors, who travel from village to village, and give personal and practical instruction and advice to the people, lies one of the greatest hopes of agricultural progress and development in this part of West Africa. Active measures are now being taken to encourage the cultivation of crops suitable to each particular locality or area. The additional crops to which special attention is now being given are cocoa coco-nuts, coffee and cotton.

**Agri-
cultural
Instruc-
tion**

Cocoa cultivation was initiated in the Southern Province by the former Agricultural Department some eleven years ago, though little progress was made as planting received a set-back during the war. A special effort has, however, been made to revive interest in this crop, and African agricultural instructors have systematically visited all the villages in the Southern Province where cocoa-growing is likely to succeed, to advise the people in the selection of suitable land for planting, and to help them in establishing nurseries and in setting out their plantations. The Government has provided seed, and nurseries have been established in most villages. The instructors also give practical instruction as to the proper methods of fermenting the bean. Cocoa is also being cultivated in the Central Province, but to a lesser extent, and it is doubtful if the conditions are so generally suitable as in the Southern Province. Only some thirty tons of cocoa were shipped during 1923, valued at £1004. It is

Cocoa

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hoped that within a few years the export from the Southern Province may be brought up to 5000 tons per annum.

Coco-Nuts The coco-nut palm seems to thrive better in the littoral belt of the Southern Province than in the Northern, and active measures are being taken to encourage the extensive planting of coco-nuts in suitable lands in the Southern Province. In 1923 an African Agricultural Instructor was sent round to select sites for establishing nurseries. Seed nuts were provided by the Government free of cost, and some 7252 were planted in nurseries in 1923. During the present year some 32,500 nuts have been provided by the Government and set out in suitable nurseries. If the rate of planting achieved this year be followed up for a few years the Southern Province will soon be in a position to export copra.

Coffee There are two kinds of coffee grown in Sierra Leone, *Coffea Stenophylla* and *Coffea Liberica*. The former is known as the Mountain Coffee and is principally grown in the mountain districts of the Colony. The latter is the common Liberian coffee, better known on the market as Elephant Berry, because of its large bean. This thrives best in the lowlands. The Government has during the last year distributed a good deal of seed free in the hope that the cultivation of coffee may be taken up in the Colony and in the Protectorate more extensively. The bulk of the coffee produced in Sierra Leone at the present time is roasted and ground in Freetown, and sold locally, or to passing ships, or exported to the Gambia and French West Africa.

Cotton Cotton of native varieties has been grown from very early times in Sierra Leone for the purpose of providing yarn for the local manufacture of clothing material. Cotton-weaving is one of the few native industries of Sierra Leone, and strips of cotton cloth at one time were common articles of barter in native commerce. The native types of cotton are short and irregular in staple and do not interest Manchester very much. An attempt was made some years ago by the British Cotton-Growing Association to establish cotton-growing in the coast districts of Sierra Leone, but without success, owing to the heavy rains of the coast and the low price then ruling for cotton. The Government is now making a further effort to grow American cotton in the interior districts of the Protectorate, where the rainfall is much less, and where the prospects of success are more hopeful. Samples of excellent quality have already been produced, and the British Cotton-Growing Association have again sent out another ginnery to deal with the present season's crop. The variety being grown is Allen's Long Staple, the kind which has succeeded "best in Nigeria. The seed was imported from Nigeria, and under cultivation in Sierra Leone has already put on an eighth of an inch in length of staple. It has yet to be proved that cotton-growing in

Sierra Leone can be made a commercial success, but the prospects are encouraging, and it is hoped that the present year's results will afford definite promise of establishing cotton-growing as a permanent industry in Sierra Leone.

(d) LIVE STOCK

The domestic animals in Sierra Leone are cattle, sheep, goats, pigs and a few horses.

Cattle are kept in domestic herds in most parts of the country, **Cattle** though principally in the Northern Province, where the most extensive grass-lands are found, and where there is probably less tsetse-fly than in other parts.

Cattle farming is not carried on anywhere in Sierra Leone extensively. Most of the cattle consumed in the Colony and Protectorate are imported from French Guinea, and there is a regular business in the importation and sale of cattle for consumption. Sheep are also imported from French territory. The consumption of cattle in Freetown alone averages about 4000 head per year.

Cattle farming has never been taken up seriously in Sierra Leone, but it is contemplated to start a Government cattle farm at an early date, the objects of which would be—

- (a) to prove that cattle farming can be profitably carried on in Sierra Leone ;
- (b) to improve the native herds ;
- (c) to supply suitable breeding stock to the chiefs and natives ;
- (d) to establish dairying on modern lines in the Colony ;
- (e) to breed suitable oxen for agricultural work and draught purposes ;
- (f) to encourage cattle farming generally and the production, in the country, of all the cattle required for consumption, as well as for dairying, farm work and transport.

If cattle farming can be generally encouraged in Sierra Leone, a new industry should be established which should contribute in no small measure to the agricultural development of the country.

A few years ago pigs were bred in large numbers in the Colony **Pigs** towns and villages, but sanitary considerations necessitated the restriction of pig breeding and the stock is not now considerable. The domestic pig approximates to the wild pig in shape, size and appearance. It is long-snouted, long-bodied, agile and very destructive to root crops.

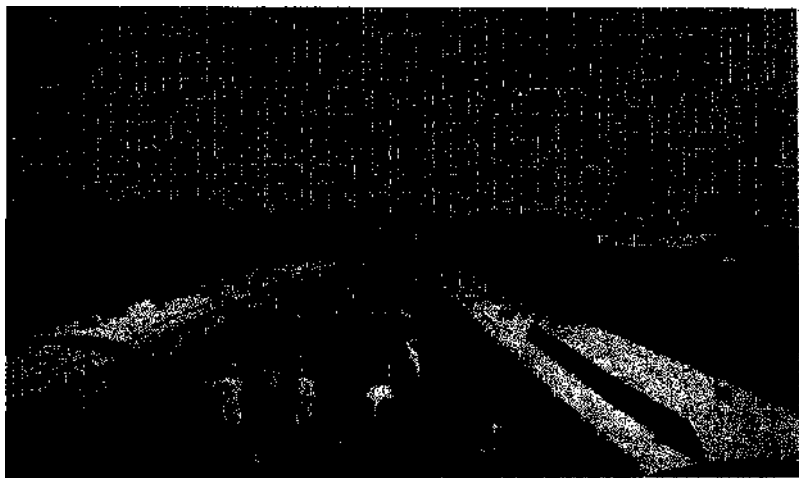
Horses, small in size and few in number, may be found in the **Horses** Northern Province, whither they have been brought from French Guinea. No breeding is carried out. South of the grass country horses are subject to tsetse attack, and it is rarely therefore that horses may be seen outside the Northern Province.

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- Sheep Sheep are not plentiful, but may be found in the Northern Province. They have no fleece, but are covered with a smooth hairy growth; they are long-tailed and resemble the Barbary sheep. They are small in size, their dead weight varying from 28 to 40 lb. In suitable conditions they breed freely.
- Goats Goats are common ; they appear to withstand trypanosomiasis, and maintain their health better than other domestic animals. Their milk is poor, and they themselves are of small size.

8. SIERRA LEONE GOVERNMENT RAILWAY

- Construe
tion Sierra Leone was the first of the four West African Colonies to undertake the construction of a Government railway. The railway owes its inception to the extensive tours into the hinterland undertaken by Governors Sir James Shaw Hay and Sir Frederick Gardew, whose observations left no room for doubt that the development of the resources of the country demanded its construction. Work was begun in 189G. and the railway was opened for traffic as far as Songo, a distance of 32 miles, on the 1st May 1899. By 1905 it had been extended to Baiima, and in 1908 its present easterly terminus, Pendembu, was reached. Pendembu is a trading centre of great importance situated at the extreme east of the Central Province, 227J miles (by rail) from Freetown, and a few miles only from the boundaries of Liberia and French Guinea.
- Main Line The main line, after leaving the beautiful mountainous scenery of the Colony peninsula, runs almost its entire length through the Central Province, and though much of the country through which it passes is unattractive and apparently unproductive, this location of the line, by the aid of motorable feeder roads running from the north to Bo, Blama, Hangha, Segbwema and Pendembu, and from the south to Moyamba and Bo, as well as of non-motorable roads of native construction meeting it at all other stations throughout its length, it is enabled to tap practically all the oil-palm belts of the Central Province, as well as those of the Southern Province from which access by road or water to the Port to Sherbro is not more readily obtainable.
- Branch
Line - The Northern Province is served by a branch line running in a north -easterly direction from Boia for a distance of 104 miles to Kamabai in the Bombali District of the Northern Province. The branch line is less well served by motorable roads, but a continuation northward of the feeder road which runs in a southerly direction from Mongheri to Bo on the main line is projected, and this when completed will meet the branch line at Kumrabai-



BOIA JUNCTION, S.E.G.R.

[Photograph, M. T. Dawe



A HAMMOCK BRIDGE

[Photograph, M. T. Dawe

Marailla and will enable that line to tap *such portions of the rich palm belt lying between the two lines as cannot economically be exploited from Bo.

It was originally intended to carry the branch line farther northward to Baga, but this project had to be abandoned during the war, and although some portion of the earthwork has been done it is unlikely that this extension will be undertaken, particularly as the volume of trade resulting from the construction of the line in this direction has not realised the hopes entertained by those responsible for its location, and in view of the growing opinion that any extension of the branch line should be made in a westerly or north-westerly direction in order to render more accessible the more productive regions of the Karene district.

In addition to the main and branch lines of the railway, a short section of line, 5½ miles in length, runs from Water Street Station in Freetown through the central and western portions of the city to Wilberforce, and thence to Hill Station. The Mountain Section, as it is called, was originally built not with any economic purpose in view, but primarily to enable the European Government officials to live in a more healthy climate than that of Freetown, and to provide them a means of conveyance between their houses and offices. Nevertheless, although it does not, and cannot be expected to, realise any profit in its working, it not only fulfils the purpose for which it was constructed, but also affords the farmers and market gardeners of the mountain villages, as well as the inhabitants of the seaside villages of Lumley and Goderich, easy access to the Freetown markets, and has materially contributed in the development of the village of Wilberforce, which, with its environments, now forms a convenient place of residence for African Government officers and others who desire to live outside the limits of Freetown.

The Mountain Section claims the distinction of being the steepest non-funicular railway in existence, its maximum gradient being 1 in 22 ; and once Freetown is left behind it is difficult to imagine a railway journey of five and a half miles affording a more varied and picturesque panorama of lofty green-clad mountains, blue sea and river gorges than meets the traveller's eye as the train winds its tortuous way round the slopes and shoulders of the hills to its terminus some 900 ft. above sea-level.

The " Crewe " and " Wolverhampton " of the railway, where the locomotive and carriage building shops are situated, and where also the heads of branches other than management, traffic and accounts have their offices, may be found at Cline Town, on the eastern border of Freetown, one mile from Water Street Station. The large majority of the European railway officials live

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at Cline Town, where an institute has been established and a cricket ground and small golf-course have been laid down.

**Gauge
Bridges**

The gauge of the railway throughout its length is 2 ft. 6 in.

The country traversed by the railway is particularly well watered and the constructing engineers found the provision of a large number of bridges necessary. Apart from a large number of single-span bridges, there are no less than forty-three bridges of not less than two spans. The following Table gives particulars of the longest of them :—

<i>Milts from Freetown</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Length in/l.</i>	<i>Spans</i>	<i>Section</i>
160	Sewa	716	6	Main Line
38	Ribbi	662	9	> >>
212	Moa	633	5	» »
106	Taia	589	10	" "
132	Rokell	425	6	Branch Line
11	Orogoo	384	6	Main Line
12	Maroon	338	7	" "
7	Wellington	312	7	" "
13	Hastings	294	7	" "
0	Nicols	281	9	" "
4	Kissy	262	6	" "
148	Bebeye	245	5	" "
1	Congo	235	5	Mountain Section
118	Taba	234	4	Main Line
201	Male	232	4	" "
79	Branjiu	232	3	" "
223	Manna	213	4	" "

**Inspection by
Colonel
Hammond**

The successful results that had accrued to the Government of the Gold Coast from a thorough inspection of the railway system of that Colony in 1921 by Lieutenant-Colonel F. D. Hammond, C.B.E., D.S.O., R.E., induced the Government of Sierra Leone to secure the services of that officer for a similar purpose with regard to its railway (a course that has subsequently been adopted by the Nigerian Government also). Accordingly in 1922 the whole organisation of the railway was subjected to a rigorous scrutiny by Colonel Hammond, and this inspection, together with several staff changes, has brought about a closer administration of the railway, with the happy result that in 1923 its revenue exceeded its working expenses, a phenomenon which had not occurred since 1919.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAY

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The following Tables contain the more important of the railway statistics:—

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

From Loan Account—

1904 Loan.	£579,075	16	3
1913 Loan to end of 1922 .	£780,604	19	6
1923			
	—————	780,604	19 6
		£1,359,680	15 9

From Railway Revenue—

1906-1922 . . .	£335,679	18	6
1923 . . .	1,616	19	9
	—————	337,296	18 3
		£1,696,977	14 0

REVENUE AND WORKING EXPENSES FOR THE YEARS 1914-1923

<i>Year</i>	<i>Revenue</i>			<i>Working Expenses</i>			<i>Per cent. of Revenue</i>
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
1914	143,250	8	1	100,154	5	5½	69-91
1915	146,150	14	6½	107,190	0	0½	73-34
1916	156,428	19	4	127,466	4	0	81-48
1917	158,495	4	0	135,587	18	1	85-54
1918	148,962	5	10	142,200	15	2	95-45
1919	175,441	11	9	171,215	13	4	97-65
1920	199,139	5	0	232,374	18	7	116-67
1921	161,765	1	10	243,484	1	3	150-52
1922	171,985	13	6	194,195	8	8	112-92
1923	189,297	5	4	183,205	6	2	96-78

GENERAL WORKING RESULTS FOR THE YEARS 1922 AND 1923

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Unit</i>	1922	1923
RECEIPTS—			
Total earnings	£	171,986	189,297
„ per open mile;	£	508.83	560.05
„ per train mile	Shillings	7s. 7-10d.	8s. 3-26d.
Net earnings over working expenses	£	Nil	6,092
„ per open mile	£		1802
„ per train mile	Pence		3-19
GOODS TRAFFIC—			
Total goods earnings	£	121,993	140,054
Percentage of total earnings	%	70.93	73.99
Public traffic	£	119,488	137,376
Government traffic	£	2,505	2,678
Tonnage	Tons	51,881	61,220
Ton miles, goods	Miles	6,984,544	8,328,659
Average receipts per goods to miles	Pence	4-19	4-04
Average receipts per ton of goods	Shillings	47s. 053d.	45s. 9-05d.
Average length of haul	Miles	132.69	136.04
„ wagon load	Tons	4.34	5.03
COACHING TRAFFIC—			
Total coaching earnings		42,076	40,710
Percentage of total revenue		2446	21.50
1922 1923			
Passenger total	£	41,556	40,490
Public.	£	32,413	33,015
„ Govern- i	£	9,143	7,475
ment. \ 27,302 28,237 i			
Passenger miles	Miles	7,818,013	9,439,315
Average receipts per passenger journey	Shillings	Is. 6-78d.	Is. 4'66d.
Average receipts per passenger mile	Pence	1.28	1.03
Telegraphs	£	4,398	4,727
Telephones	£	1,184	1,263
Sundries	£	2,335	2,543
EXPENDITURE—			
Total working expenses	£	194,195	183,205
Expenditure on capital works	£	856	1,617
Percentage of working expenses to earnings	%	112.92	96.78
Working expenses per open mile	£	674.10s.9-94d.	!0s.6-39d.
„ „ per train mile	Shillings	8s. 6-85d.	8s. 0-07d.
MILEAGE—			
Open mileage	Miles	338	338
Train		453,076	457,690
Engine		615,171	569,253
Vehicle		3,024,468	3,211,351
Average number of vehicles per train	No.		7.02

**SHOWING PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES CARRIED DURING THE YEARS
1922 AND 1923**

Commodities	1922		1923		Increase		Decrease	
	Tons	£	Tons	£	Tons	£	Tons	£
Building materials .	653 J	925	1,095 ' 952		442	27		
Cotton goods	523	2,275	613' 2,712		90	437		
Hardware .	438	1,384	459 1,589		21	205		
Kerosene .	409	1,161	453 1,186		44	25		...
Provision* .	544	1,904	650 2,344		106	380		
Salt . .	3,041	7,730	3,740 8,053		108	323		...
Spirits .	372	2,000	288 i 2,225			135	84	
Tobacco	454	3,060	406 j 3,240		42	180	...	
Ginger	1,186	1,265	1,486! 1,750		300	404		
Kola nuts .	1,724	8,726	1,200 5,688			...	515	3,038
Palm kernels i	20,508	67,735	31,423j 70,704		4,015	12,050		
Palm oil	1,060	0,615	2,051 8,160		301	1,545		
Rice	5,420	6,675	4,073 5,513		...		...	...
Timber	782	450	670 440				456 j	1,162
Timber							112	19
Other merchandise .	6,366	7,221	10,007 13,260		3,731	6,030		
Government traffic	1,102	2,030	1,508 2,319		316 I	280 i		
Miscellaneous goods receipts .		600		811	j i	142		
	51,881	£121,003	61,220 £140,054		10,506	£22,280	1,167 j	£4,219
							1	

TABLE OF RATES ON THE PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES FROM VARIOUS STATIONS TO FREETOWN

STATION		FREIGHT (TO FREETOWN) ON																		
		Palm Kernels				Palm Oil				Kola Nuts			Pice			Ginger				
		Per ton		Per cut.		Per ton		Per butt (of 160 gallons)		Per ton		Per ton		Per 2Wt.		Per ton				
	£	s.	d.	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Kissy	5	0	2	11	0	2	1	9	4	1	4	9	0	4	2	0	1	8	0	1
Wellington	7	0	4	1	0	3	1	9	4	1	4	9	0	5	10	0	2	1	0	2
Hastings	14	0	8	2	0	5	1	9	4	1	4	9	0	11	8	0	4	1	0	4
Waterloo	20	0	11	8	0	7	1	9	4	1	4	9	0	16	8	0	5	10	0	5
Newton	26	0	15	2	0	10	1	9	4	1	4	9	1	1	8	0	7	7	0	7
Songo	33	0	19	3	1	0	1	9	4	1	4	9	1	7	6	0	9	8	0	9
Mabang	40	1	3	4	1	2	1	9	4	1	4	9	1	13	4	0	11	8	0	7
Bradford	48	1	8	0	15		1	19	0	1	13	0	2	0	0	0	14	0	0	14
Rotifunk	56	1	12	8		8	1	19	0	1	13	0	2	6	8	0	16	4	0	16
Boia	65	1	10	0	1	8	1	19	0	1	13	0	2	14	2	0	19	0	1	19
Yoyema	71	1	15	0	1	6	1	19	0	1	13	0	2	19	2	1	0	9	1	0
Moyamba	76	1	15	0	1	9	1	19	0	1	13	0	3	3	4	1	2	2	1	2

Levmina,	83	1 15	0	1 9	2 18	1	2 9	6	3 9	2	1 4	3	1 3	1 4	3
Kangahun	92	1 15	0	1 9	2 18	8	2 9	6	3 16	8	1 6	10	1 5	1 6	10
Mano	107	1 15	0	1 9	3 18	0	3 4	8	4 9	2	1 11	3	1 7	1 11	3
Tabe	119	2 5	0	2 3	3 18	0	3 4	8	4 19	2	1 14	9	1 9	1 14	9
Bo	136	2 15	0	2 9	3 18	0	3 4	8	5 13	4	1 19	8	2 0	1 19	8
Gerihun	149	2 15	0	2 9	4 7	0	3 12	11	6 4	2	2 3	6	2 3	2 3	6
Yamandu	156	2 15	0	2 9	4 7	0	3 12	11	6 10	0	2 5	6	2 4	2 5	6
Baoma	160	2 15	0	2 9	4 7	0	3 12	11	6 13	4	2 6	8	2 4	2 6	8
Blama	169	2 15	0	2 9	4 7	0	3 12	11	7 0	10	2 9	4	2 6	2 9	4
Kennema	182	2 15	0	2 9	4 7	0	3 12	11	7 11	8	2 13	1	2 8	2 13	1
Hangha	188	2 15	0	2 9	4 7	0	3 12	11	7 16	8	2 14	10	2 9	2 14	10
Comme ndi	199	2 15	0	2 9	4 7	0	3 12	11	8 5	10	2 18	1	2 11	2 18	1
Segbwema	205	2 15	0	2 9	4 7	0	3 12	11	8 10	10	2 19	10	3 0	2 19	10
Daru	214	2 15	0	2 9	4 7	0	3 12	11	8 18	4	3 2	5	3 2	3 2	5
Baiima	221	2 15	0	2 9	4 7	0	3 12	11	9 4	2	3 4	6	3 3	3 4	6
Pendembu	228	2 15	0	2 9	4 7	0	3 12	11	9 10	0	3 6	6	3 4	3 6	6
Magbenka	74	1 15	0	1 9	2 18	8	2 9	6	3 1	8	1 1	7	1 1	1 1	7
Roruku	85	1 15	0	1 9	2 18	8	2 9	6	3 10	10	1 4	10	1 3	1 4	10
Yonnibanna	101	1 15	0	1 9	3 18	0	3 4	8	4 4	2	1 9	6	1 6	1 9	6
Kumrabai	114	2 5	0	2 3	3 18	0	3 4	8	4 15	0	1 13	3	1 8	1 13	3
Mamunta	123	2 5	0	2 3	3 18	0	3 4	8	5 2	6	1 15	10	1 11	1 15	10
Mabum	127	2 5	0	2 3	3 18	0	3 4	8	5 5	10	1 17	1	1 11	1 17	1
Makump	131	2 5	0	2 3	3 18	0	3 4	8	5 9	2	1 18	3	1 11	1 18	3
Makene	148	2 15	0	2 9	4 7	0	3 12	11	6 3	4	2 3	2	2 2	2 3	2
Kamabai	169	2 15	0	2 9	4 7	0	3 12	11	7 0	10	2 9	4	2 6	2 9	4

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STEAM LOCOMOTIVES AND TENDERS

	Type	No.
Tender engines—	4-8-0 .	17
Tank engines	0-6-0 .	4
	2-6-2 . .	22
	2-8-2 .	3
		46
Tenders		17

DETAILS OF ROLLING STOCK

Passenger Main Line	Xo.	Mountain	No.
First-class	5	Official coach .	1
First and second composite .	8	First-class	3
Second-class	10	Third-class	5
Third-class	28	Brake vans .	2
Baggage and mail vans	11		
Ambulance car .	1		11
Saloons (Governor's, General Manager's, etc.)	6		
	69		

GOODS

Covered goods .	133 i
High-sided wagons	63 !
„ „ (steel lattice)	9 j
Low-sided wagons	85 !
Flat cars	34 l
Cattle trucks	4
Break-down wagons .	2

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9. ROADS, BRIDGES AND FERRIES

ROADS

(a) *Colony*

Freetown is a well laid-out city, with many wide roads, a large number of which are used for motor traffic, others being maintained for foot traffic only.

Motor-lorries have been in use by the Public Works Department in Freetown since about the year 1911, but in 1917 a considerable programme of road improvement and construction was put in hand and the first touring cars were introduced.

**Lorries
and
Touring
Cars**

At about the same time all the important mercantile firms began to import lorries, and used them freely within the city, their chief use being to transport produce and merchandise between the railway, the stores and the wharf.

The progress of road development has been rapid, and a fair number of privately owned cars were in use by 1918. There were, in 1923, 175 motor-cars and 105 motor-cycles on the register, and the numbers are still increasing. A road has been constructed between Freetown and Hill Station, the residence of most of the European Government officials, and at a height of about 900 ft. above the city. Some of the gradients are steep, but this road provides a most charming drive, with beautiful views of the sea, the harbour, the city and the hills around. It may be compared, though on a small scale, with some of the drives that may be obtained behind the city of Rio de Janeiro : there is a distinct similarity of harbour, town and mountain scenery. The total length is about five miles, and this has now been extended to about eight miles, to a pretty little mountain village named Regent.

**Hill
Station
Road**

There is another very pleasant drive, along a road constructed about the same time as the above, from Freetown to Lumley Beach, where there is always a cool sea breeze and delightful bathing for those who like it. At low tide cars can run along the hard sandy beach for about three miles.

**Lumley
Road**

The Colony Peninsula is well provided with second-class roads capable of accommodating all foot and hammock transport. Many of these pass through the beautiful mountain and riverine scenery in which the Colony is extremely rich. They may be seen marked on Map I. (*vide end of book*), and are as follows:—

**Second-
Class
Roads
(Colony)**

Freetown-Leicester-Regent
Regent-Bathurst-Charlotte-Ailen Town
Hastings-Waterloo-Songo
Waterloo-Tuinbo-Kent
Kent-York-Sussex-Hamilton-Hill Station

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Picket Hill

From York Pass a bush path, leads to the ascent to Picket Hill, the highest peak in the Colony (2914 ft.), but the climb is exceedingly steep and gruelling, and has been accomplished by but few. A magnificent view of practically the whole of the peninsula can be obtained from the summit of Picket Hill on a fine day.

Sugar Loaf Mountain

From Regent a bush track leads to the summit of Sugar Loaf Mountain (2494 ft.); this is a far less searching ascent, and is well worth undertaking for the sake of the views it affords of the northern and western coasts of the Colony.

Hastings Road

A picturesque drive of about fourteen miles is obtainable in an easterly direction from Freetown, through the villages of Kissy and Wellington to Hastings ; the road is very hilly and the views are wonderfully beautiful.

The improvement of old and the construction of new roads around Freetown has added much to the pleasure, and probably the health, of those fortunate enough to possess cars.

Hired Cars

It is now possible to hire cars or lorries in Freetown.

(b) Protectorate

Feeder Roads to Railway and Waterways

The motor roads in the Protectorate were designed and constructed to act, in the first place, as feeder roads to the railway ; later, others were added to feed the waterways as well as the railway, and there is no doubt that they have done much to develop and increase the trade of the country. Most of these roads are now in use for motor transport, some being still under construction. The mileages open to motor traffic vary from forty-eight miles to about eighteen miles. The Protectorate roads are not usually connected with each other, but the work now being carried out will eventually join up some of them.

Scenery on Roads

There is much beautiful scenery in the Protectorate of Sierra Leone, and a good deal of pleasure can be derived from driving along any of these roads; but they are not used as a rule for pleasure driving, but for official or trading purposes only.

Shade B6lt

A belt of shade trees, 66 ft. in width, is maintained on each side of the roads, so that as a rule the driver is well protected from the sun.

The first lorry was put on a Protectorate road in 1917, since when the number of lorries has considerably increased; there have been touring cars in use on Protectorate roads since 1918.

The appended Table gives particulars of the mileages, etc., of the several Protectorate motor roads up to 31st December 1923 (*vide* Map I I I . at end of book).

ROADS	Toted Mileage	Mileage Formation completed December 1923	Mileage per- manently bridged	Mileage temporarily bridged for Motors {Native Stick Bridges}	First- Class Roads
Kumrabai-Bo-Pujehun	107	99J (c)	40(a)	35 (b)	
Boajibu-Blama-Pan- guma	63 (d)	63 (d)	44(e)	19 (/)	
Segbwema-Bandajuma.	26	23 (g)	7	19	
Pendembu-Kailahun- Mofindo .	24	24	24	24	
Moyamba-Sembehun .	19	19	18	•• (h)	
Sumbuya-Koribundu .	21	17f	n	8½	
Totals	260	246¼	142½	106	

Apart from first-class roads capable of being used for motor transport, the Protectorate is well served with second-class roads used by pedestrians, and also for hammock transport. These are constructed and maintained under the direction of the political officers, the labour being supplied by the paramount chiefs of the chiefdoms through which they pass. Many of these roads are suitable for bicycles, and experimental issues of bicycles have been made by the Government to members of the Court Messenger Force to test the general practicability of bicycle transport on second and third class roads.

Second-
Class
Roads

The following is a list of second-class roads now in use :—

Northern Province

Kamabai—Kaballa	54 miles
Port Lokko—Kambia .	27
Port Lokko—Foredugu	12
Port Lokko—Lungi	37
Port Lokko—Mabanta	25
Mabanta—Batkanu	17
Batkanu—Makene	38
Boruks—Rokell River.	22

(a) Bo-Mandu, 18miles; BotoKoribundu, 22miles; (b) Koribundu-Pujehun, 26 miles; Mandu towards Mongheri, 9½ miles; (c) Bo-Pujehun, 48 miles; Bo towards Mongheri, 27½ miles ; between Mongheri and Kumrabai, 24 miles ; (d) Boajibu-Blama, 24 miles; Blama-Hangha, 19 miles; Hangha-Panguma, 20 miles; (e) Boajibu-Blama, 24 miles; Hangha to Panglima, 20 miles; (/) Blama to Hangha; (g) Widening only required ; (h) Reaches to outside of Sembohun, where a temporary foot-bridge exists.

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Central Province

Boia—Moyamba	11 miles
Moyamba—Kwelu	8 "
Mano—Taiaama .	16 "
Mano—Njala	6 "

Southern Province

Bradford—Mafengre .	8 "
Sembehun—Gbambatuk	18 "
Puiehun—Massam	2 "

Hammock and Bush Paths In addition to the above, the whole country is netted by bush paths, connecting up the small towns and fakais throughout the Protectorate. These are in many cases no more than "bridle paths"; although some permit of hammock transport it is often impossible for four persons to walk abreast on them. As the Protectorate native invariably walks in Indian file, however, they serve their purpose adequately.

General With the exception of a few roads within the city of Freetown all roads are surfaced with laterite gravel, which is very good for light traffic. The total loaded weight allowed for a motor vehicle is three tons, but to this may be added a trailer on the Protectorate roads. The width of the roads in the Protectorate varies from twelve to about twenty feet, but the narrower roads are being widened from time to time.

BRIDGES

Steel Bridges Permanent bridges of steel and concrete have been constructed on the older stretches of first-class roads. In view of the great expense entailed in their erection, experiments have been made in recent years to substitute semi-permanent bridges of seasoned local timber. As far as can be ascertained at present, these bridges are proving entirely satisfactory; it is estimated that they will last four or five years, and the initial outlay involved in their construction is very considerably less than that necessitated by steel bridges. The country yields a variety of timbers suitable for heavy bridging when seasoned.

"Stick Bridges" The bridges on second-class roads and minor roads are of the variety known as "stick bridges." These are of native construction, and in the case of narrow high-banked streams are constructed by throwing two or more large tree trunks across the stream and lacing to both trunks with bush roots ("tie-tie") a series of straight sticks laid side by side at right angles to the trunks. The same effect is obtained when it is required to bridge a shallow stream or swamp by driving rough piles into the bed of the rivet or swamp and constructing a similar causeway upon

the top of these piles. " Stick bridges " are quite satisfactory, and are usually safe if attended to, but they need constant renewal.

A form of bridge frequently met with in certain parts of the bush country of the Protectorate is the " hammock bridge." This is constructed on exactly the same principles as a modern suspension bridge. Long, thick and very tough roots are plaited together and suspended between the branches of the trees on either side of the river to be crossed. Depending on these main supports, at intervals throughout their length, are a number of similar, though smaller, roots woven to the extremities of which is a narrow causeway about a foot in width; a hand-rail of roots is then tied to the perpendiculars and the bridge is complete. This type of bridge swings and sways terrifyingly, but if attended to is perfectly safe ; it has an advantage over the ordinary " stick bridge " in that it is usually constructed at a level sufficiently high to avoid being washed away by the spate of the river in the rainy season, a fate that frequently befalls the " stick bridge."

•r

"Ham-
mock
Bridges "

FERRIES

In a country so well watered as the Protectorate of Sierra Leone, and characterised by so great a diversity of conditions between the height of the dry weather and the depth of the rains, internal communication cannot be conducted without ferries in many parts of the country. These may be found at many points on practically all the rivers, and the majority of them are subsidised by the Government. The native ferry usually consists of a native " dug-out " canoe ; Government ferries, consisting of timber rafts, capable of bearing a loaded lorry, and worked by an endless fall, have been constructed on the Bo-Pujehun road.

10. WATERWAYS

The navigable rivers of Sierra Leone are: Great Scarcies river; Little Scarcies river; Port Lokko Creek ; Rokell river (Sierra Leone river); Bumpe river; Bagru river ; Jong river; Bum Kittam river.

**Navigable
Water-
ways**

The Great and Little Scarcies rivers, in the Northern Province of Sierra Leone, both enter the sea at the same point, about twenty-five miles north of Freetown.

The Great Scarcies is navigable at all seasons for craft up to 8 or 9 ft. draught as far as Tawiya, about thirty-two miles from the entrance. Above Tawiya the river bed is rocky, but at high water during the dry season, and at all times during the height of the rainy season, craft up to 6 ft. draught may reach Kainbia, three miles above Tawiya, by means of a narrow, marked channel. After Port Lokko, Kambia is the most important town of the district.

**Great
Scarcies**

The Little Scarcies river is obstructed by shoals at the entrance,

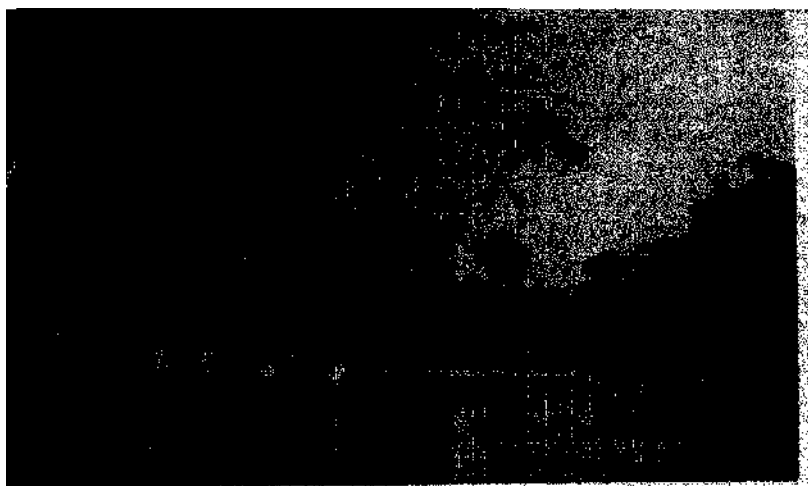
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- Little Scarcies** there being little more than a foot of water in the channel at low water. It is, however, navigable on the tide as far as Mange, some twenty-two miles from the entrance, for craft of 5 or 6 ft. draught.
- Port Lokko Creek** The Port Lokko Creek, which flows into the Sierra Leone river, is navigable at all states of the tide for craft of about 8 ft. draught, for a distance of about thirty miles from Freetown. At high water such draught can reach Port Lokko, thirty-five miles from Freetown.
- Rokell or Sierra Leone Kiver** The Eokell or Sierra Leone river is shallow above the junction with Port Lokko Creek, and is only navigable by canoes. The Bumpe and Cockboro rivers are two small rivers which flow into Yawri Bay about forty miles south of Freetown. Both are shallow, but are navigable by small cutters and boats for about eight or nine miles from the entrance.
- Bagru** The Bagru river, which flows into the Sherbro river, has a depth of four fathoms as far as Tasso (about fifteen miles), and launches and small craft may ascend the river, at all seasons, a further five miles or so, as far as Sembehun, where there is a motor road to the railway at Moyamba.
- Bum Kittani** The Bum Kittam river, the largest and most important inland waterway in Sierra Leone, runs into the Sherbro river from the Southern Province. The Bum Kittam river is navigable at all seasons as far as Mopalma (about sixty miles) for lighters and small tugs. During the rainy season the water rises a considerable height in the higher reaches and the river and its tributary creeks are navigable for many miles, providing a means of transport to a large area of the province.
- All these rivers are similar in character, being fringed with mangrove swamps in the lower reaches. The banks in the upper reaches are of hard ground, occasionally hilly.
- Tides** All the rivers are tidal, with a rise and fall of about eight feet; but during the height of the rainy season the water-level does not fall appreciably during the ebb, in the upper reaches, owing to the volume of fresh water flowing into the river from the surrounding country.

11. POST OFFICE

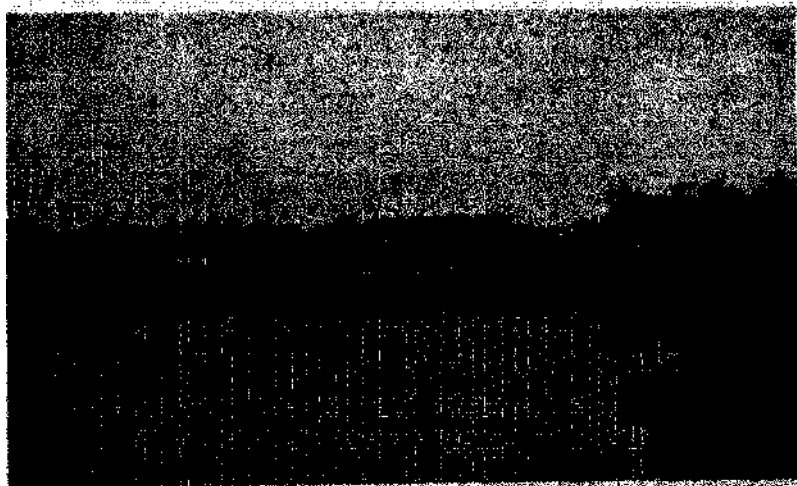
- Mail Services** Mails are received from and dispatched to the United Kingdom, Nigeria and the Gold Coast three times monthly by the passenger boats of Messrs Elder Dempster & Company. Cargo boats convey mails at irregular intervals to and from the smaller ports on the West Coast of Africa.

Mails are regularly exchanged between Freetown and all the offices in the Colony and Protectorate. There is a daily service to Waterloo; services three times weekly to all stations on the railway, and to Sumbuya and Pujehun; bi-weekly services to



PUJHUN FERRY, SOUTHERN PROVINCE

(Photograph, H. Ross)



MAND AND RIVER JONG, CENTRAL PROVINCE

(Photograph, H. T. Jones)

POST OFFICE

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Bontbe, Sembehun and Kaballa, and a weekly service to Port Lokko, Kambia and Batkanu.

The following table shows the hours of closing and of dispatching of mails from Freetown to the several inland and coastal post offices:—

<i>Offices</i>	<i>Closed at 3.30 P.M. on</i>	<i>Dispatched 7 A.M. train on</i>
All Stations on the Railway Main Line (Freetown — Pendembu), Sumbuva and Bonthe	Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday	Monday, Wednesday and Friday
All Stations on the Railway Line, Freetown—Makene	Monday, Wednesday and Friday	Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday
Bonthe and Sembehun	Thursday and Saturday	Monday and Friday
Port Lokko, Mange and Kambia	Saturday	; Monday ! (7 A.M train via Songo Town)
Batkanu, Kamabai and Kaballa	Monday	Tuesday
Waterloo	Daily (Saturday 1.30 P.M.)	4 P.M. train (2.30 P.M. train)

Post Offices and Postal Agencies are established at the following stations:—

GENERAL POST OFFICE, FREETOWN

FREETOWN DISTRICT

Postal Agencies.—Gloucester, Hill Station, KLssy (P), Murray , Town, Regent, Wilberforce (P).

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT

Post Office.—Waterloo (PMS).

Postal Agencies.—Bananas (P), Hastings, Kent (P), Tombo, York (P).

**Pott
Offices
and
Postal
Agencies**

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NORTHERN PROVINCE

Post Offices.—Kambia (P), Makump (P), Makene (PM), Port Lokko (PMS), Yonnibanna (P).

Postal Agencies.—Batanu (PMS), Kaballa (PMS), Mange (P), Roruks (P).

CENTRAL PROVINCE

Post Offices.—Blama (PM), Bo (PMS), Boia (P), Darn (PMS), Hangha (P), Kennema (PMS), Mano (PM), Moyamba (PMS), Pendembu (PM), Segbwema (PM).

SOUTHERN PROVINCE

Post Offices.—Bonthe (PMS), Pujehnn (PMS), Rotifunk (PM), Sembahun (P), Sumbuya (PMS).

Postal Agencies.—Mano Salija (P), Sulima, Mattru, York Island.

P = Postal Order business transacted.

M = Money Order business transacted.

S = Savings Bank business transacted.

Postage Rates

The following are the Postal Rates in force at present:—

	<i>Inland</i>	<i>United Kingdom</i>	<i>Foreign</i>
Letters	1d. each ½ oz. or fraction	1 ½ d. first oz., 1d. each additional oz. or fraction	3d. first oz., 1d. each additional oz. or fraction
Post Cards	1d.	lid.	lid.
Reply Do.	1d.	3d.	3d.
Newspapers, books, commercial papers, etc.	½d. for 2 ozs. ¹	1 d. for 2 ozs. ¹	½d. for 2 ozs. ¹
Parcels	6d. for 2 lb.; 3d. each additional lb. or fraction	Not exceeding 31b., 2s. ² Above 3 lb. and not exceeding 7 lb., 3s. ² Above 7 lb. and not exceeding 11 lb., 4s. ²	Information can be given on application at the Post Office

Minimum for commercial papers, 3d. For patterns **and** samples, 1d. United Kingdom and West African Colonies.

Registration fee	3d.	Fees
for the first £12	5d.	
Insurance fees for each suCceeding £12 ?r part thereof	2d.	
Fee for Advice of Delivery of a Registered Letter or payment o f Money Order	3d.	
Fee for inquiry concerning the disposal of a Registered Letter o r Money Order	3d.	
Boxes—Freetown, £1, 1s., £2, 2s., £5, 5s., according to size		Private Boxes and Bags Rentals
Boxes—District Offices	£1, 1s.	
Bags—Freetown and District Offices	£1, 10s.	
Inland Money Orders—for each £2 up to £40	4d.	Money Order
•C . . ,T ^ -. (for each £2 up to £16	6d.	Order
Foreign Money Orders (for each £2 from £18 to £40	4d.	Commis-
On Postal Orders of 6d. to 2s. 6d.	2d.	sions
, , 3s. to 15s.	3d.	Postal
15s. 6d. to 21s.	4d.	Order
		Poundage

Postage stamps of the following denominations are issued : Postage
 £d. green ; 1d. lilac ; 1Jd. red ; 2d. grey ; 2|d. blue ; 3d. blue ; Stamps
 4d. black (on yellow paper) ; 5d. lilac and green ; 6d. lilac ; 7d.
 lilac and yellow ; 9d. lilac and black ; 10d. lilac and red ; 1s. black
 (on green paper) ; 2s. brown (on blue paper) ; 5s. green (on yellow
 paper) ; 10s. green (on green paper) ; £1, black (on red paper) ;
 £2, lilac and blue ; £5, green and orange.

All stamps are printed on white paper unless otherwise indicated.

The following Table shows the length of time taken and the methods employed in the conveyance of mails between the more important administrative and trading stations :—

<i>From</i>	<i>To</i>	<i>By</i>	<i>Time</i>
Freetown	Waterloo	Train	1 hrs.
	Rotifunk	>?	41 "
	Boia	>>	5 "
	Moyamba	>>	6 "
	Yonnibanna	>>	7½ "
	Mano	>>	8½ "
	Bo	>>	10½ "
	Makene	>>	10¾ "
	Blama	>>	1 day 2¾ hrs.

<i>From</i>	<i>To</i>	<i>By</i>	<i>Time</i>
Freetown	Kamabai	Train	1 day 3 hrs.
»	Kennema	,	1 3¼
»	Segbwema	,	1 6 „
,	Daru	,	1 6½ »
<i>it</i>	Pendembu	,	1 „1½ »4 „
„	Batkanu	Train to Makene, thence by carrier	3 days
„	Bonthe	Train to Moyamba, motor-car to Sembehun and thence by boat	1½
,	Gbangbama	Train to Moyamba, motor-car to Sem- behun and thence by carrier	2 „
„	Kaballa	Train to Kamabai, thence by carrier	3½ „
„	Kambia	Train to Songo, thence by carrier to Port Lokko to Kambia	3 „
„	Mano Salija and Sulinia	Train to Bo, thence by carrier to Pu- jehun to Sulima and Mano Saiija	4 „
„	Mange	Train to Songo, thence by carrier to Port Lokko to Mange	2 „
„	Panguma	Train to Hangha, thence by carrier	2½ „
„	Port Lokko	Train to Songo, thence by carrier	1½ „
„	Pujehun	Train to Bo, thence by carrier	2½ „
„	Sembehun	Train to Moyamba, thence by motor- i car	1 day
„	Surabuya	Train to Mano, thence by carrier	1½ days
Bonthe	Mano Salija	Boat and carrier	3½ „
„	Pujehun	<i>it</i> „	2 „
„	Sumbuya	Carrier	1 day
Pujehun	Mopalma	<i>it</i> „	1½ „

TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES 189

12. TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES

(a) EXTERNAL

The African Direct Telegraph Company Ltd., one of the companies associated with the Eastern Telegraph Company, maintain a Cable Office and a low-power Wireless Telegraph Station at Freetown.

The Cable rates to the stations most frequently in communication are as follows :—

Freetown to England .	2s. 6d. a word
„ Germany .	2s. 6d.
„ Dakar	2s. 6d.
„ France .	2s. 4d.
„ Monrovia	1s. 11d. „
„ Lagos	1s. 10d. „
„ Accra	1s. 2d.
„ Bathurst .	1s. Od.
„ Konakry.	9d. „

" Deferred Telegrams " (*i.e.* telegrams dispatched after all full-rate traffic is disposed of) are accepted for all the above stations (except Konakry) at half rates. **"Deferred Telegrams "**

Telegrams of not less than twenty words are accepted for transmission to the United Kingdom after " Deferred Telegrams " at quarter rates. Such telegrams are subject to a minimum delay of forty-eight hours. **" Deferred Letter-Telegrams "**

The wireless telegraph station (code signal V.P.U.) is a 3 kw. modified Telefunken with a normal range of 250 miles. Wireless telegraph messages are transmitted to all vessels on the high seas within reach at a rate of 6d. a word, plus the vessel's charge (in the case of British ships this charge is 4d. a word, making a total rate of 10d. a word). **Wireless**

The company's delivery area in Freetown extends over an area of one mile from the company's office. Porterage is charged on deliveries outside this area. **Delivery Area**

Telegrams dispatched to residents in Hill Station may be addressed simply " Hillstation " (" Freetown " or " Sierra Leone " is not necessary), and will be delivered at Hill Station.

(b) INTERNAL

The internal telegraph system is maintained by the Railway Telegraph Department. There is a combined telegraph and telephone service to Pendembu, the eastern terminus of the railway (227 miles from Freetown), with transmitting stations at Boia and Bo. **Telegraph**

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From Boia there is a telegraph and telephone service to Kamabai, the branch line terminus (104 miles), and from Mano a telegraph line runs through Serabu and Sengama to Bendu (71½ miles), whence telegrams are dispatched to Bonthe and York Island. A branch line from Sengama connects up Sumbuya and Pujehun, the headquarters of the Southern Province (47 miles). A fourth line from Serabu runs to Mattru.

Rates Messages are accepted for transmission to any telegraph station, except those on the Mano-Bendu and Pujehun-Mattru lines, at a rate of Id. a word, with a minimum charge of Is.

A charge of 3d. per word (excluding addresses which are free) is made in respect of messages sent on the Mano-Bendu and Pujehun-Mattru lines, and a charge of 3d. per message is charged on messages for Bonthe and York Island, to cover cost of boatage.

Telephone The Civil telephone service is also maintained by the Railway Department. There are no privately owned telephone exchanges or public call offices. There are eighty-five subscribers to the Civil Telephone Exchange, including Government offices.

Charges The charges for the installation and maintenance of telephone instruments and the use of the exchange are as follows :—

EXCHANGE LINES—		£	s.	d.
(1) For the first line, per annum		15	0	0
(2) For each additional line connecting any premises of the same subscriber to the exchange, per annum		10	0	0

EXTENSION LINES—

(1) For a circuit not exceeding 110 yards in length, connecting a subscriber's telephone with another telephone in the same premises for the use of the same subscriber, per annum		3	0	0
(2) For a circuit connecting a subscriber's telephone with another telephone in different premises belonging to the same subscriber, not exceeding 440 yards in length, per annum		6	0	0

SWITCHBOARD CHARGES—

3 to 5 lines, inclusive, per annum		3	10	0
6 to 10	” ” ” .	5	0	0
11 to 15	” ” ” .	6	0	0
16 to 20	” ” ” . .	7	10	0

Special charges are made for long-distance lines—i.e. for connections at a greater distance than one and a half miles from the

exchange. These are charged for at the rate of £2,10s. per annum for each additional mile or part thereof.

Alterations in the positions of telephones made at the request of subscribers are charged for according to the material used and labour and supervision applied.

There are no " call " charges.

There is a Military Telephone Exchange serving fifty military offices, quarters and messes, etc., with connecting lines to the Civil exchange. This is maintained by the Imperial garrison.

The telegraph and telephone lines maintained by the Colonial Government extend to about 970 miles in all.

Military Telephone

Mileage

13. MODERN BUILDINGS AND PUBLIC WORKS

The most noteworthy of modern public works and buildings are as follows:—

This is situated in Gloucester Street, and was erected in 1911, at a cost of £2500. The ground floor contains the usual offices for transaction of ordinary postal business with the public. The upper floor comprises the administrative offices, accounts and correspondence branches, etc. The Savings Bank and sorting offices are in an adjoining building of much earlier date.

General Post Office, Freetown

This is a single-storey building situated in Circular Road ; it was erected in 1912 at a cost of £5025. Governor Sir Edward Merewether laid the foundation stone on 25th January 1912. There are six class-rooms ; also a central hall providing accommodation for about 250 pupils ; there are also rooms for the Principal and African teachers. In the grounds of the school is situated a manual training room, size 100 ft. by 30 ft. This school is to be used in the future as a Training College and Practising School.

Government Model School, Freetown

The prison buildings are situated at the south end of Pademba Road, and were built during the years 1912-1914, at a cost of £38,400. The principal buildings comprise four two-storeyed blocks of 72 cells each ; a labour shed and hospital for male prisoners, and a single building comprising 24 cells, work-room and hospital for female prisoners. There is accommodation for 288 male and 24 female prisoners. The administrative block contains the Superintendent's offices, and forms the main entrance to the prison.

Freetown Gaol

This building, situated in Westmoreland Street, the largest office building in Freetown, was erected during the years 1910-1916, at a cost of £48,500. The foundation stone was laid by his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught on the 15th December 1910. On the ground floor is situated the Police Headquarters, including a large parade hall and schoolroom. On the first floor are placed in separate wings the Supreme Court and the Police

Law Courts Building, Freetown

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Court, and also the offices of the Chief Justice and Magistrate and their clerks. On the top floor the Attorney-General, Solicitor-General, Registrar-General and other legal officers have their chambers.

Colonial Hospital, Freetown The hospital buildings are situated at the western end of Water Street facing Kroo Bay and the harbour. The portion of the scheme at present completed comprises three two-storeyed ward blocks, operating theatre, kitchen, laundry, fumigation blocks, etc. The present buildings were commenced in 1914 and completed in 1922, the work of construction being held up during the war. The buildings have cost to date about £48,000, and provide accommodation for 82 patients.

The Nursing Home (European Hospital), Freetown This building, erected during 1914, at a cost of £6000, was originally designed as a Government Rest House, and was used as such till 1916, when it was converted into a Nursing Home. It is situated at the corner of Westmoreland and George Streets, and provides accommodation for 22 patients. The Nursing Home is to be removed in the near future to Hill Station.

Government House, Fort Thornton, Freetown The oldest part of this building dates from about the year 1800, but it has been extensively added to and altered since that time. The building is mainly constructed of timber on a lower storey of stone. A new facade constructed in concrete was carried out and completed during 1923 at a cost of £3300, which has greatly improved the appearance of the building. Government House, situated as it is on a hill, is admirably placed, and its gardens and terraces are a distinctive feature.

King Tom Secondary School, Freetown This building dates from the early nineteenth century, and has been used successively as a mission school and an Admiralty coal store. Extensive alterations have been recently (J924) carried out, at a cost of about £6000, to convert it into a Government Secondary School with accommodation for about 170 pupils. It is situated on King Tom Peninsula, and commands extensive views over the river and port.

Embankment and Sea Wall, Colonial Hospital, Freetown The work consists of a concrete sea wall with a sloping grass embankment above, and extends for about 180 yards along the eastern side of Kroo Bay.

The scheme was undertaken owing to the action of rain and sea water causing heavy falls of cliff which might eventually have endangered the hospital buildings. The works were carried out during 1922-1923, and have cost about £9000.

District Buildings Outside Freetown, apart from a considerable amount of bridging that has been done in the Protectorate motor roads (*vide* " Bridges "), important works were undertaken in 1912 and 1914, when modern concrete buildings, comprising houses for political officers and medical officers, were undertaken at Waterloo, Moyamba and Pujehun. The buildings at Pujehun included also administrative offices, a hospital and a gaol, and cost £11,000.

A scheme for the improved housing of five important Government Departments in Freetown has been approved and will be put into execution in 1925. The Departments concerned are the Secretariat, Treasury, Lands and Forests, Education and Audit, all of which have, for many years, been housed in offices whose very existence has been a standing reproach to the Colony. The Departments will be housed in one comprehensive modern building, to be erected at an estimated cost of £60,000, including the cost of acquiring the necessary land. The site selected is bounded by George Street, Oxford Street and Trelawney Street.

Proposed
New
Government
Offices

The most noteworthy buildings in Freetown, apart from those undertaken by the Government, are the premises of the African & Eastern Trade Corporation Ltd., in Water and Wilberforce Streets, built for the African Association Ltd. in 1913, and probably one of the finest commercial buildings on the West Coast of Africa; the premises of the Bank of British West Africa Ltd., in Oxford Street, built in 1909; the Colonial Bank in Westmoreland Street, built in 1920; Messrs P. Ratcliffe & Company's premises in Westmoreland Street, 1920; the Grand Hotel in Westmoreland Street, and the City Hotel in Oxford Street.

Com-
mercial
Buildings,,
Freetown

14. PRINCIPAL FIRMS AND TRADING COMPANIES

(a) EUROPEAN

The African & Eastern Trade Corporation is the outcome of an amalgamation, effected in 1921, of the African Association, Messrs Swanzy, Messrs Miller & Co., and other firms:

African
& Eastern
Trade Cor-
poration
Ltd.

Head Offices.—Royal Liver Buildings, Liverpool; Africa House, Kingsway, London, W.C.

Freetown Offices.—Water Street and Wilberforce Street.

Supervising Agent.—Mr G. Stevenson.

Freetown Agent.—Mr Forbes Gatherum.

Protectorate Branches.—Mano, Bo, Blama, Boajibu, Kennema, Gambia, York Island, Mopalma, Commendi, Segbwema, Pendembu, Yonni, Sumbuya and Kambia.

Imports handled.—Cottons, silks, velvets, haberdashery, hardware, provisions, tobacco and all manufactured goods.

Exports handled.—All varieties of native produce, except kola nuts.

Agencies held.—Raleigh Cycles, Burma Oil Company, Dodge Bros. Motor Cars, " Vacuum " Oil.

Branches elsewhere.—Canary Islands, Senegal, Gambia, Gold Coast, Liberia, Dahomey, Nigeria, Fernando Po, French Congo, Belgian Congo.

Telegraphic Address.—" African."

Telephone—No. 26.

Codes.—Western Union, Scott's, ABC, 5th edition, and private.

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Anglo-Colonial Trading Corporation Ltd.

The Anglo-Colonial Trading Corporation are the successors to Messrs J. D. Marcus and the Freetown Trading Company:
 Head Office.—7 Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.
 Freetown Offices.—East Street and Garrison Street.
 Freetown Agent.—Mr F. D. Thaw.
 Protectorate Branches.—*Nil*. [leather-work.
 Imports handled.—Cotton goods, boots, shoes, machets, Kano
 Exports handled.—All native produce.
 Branches elsewhere in West Africa.—Accra, Lagos, Kano.
 Telegraphic Address.—" Inchcolm."
 Telephone.TMNo. 30.
 Codes.—ABC, 5th edition, and Bentley's.

W. Bartholomew & Co. Ltd.

Name.—W. Bartholomew & Co. Ltd.
 Head Office Address.—Accra (Gold Coast).
 Freetown Office Address.—Kissy Street, Freetown.
 Freetown Agent.—M. Louis Stinus.
 Protectorate Branches.—Makene, Makump, Gerihun, Mabum.
 Imports handled.—General.
 Exports handled.—Palm kernels, palm oil, ginger.
 Branches elsewhere in West Africa.—Accra.
 Telegraphic Address.—Bartholomew.
 Codes.—ABC, 5th edition, Bentley's, private.

C.F.A.O.

The Compagnie Franchise de l'Afrique Occidentale was established in Marseilles in 1887, in succession to the Compagnie de Senegal et de la Cote Occidentale d'Afrique.
 Head Office.—32 Cours Pierre Puget, Marseilles, France.
 European Branch Offices.—Liverpool, Manchester, Paris and Bordeaux.
 Freetown Office.—Water Street.
 Freetown Agent.—M. Georges Balut.
 Protectorate Branches and Factories.—Bonthe, Mano, Bo, Blama, Hangha, Segbwema, Pendembu, Roruks, Yonni-banna, Makump, Makene, Yonni, Sumbuya, Mopalma, Sembahun, Victoria, Mano Bonjema, Bananas.
 Imports handled.—Provisions, cottons, spirits, hardware, fancy goods, tobacco, building material.
 Exports handled.—All native produce, particularly palm kernels, palm oil, ginger and hides.
 Agencies held.—" Ford " Motor-Cars, Texas Oil Company, French steamship lines—*Cies*: " Fabre," " Fraissim," " Chargeurs Reunis," " Soci6t6 Navale de FOuest."
 Branches elsewhere in West Africa.—Gambia, Gold Coast, Nigeria, Senegal, French Guinea, French Sudan, Ivory Coast, Dahomey, French Togo, Cameroons, Portuguese West Africa, Liberia.
 Telegraphic Address.—" Senafrica."
 Telephone.—No. 24.

The Co-operative Wholesale Society is a vast organisation, operating in all parts of the world:

**Co-operative
Wholesale
Society
Ltd.**

Head Office.—1 Balloon Street, Manchester.

Freetown Office.—" Leone Buildings," Oxford Street.

Freetown Agent.—Mr C. F. Loxley.

Protectorate Branches.—Pendembu, Commendi, Blama.

Imports handled.—Provisions, hardware, cottons, fancy goods boots and shoes.

Exports handled.—Palm kernels, palm oil, piassava.

Branches elsewhere in West Africa.—Lagos and Abeokuta.

Telegraphic address.—" Wholesale," Freetown.

Telephone.—No. 38.

Codes.—ABC, 5th edition, Western Union, and private.

Name.—Canning & Nye Ltd.

**Canning &
Nye Ltd.**

Date established.—1922.

Head Office.—Royal Liver Building, Liverpool.

Freetown Office.—Westmoreland Street.

Freetown Agent.—Mr N. Nye.

Imports handled.—Provisions, hardware, fancy goods.

Protectorate Branches.—*Nil*.

Branches elsewhere in West Africa.—*Nil*.

Telegraphic address.—" Wizard," Freetown.

Telephone.—No. 83.

Codes.—Bentley's and ABC, 5th edition.

Name.—Eastern and Western Trading Company.

**Eastern
and
Western
Trading
Co.**

Date established.—1923.

Head Office Address.—29 Minshull Street, Manchester.

Freetown Office Address.—11 Oxford Street.

Freetown Agent.—F. Rizk.

Protectorate Branches.—*Nil*.

Imports handled.—Cotton goods, fancies, provisions, and hardware.

Exports handled.—All sorts of African produce.

Branches elsewhere in West Africa.—Accra.

Telegraphic Address.—" Eastwest."

Codes.—ABC, 6th edition.

Name.—A. Genet & Co. Ltd.

**A. Genet
& Co.**

•Date established.—1901.

Head Office.—25-27 Jewin Crescent, London, E.C.I.

Freetown Office.—Westmoreland Street.

Freetown Agent.—Mr A. Genet.

Protectorate Branches.—Makene, Yonnibanna, Mabum, Blama, Pendembu.

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Imports handled.—Cotton goods, fancy goods, hardware, tobacco.
Exports handled.—Palm kernels, palm oil, ginger, chillies.

Branches elsewhere in West Africa.—*Nil*.

Agencies held.—Overland motor-cars.

Telegraphic Address.—" Genet."

Telephone.—No. 62.

Codes.—ABC, 5th and 6th editions.

Guiraud
Freres

Name.—Guiraud Freres.

Date established.—1912.

Head Office.—Centenary House, Oxford Street, Freetown.

Freetown Agent.—M. Paul Guiraud.

Protectorate Branches.—*Nil*.

Imports handled.—Cotton goods (including French check),
fineries, spirits, tobacco, provisions, hardware, salt, liqueurs,
ground-nut oil.

Exports handled.—Palm kernels, kola nuts.

Branches elsewhere in West Africa.—Conakry.

Agencies held.—Eemington Typewriter Company.

Telegraphic Address.—" Delgui."

Codes.—ABC, 5th edition.

Jackson
Bossard

Messrs Jackson & Bossard are a local European firm, established in Kabinkola, Northern Province, in 1914 by Mr E. N. Jackson, Mr E. Bossard becoming a partner in 1919. The business was extended to Freetown, but in 1923 the Freetown interest was disposed of to Messrs Woermann & Company. The firm is now established at Mano Salija and Sulima, Southern Province, and has factories on the Mano and Moa rivers:

Head Office.—Mano Salija.

Principals.—Mr E. N. Jackson, Mr E. Bossard.

Imports handled.—Cottons, hardware, tobacco.

Exports handled.—Piassava, palm kernels, cocoa, coffee.

Telegraphic Address.—" Jackard."

Codes.—ABC, 5th edition, Bentley's.

M. Jour-
dan

Name.—M. Jourdan.

Date established.—1913.

Head Office.—Montpelier, France.

Freetown Office.—Oxford Street.

Freetown Agent.—M. L. de Rochette.

Protectorate Branches.—Makene, Kamabai, Kumrabai, Mamilla,
Yamandu, Kangahun, Pendembu.

Imports handled.—Provisions, spirits, hardware, wines, cotton
goods, general merchandise.

Exports handled.—Ginger, palm oil, palm kernels.

Branches elsewhere in West Africa.—*Nil*.

Agencies held.—Destrres, Belgium (Blue), **Gibelin, France**
(Vermouth), Ringers, Holland (Dutch Cocoa).

Telegraphic Address.—" Jourdan," Sierra Leone.
Codes.—ABC, 5th and 6th editions.

Messrs G. B. Ollivant & Co. Ltd. were established in Freetown in 1885:

G. B.
Ollivant
& Co.

Head Office.—3 Albert Street, Manchester.

Freetown Office.—Rawdon Street.

Freetown Agent.—Mr W. W. Dunlop. [Kambia.

Protectorate Branches.—Blama, Segbwema, Pendembu, Makene,
Imports handled.—Cottons, woollens, building materials, motor
oils, motor accessories, hardware, enamel ware, provisions,
wines, spirits, beers, tobacco, boots and shoes, sports
requisites, sewing machines, clothing of all kinds, gramo-
phones and accessories.

Exports handled and dealt with locally.—Palm kernels, palm oil,
ginger chillies, calabar beans, rice, benniseed, ground-nuts.

Branches elsewhere in West Africa.—Nigeria, Gold Coast, Togo-
land, Dahomey, Belgian Congo.

Agencies held.—" Peters " Brand Portland Cement, " Corona "
Typewriters, " Castrol " Motor Oils.

Telegraphic Address.—" Ollivants."

Telephone.—No. 23.

Codes.—ABC, 5th and 6th editions, Bentley's, and private.

Messrs Paterson, Zochonis & Company Ltd. have European
offices in Manchester, Liverpool and Marseilles:

Paterson,
Zorhonis
& Co.
Ltitl.

Head Office.—42 Whitworth Street, Manchester.

Freetown Office.—Wilberforce Street.

Supervising Agent.—Mr E. White.

Freetown Agent.—Mr H. W. Blackhurst.

Sherbro Agent.—Mr L. Ferris.

Protectorate Branches.—Moyamba, Roruks, Yonnibanna, Mano,
Bo, Blama, Kennema, Hangha, Segbwema, Pendembu (under
the Freetown agent) and Bonthe, Sumbuya, Tomah, Yonni,
Meenah, Victoria, Sembehun, Tombay (under Sherbro agent).

Imports handled.—Cottons, fancy goods, hardware, provisions,
lumber.

Exports handled.—All kinds of native produce.

Branches elsewhere in West Africa.—Conakry, Monrovia, Lagos,
Calabar.

Telegraphic Address.—" Zochonis."

Telephone.—No. 27.

Codes.—Western Union, ABC, 5th edition, and private.

The firm of Messrs Pickering & Berthoud Ltd. was established
in Freetown in 1879 :

Picker-
ing &
Berthoud
Ltd.

Head Office.—12 Sackville Street, Manchester.

Freetown Office.—Sackville Buildings, Howe Street,

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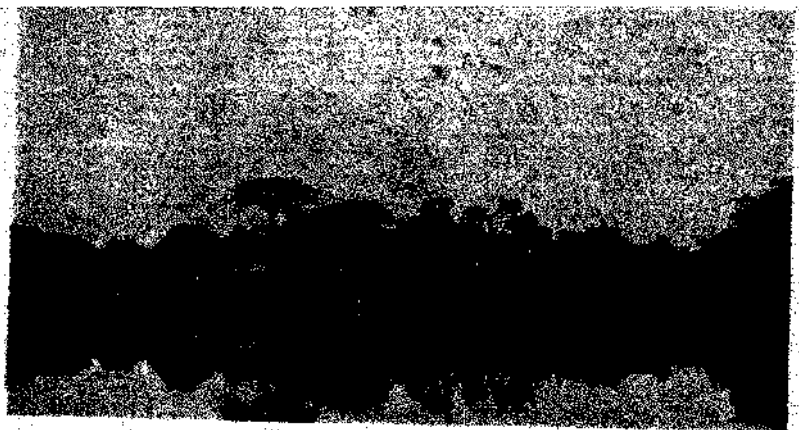
Freetown Agent.—Mr J. H. Phillips.
 Protectorate Branches. — Bonthe, Sumbuya, Pujehun and Hopalma.
 Imports handled.—Cottons, fancy goods and provisions.
 Exports handled.—Palm kernel, palm oil.
 Agencies held.—" Vacuum " Oil Company.
 Branches elsewhere in West Africa.—Seccondee, Coomassie, Accra, Koforidua, Lagos.
 Telegraphic Address.—" Pickbert."
 Telephone.—No. 22.
 Codes.—ABC, 5th and 6th editions, and private.

P. Ratcliffe & Co. Ltd. Messrs P. Ratcliffe & Company Ltd. were established in 1899 by Mr P. Ratcliffe, at whose death the business was acquired by Messrs Lever Bros., Port Sunlight, and became one of their associated African Companies:

Head Office.—Royal Liver Buildings, Liverpool.
 Freetown Office.—Westmoreland and Wilberforce Streets.
 Freetown Agent.—Mr J. E. Dickinson.
 Protectorate Branches. — Segbwema, Blama, Yonuibann.i, Makene.
 Imports handled.—Cottons, woollens, bafts, shortinga, flannel-ettes, etc.
 Exports handled.—All kinds of native produce.
 Telegraphic Address.—" Ratcliffe."
 Telephone.—No. 30.
 Codes.—ABC, 6th edition (5-letter), and private.

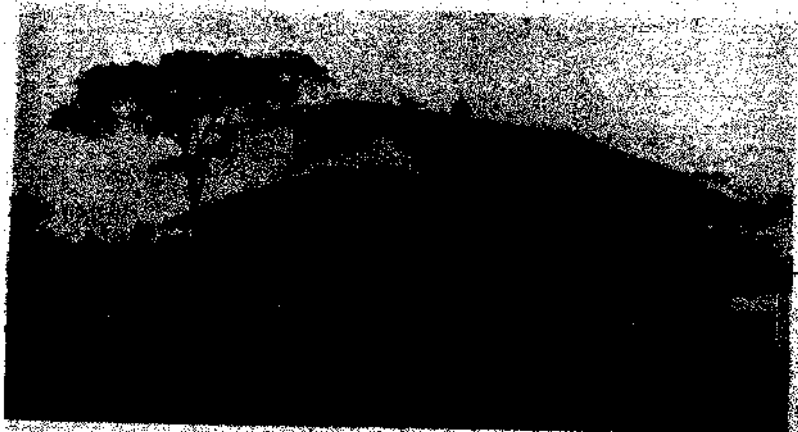
Société Commerciale de l'Ouest Africain The Societe Commerciale de l'Ouest Africain acquired the firm of H. Steadleman in 1907 :

Head Office.—69 rue Miromesnil, Paris.
 Freetown Office.—Kissy Street.
 Freetown Agent.—M. E. Jeannerat.
 Protectorate Branches.—Pendembu, Dam, Segbwema, Blama, Gerihun, Bo, Mano, Mabum, Makene, Mange, Mandu, Bonthe, Pujehun, Mopalma, Mano, Sumbuya, Toma, Bema, Sembahun, Victoria.
 Imports handled.—Cottons, provisions, flour, tobacco, wines, spirits, hardware, etc., etc.
 Exports handled.—Palm kernels, palm oil, ginger, kolas, piassava, benniseed, pepper, ivory, gum-copal, hides, etc.
 Branches elsewhere in West Africa.—Dakar, Kaolack, Bamako, Conakry, Grand Lahou, Abidjiti, Abosso, Lome, Ouagadougou, Coomassie, Seccondee, Salt Pond, Winnebah Accra,



TAIAMA, CENTRAL PROVINCE

[Photograph, M. T. Davis]



AFRICAN AND EASTERN TRADE CORPORATION'S PREMISES AT BLAMA, CENTRAL PROVINCE

[Photograph, M. T. Davis]

Telegraphic Address.—" Torfyr."

Telephone.—No. 25.

Codes.—ABC, 5th and 6th editions, and private.

Messrs Schumacher & Straumann established their business in **1912:** Schu-
macher &
Strauman

Head Office.—Westmoreland Street, Freetown.

Manager.—Mr F. A. Schumacher.

Imports handled.—Provisions, hardware, fancy goods.

Exports handled.—All kinds of native produce.

This firm possesses an ice-making plant, and specialises in the supply of fresh provisions, fresh meat, and ice to residents in Freetown and steamers calling at Freetown for stores.

Telegraphic Address.—" Iceplant."

Telephone.—No. 66.

Codes.—ABC, 5th and 6th editions, Bentley's.

Messrs Woermann & Company are successors to Jackson & Bossard, and established their branch in Sierra Leone in 1923: Woer-
mann &
Co.

Head Office.—C. Woermann, Afrika Haus, Hamburg.

Freetown Office.—24 Water Street.

Freetown Agent.—Mr F. A. Bach.

Imports handled.—General merchandise.

Exports handled.—All kinds of native produce.

Branches elsewhere in West Africa.—Accra, Monrovia, Grand Bassa, Cape Palmas, Elobey, Bata, Benito.

Agencies held.—" Deutscher Afrika Dienst" (German Africa Service)—Woermann Linie, A.-G., Hamburg, Hamburg-Amerika Linie (Afrika Dienst), Deutsche Ost-Afrika Linie.

Telegraphic Address.—" Woennann."

Telephone.—No. 73.

Codes.—ABC, 5th and 6th editions, and private.

(6) INDIAN

Name.—Messrs J. T. Chanrai & Co.

Head Office.—Hyderabad, Sind, India. Chanrai &

Freetown Office.—Ilawdon Street.

Freetown Agent.—Mr P. Teckchand.

Branch.—Waterloo.

Imports handled.—Fancy goods, gold, silver and ivory wares, silks, provisions.

Branches elsewhere in West Africa.—Lagos, Teneriffe, Las Palmas, Monrovia.

Telegraphic Address.—" Chanrai."

Telephone.—No. M.

Code.—ABC, 5th edition.

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M. Dialdas & Sons Messrs Dialdas & Sons established their business in Freetown in 1901.

Head Office.—Hyderabad, Sind, India.

Freetown Offices.—Water Street, Rawdon Street, Howe Street.

Freetown Agents.—Mr K. J. Fhabani and Mr T. D. Nagrani.

Protectorate Branch.—Mano.

Imports handled.—Silk, linen, cotton, embroideries, Maltese, Spanish and Madeira laces, articles of ivory, pearl and tortoise-shell, ebony, sandal-wood, brass, copper, gold and silver ornaments, carpets and rugs.

Branches elsewhere in West Africa.—Accra, Secondee, Coomassie.

Telegraphic Address.—"Dialdas."

Telephone.—No. 82.

Code.—ABC, 5th edition.

(c) AFRICAN

<i>Name</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Nature of Goods</i>
	Freetown—	
T. J. Sawyerr .	Rawdon Street	Books, Stationery, etc.
T. G. Reffel & Co. .	Westmoreland Street	General Merchandise
Sulima Trading Co. .	Sulima	General Merchandise
J. E. Wright & Co. .	Westmoreland Street	Fancy Goods
C. Vai Mudge .	Garrison Street	General Merchandise
Macneil S. Brown	Wilberforce Street	General Merchandise and Drapery
H. Nelson Williams	Westmoreland Street	General Merchandise
F. A. Noah .	Little East Street	General Merchandise
Walter B. Nicol	Little East Street	Hardware and African Lumber
S. T. Jones	Fourah Bay Road	General Merchandise
G. A. Bishop .	East Street	Hardware (mainly)
D. L. Hedd .	Garrison Street	General Merchandise
Smith & Co.	Kissy Street	General Merchandise
J. S. Nicol	Water Street	General Merchandise
J. J. Johnston .	Westmoreland Street	Fancy Goods
E. A. O. Davies	Water Street	General Merchandise and Contractor
R. Alland	Liverpool Street	Fancy Goods
Mrs. F. D. Fyne	Westmoreland Street	Fancy Goods
Caleb Gabbidon	Krootown Road	Spirituos Liquors
S. A. Cole	Little East Street	Hardware ana Gunpowder
A. Thomas	Little East Street	Hardware and Gunpowder
F. A. John	Walpole Street	Crockery
Mrs E. D. Macfoy .	Water Street	Crockery and Fancy Goods
R. A. Davies .	Krootown Road	Spirituos Liquori and Baker
H. R. A. Morrison .	Westmoreland Street	Baker
Macau lay	Sanders Street	Spirituos Liquors
H. S. Carrol Wilson	Westmoreland Street	Flour (mainly)

(d) SYEIAN

<i>Name</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Nature of Goods</i>
	Freetown—	
A. J. Bam in & Sons	Kissy Street	General Merchandise
Kalil Arouni Bros. .	Kissy Street	General Merchandise and Kolas
A. O. Absi	Wilberforce Street	Kolas
M. T. Fahkry .	Wilberforce Street	Kolas
Philip George & Bros.	Wilberforce Street	General Merchandise and Kolas
D. N. Yanni .	Wilberforce Street	General Merchandise and Kolas
Michael Abdallah	Wilberforce Street	Kolas
Brahim Salma .	East Street	Kolas
Darwish Mustapha .	East Street	Kolas
N. Haddah .	East Street	Kolas
Mohammed Sabrah .	Rawdon Street	General Merchandise and Kolas
Mahmoud Sabrah	Rawdon Street	General Merchandise and Kolas
M. Deoud Sabrah .	Rawdon Street	General Merchandise and Kolas
S. Jamemeldine & Bro. .	Westmoreland Street	Fancy Goods and ^Kolas
A. Shbyb. .	Garrison Street	Fancy Goods and Kolas
Salim Aboud Freres.	Little East Street	General Merchandise and Kolas
B. Salhab	Little East Street	General Merchandise and Kolas
J. Hallowi	Little East Street	General Merchandise and Kolas
Shamel Bros. .	Little East Street	General Merchandise and Kolas
John Nicholas .	Little East Street	General Merchandise and Rice
John Michael .	Little East Street	Produce

PART VI
GENERAL INFORMATION

PART VI

GENERAL INFORMATION

1. THE CIVIL SERVICE

(a) EUROPEAN

IN Appendix VII. is printed a list of the posts in the Civil Service of the Colony held by Europeans and senior African officers, together with the names of the present holders of the posts. As this list shows the scales of salaries attached to the several offices it is unnecessary here to repeat those scales. It is therefore proposed in this section to give only some indications as to the mode of entry to the service and as to the general conditions under which the service is conducted.

Appointments to posts in the European staff of the Colony are in the gift of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, although in the case of certain Class A technical appointments and Class B appointments the Secretary of State's power of selection for appointment is delegated to the Crown Agents for the Colonies.¹

Appoint-
ments in
the gift
of the
Secretary
of State

A candidate for appointment to Class A post should address himself to the Private Secretary (Appointments) to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Colonial Office, Downing Street, London, S.W.

Mode of
obtaining
Appoint-
ments :
Class A
Officers

He will then be sent a form with directions for filling it in. On the return of this form his name will be placed on a suitable waiting list, and a communication will be addressed to him from the Colonial Office as soon as the Secretary of State has a suitable post to offer him. Should he accept the appointment offered, full information will be given to him as to the steps necessary to be taken before his departure from England.

If his appointment be to a Secretariat or Political post, the selected candidate will be required to undergo a short course of instruction at the Imperial Institute, known as the Tropical African Services Course. This course includes instruction in law, accounting, tropical hygiene, surveying and tropical economic products.

Tropical
African
Services
Course

Candidates for appointment to Class B posts should address the Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4 Millbark, London, S.W., who will, on the occurrence of suitable vacancies, instruct

Appoint-
ments :
Class B
Officers

¹ Class B officers are those whose maximum salaries do not exceed £50(per annum.

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selected candidates what steps to take before sailing for the Colony.

Outfit Allowance Sierra Leone does not grant an Outfit Allowance (except in the case of Nursing Sisters).

Passages Free first-class passages to the Colony and return are granted to Class A officers, and free second-class passages to Class B officers. The Government also provides half the cost of the passage (and return passage) of an officer's wife on production of a medical certificate to the effect that she is physically fit to reside in West Africa, and the officer undertaking that his wife will remain in West Africa for not less than six months (unless she or the officer himself are invalided from the Colony by a Medical Board).

Duration of Tour The normal duration of a tour in Sierra Leone is eighteen months, though it may be extended to twenty-four months at the Governor's discretion, provided an officer is certified as medically fit so to prolong his tour. The Governor may, however, should the exigencies of the Service so require it, direct that an officer proceed on leave after a tour of service of less than eighteen months.

Vacation Leave An officer may be granted vacation leave of absence on full salary for a period not exceeding one week's leave in the United Kingdom in respect of every completed calendar month of total residential service in Sierra Leone plus the time necessarily taken on the journeys to and from the United Kingdom. Under special circumstances an officer may be granted leave to be spent elsewhere than in the United Kingdom.

Sick Leave The Secretary of State may grant sick leave on full pay to an officer for a period not exceeding six months from the expiration of his vacation leave, and in certain circumstances for a further period of six months on half pay.

Local Leave An officer who has completed eight months' service and is expected to complete not less than a further six months may be granted local leave on full salary for twenty-one days (plus the time necessarily spent in travelling), to be spent in the Colony or on a short sea voyage to the Canary Islands, etc. Such leave may also be granted on the recommendation of a Medical Board irrespective of the actual amount of service completed by the officer. In the event of a Medical Board recommending that an officer be sent on local leave the cost of the officer's wife's transport will be paid by the Government; otherwise only the officer's travelling expenses will be paid.

Leave on Urgent Private Affairs Leave on urgent private affairs may be granted in special circumstances before the normal completion of an officer's tour.

Probation Appointments are usually made on probation for a period of three years, during which time the officer remains on his minimum

salary. Before an officer is confirmed in his appointment he is required to obtain a certificate from the head of his Department as to his fitness for confirmation. In many cases the passing of examinations in Law, Native Languages, General Orders and Colonial Regulations is required.

Confirmation of Appointment

On confirmation an officer may pass to the first incremental step in his salary scale. Thereafter he may be granted a yearly increment of salary if certified as qualified to do so by the head of his Department.

Increments of Salary

At certain steps in his incremental scale an officer is required to pass Efficiency Bars. The Efficiency Bar in some cases involves the passing of further examinations, and in all cases the granting of a specific certificate from the head of his Department to the effect that the officer is worthy of further advancement. Should an officer fail to pass an Efficiency Bar he obtains no further increment of salary until he does so and is passed over in seniority by officers who pass it.

Efficiency Bars

An officer may exercise his right to retire from the Service on pension on attaining the age of fifty years. He may then draw either (a) pension calculated on the basis of $\frac{1}{5}$ th of the average of his total pensionable emoluments for the preceding three years in respect of each completed month of service, or (b) a gratuity of one year's pensionable emoluments and a pension calculated on the above basis but reduced by one-fifth. An officer invalidated out of the Service after completing not less than seven years' service may be granted a pension or a gratuity and reduced pension on a similar basis.

Retirement and Pension

The estate of a confirmed officer who dies while in the service of the Colony is granted a gratuity equal to one year's pensionable emoluments of the deceased officer.

Gratuity on Death while in Service

All officers are required to contribute to the West African Widows' and Orphans' Pension Scheme, which provides pensions to the widows and orphans of officers who die while in the Service or after retirement therefrom. The rates of premium payable are calculated on the salary paid to the officer, and the benefits paid to the relatives of the deceased officer are calculated on (a) the salary paid to the officer, and (b) the comparative ages of the officer and his wife.

West African Widows' and Orphans' Pension Scheme

Officers entrusted with financial or store-keeping responsibility are required to subscribe to the Public Officers' Guarantee Fund,

Public Officers' Guarantee Fund

The official hours observed by most of the Departments in Freetown are from 8 A.M. to 1.30 P.M. (except Saturdays, when the offices close at 12.30 P.M.). Certain offices, however, observe the hours 9 A.M. to 1 P.M., and 2 to 3.30 P.M.

Official Hours

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(b) AFRICAN CLERICAL SERVICE

Prior to 1913 there was no well-defined mode of entering the Government Service. Admissions then depended largely on the candidate being acquainted with someone already in the Service, or on his cause being advocated by some influential person in the community. Salaries were also fixed more with a view of the responsibility of the office, and ranged from 15s. a month to £240 a year. Promotion in the Service also depended on whether a clerk was serving in a large or small Department; and although there was some attempt at making promotions, in the junior ranks at least, by seniority, promotion more or less depended on the educational fitness of a clerk to fill a vacant appointment.

Grading
of
Clerical
Service

In 1913 the first serious attempt was made to grade clerical appointments, and with the grading of clerks was introduced the Civil Service Entrance Examination. The following grades and rates of salary were introduced in 1913 :—

Clerical Assistants	£12-24
Sixth Grade	£30-4-50
Fifth Grade	£50-4-70
Fourth Grade	£70-5-100
Third Grade	£100-6-130
Second Grade	£130-6-160
First Grade	£160-10-200
Chief Clerk .	£200-1(>-300

Revision
1920

In consequence of the increased cost of living brought about by the war the following rates of salary were approved, with effect from 1920: opportunity was taken at the same time to reduce the number of grades of the Clerical Service as follows :—

Third Grade .	£42 for two years, then £54-6-132
Second Grade.	£140-8-180
First Grade.	£190-10-240
Chief Clerks.	£252-12-372

Revision
1922

The foregoing rates and divisions were again revised, with effect from 1st January 1922, and the following rates and grades represent those in force at the present time :—

fourth Grade .	£50 for one year, then £60-9-96
Third Grade	£108-9-144
Second Grade	£160-10-200
First Grade	£210-10-250
Chief Clerks	£264-12-372

Promotion from Grade 4 to Grade 3 and from Grade 2 to Grade 1 is automatic, subject to passing the necessary examination (*vide* p. 209.)

With a view to improving the educational standard of clerks, special rates of salary are also in force for holders of the School Certificate of Oxford and Cambridge, Graduates of a British University and Matriculants of London University. Clerks who possess the above qualifications are exempted from taking the Clerical Entrance Examination. The following are the rates of salary:—

Special
Entry

Matriculants of London University ; holders of School Certificate of Oxford and Cambridge ; First Year Arts Men of Durham University, who take mathematics as one of the pass subjects £78 a year in scale £60-9-96.
Graduates of a British University £96 in scale £60-9-96.

All clerks joining the Service after 19th September 1923 are required to serve a probationary period of three years.

Besides the Entrance Examination, the following examinations are also in force :—

Examina-
tions

Promotion Examination.—This examination must be taken at the end of the first year of service—i.e. during the probationary period. No increment is paid until this examination is passed.

Grade 4 to Grade 3.—An examination is also required, and the number of marks to be earned must not be less than 50 per cent.

Grade 2 to Grade 1.—An examination at which the number of marks must not be less than 75 per cent, is required.

Besides the foregoing grades a number of appointments, designated Staff Appointments, have been created for the African Service ; these appointments are awarded as a prize to officers whose length of service and efficiency entitle them to further recognition by the Government, and the following represent the number of such appointments and rates of salary at present in existence:—

Staff
Appoint-
ments

African Assistant Colonial Secretary	£360-20-500
" " Treasurer	;
Supervisor of Customs	%
Office Assistants (Provincial Administration)	£310-10-450
Staff Superintendents	»
African Assistant Accountant (P.W.D.)	»
Storekeeper (P.W.D.)	

The leave of African officers is governed by local regulations.

Leave

African officers confirmed in their appointments are pensionable, the retiring age being 55 years,

Pension

2. SUGGESTIONS FOR NEWLY APPOINTED GOVERNMENT OFFICERS AND OTHERS

An officer newly appointed to Sierra Leone, or indeed any other colony in a locality with which he is not familiar, is frequently at a loss to decide in what manner and to what extent he should equip himself with clothing, stores, medicines and outfit generally, and it is the intention of this section to furnish in general terms some information which may be of service to him and possibly save him inconvenience and useless expense.

Colony Equip- ment : Clothing and Outfi	An officer who is to be stationed in Freetown will require a different outfit from that needed by a Protectorate officer; in some respects a more extensive outfit, in others a less extensive. As far as outfit may be taken to mean furniture, camp-beds and the like, his requirements will be very moderate. He must provide his own linen and plate, cutlery and glass, and table crockery
Furniture	(<i>not</i> bedroom crockery; this is provided for him). The house that will be allotted to him is furnished with all necessary tables, chairs, sideboards, wardrobes, dressing-tables; a filter is also provided (and should be used). Furniture, however, does not make a house comfortable by itself and an officer is well advised to take out cushions, a rug or two for the floor, flower vases, candlesticks, ash-trays, and such other articles as may commend themselves to him as useful adjuncts to the comfort of a house.
Cushions, etc.	
Curtains	Curtains he will undoubtedly require if he wishes to live in any sort of comfort, but on first appointment it is advisable either to take out material in the piece, or, better still, to purchase material in Freetown, where there is a large stock of good materials to choose from, and have it made up locally when the requisite measurements have been made.
Books	Books of value should be left at home; they will certainly deteriorate if taken to Sierra Leone, unless the greatest care is exercised; valuable pictures should also be left at home, but an officer will find the possession of a few prints or inexpensive reproductions will improve and brighten his quarters.
Pictures	
Mosquito Net	An officer must remember to bring his own mosquito net; this item is not provided by the Government.
Accom- modation	The Government bungalows in Hill Station, Freetown and Cline Town consist usually of a good veranda, a dining-room, a bedroom (occasionally two bedrooms), bathroom and earth closet, and an attic (with kitchen and servants' quarters outside), and the following lists of furniture provided by the Government will give the newly appointed officer some idea of his probable accommodation:—

CLASS A OFFICERS

Bedroom

- 1 Bedstead
- 1 Wire mattress
- 1 Hair mattress
- 1 Bolster
- 2 Pillows
- 1 Washstand
- 1 Toilet set
- 1 Dressing-table
- 2 Chairs
- 1 Wardrobe
- 1 Chest of drawers
- 1 Towel rail
- 1 Small table

Dining-Room

- 1 Dining-table
- 1 Sideboard
- 6 Chairs
- 1 Dinner wagon

Veranda

- 2 Madeira couches
- 4 Easy-chairs
- 2 Small tables

Miscellaneous

- 1 Meat safe
- 1 Filter
- 1 Dustbin
- 1 Kitchen table

CLASS B OFFICERS

Bedroom

- 1 Bedstead
- 1 Mattress
- 1 Bolster
- 1 Pillow
- 1 Dressing-table
- 2 Chairs
- 1 Bath-tub
- 1 Mirror
- 1 Chest of drawers
- 1 Washstand
- 1 Toilet set

Sitting-Room mid Veranda

- 1 Dining-table
- 1 Mat
- 2 Deck-chairs
- 2 Chairs
- 1 Bookshelf
- 1 Small table

Kitchen, etc.

- 1 Table
- 1 Meat safe
- 1 Store cupboard
- 1 Filter

Additional articles are supplied when officers are required to share quarters

A newly appointed *junior* officer should not in his first tour of service encumber himself with too many impedimenta, as owing to the scarcity of quarters he will be very lucky if he is not required to shift from one house to another during the course of his first year or two of service, in order to meet the claims of his brother officers of greater seniority.

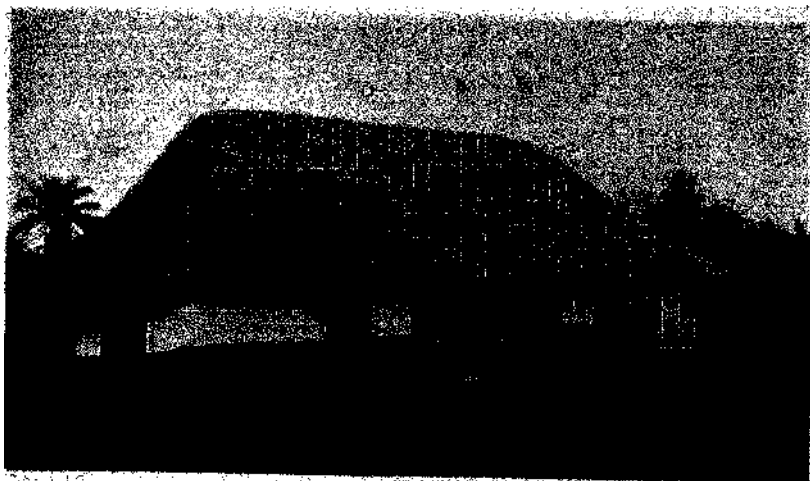
The provision of suitable clothing is a matter to which the officer should give a good deal of attention ; but it is not one that need cause him to spend an extravagant amount of money.

A point of the greatest importance, and one that is occasionally forgotten by newly appointed officers who happen to embark for the Colony during the summer months of the year, is the

Clothing

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- Warm Clothing for Return Voyage necessity for taking out an adequate supply of warm clothing for use on the voyage home. This should on no account be omitted, as it frequently happens that cold weather is met with very shortly after leaving Sierra Leone, and after a protracted residence in the Colony the human body is peculiarly susceptible to the chills that may result from the draughts that are inseparable from a ship in cold weather or a custom-house at any time. A thick suit, warm underclothing and an overcoat should therefore be taken out; they can be stored away in a tin-lined case during an officer's tour and taken out for airing occasionally if so desired.
- Helmet A helmet is essential; there are several reliable patterns, which an officer may inspect for himself at any tropical outfitter's.
- Lounge Suits Apart from his ordinary light washable working suits an officer should have a suit or two of light serge, flannel, or gaberdine, or some such similar material; there are many occasions on which he will require them.
- Washing Clothes In selecting his shirts, pyjamas and washable suits an officer should never lose sight of the fact that while the Freetown washerwoman (or washerman) is often efficient she is invariably thorough, and no shirt or suit should be expected to survive much more than one tour of service. Expensive shirts and pyjamas should not be indulged in; it is a fallacy to suppose that because an article is good quality and costs a great deal of money it will therefore have a better chance of surviving the wash than an article of more moderate cost and quality; nothing survives it for long. An officer should therefore be liberal as to quantity in his provision of shirts, pyjamas, etc., but should curb any desire he may have to spend a lot of money on getting a superfine quality, *the tropical outfitter notwithstanding*.
- Washing Suits An officer should also refrain from purchasing many washable linen suits; your English tailor will charge a great deal of money for them, and they will be little better than suits made locally at a fraction of the cost. It is well to take out two or three washable suits for immediate wear, and to let a Freetown tailor have one of them as soon as may be convenient after arrival; he will copy it fairly accurately and very rapidly and cheaply.
- Shorts One or two pairs of khaki shorts will be found useful, particularly in the rains, when, at times, walking is the only form of exercise available.
- Tennis Clothes Tennis shirts and trousers Should not be forgotten; the cellular variety of shirt is recommended as being more absorbent than either cashmere or flannel. A sweater and scarf are essential for an officer who takes exercise.
- Shrinkable Clothes **With** regard to tennis trousers, socks, flannels and woollens of all kinds, it should be remembered that any article **that it is withilf the wit of man to shrink will be shrunk unless an officer is peculiarly fortunate or has the knowledge and the time to**



GOVERNMENT REST HOUSE, PENDEMBU, CENTRAL PROVINCE

(Photograph, M. T. Davis)



VINKERMEN AT BOWERAN, SIERRA LEONE PENINSULA

(Photograph, M. T. Davis)

supervise the washing- of his shrinkable materials by his own servants. Shrinkable garments should therefore be avoided as far as may be possible.

The most serviceable variety of shoe for use in the dry weather is a cheap white canvas shoe with a leather or crepe-rubber sole; an officer should have two or three pairs of these. Any light walking shoe will do equally well, but the rough laterite of the Freetown roads is very hard on shoes, and expensive shoes are quite unnecessary. A pair of black or brown shoes should nevertheless be taken out for use with the dark suits mentioned above ; and also a pair of brogue shoes for golf or for walking. Mosquito boots are desirable for wearing in the evenings during certain periods of the year, and black dress pumps are required occasionally. An officer should take some kind of bedroom slippers with him ; walking with bare feet about the floor of the house, even though it may appear spotless, is the surest way of getting " jiggers."

Shoes

For evening wear a dinner-jacket and black trousers, with black waistcoat, or kamarband, and soft-fronted shirt, usually suffice ; during the hotter part of the year many officers substitute a white drill mess jacket, but an officer newly appointed should not trouble to take any out; he can get them made in Freetown, if he wants them, quite well and much more cheaply than in England. While it is true that on probably no occasion throughout his official career will an officer find it essential or even desirable to wear either a frock-coat, a morning coat, a silk hat, or a bowler, it is a mistake to suppose that he does not require a full evening dress coat, white waistcoat and stiff-fronted shirt. Any Class A officer may be honoured with a command to dine at Government House, and at all but the smaller and more informal dinners at Fort Thornton an officer is expected to appear dressed in no other wise than he would be at a function of a similar nature in England.¹ And in this connection an officer with active military service should not omit to take his " miniatures " with him to the Colony.

**Evening
Clothes**

**Minia-
tures**

A good-quality raincoat is an essential for use during the rainy months, when the downpour is occasionally so heavy as to penetrate most makes of waterproof ; the seams of the raincoat must be sewn and not stuck together with any kind of rubber solution or composition. A pair of " gum boots " will also be found most useful; but an officer is advised not to purchase them in England before sailing ; they take up a great deal of room in picking and can be purchased readily and at a reasonable cost in Freetown.

**and Gum
Boots**

¹ The Governor has recently authorised the following Mess Dress to be worn by Government officers at functions attended by His Excellency :— " White drill mesa jacket with rolled collar, black evening dress tie, dark blue silk kamarband, black evening dress trousers, and dress shoes or Wellingtons. A stiff collar ia to be worn ; and no buttons other than brass (Colonial pattern) should be worn on the jacket."

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Ladies' Clothing

The wife of an officer who is newly appointed to the Colony does not usually accompany him to the Colony on his first tour of service, and any officer who desires to take his wife out with him must first apply for permission to the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, Downing Street, in sufficient time to allow of reference to the Governor; nevertheless, as cases do occur occasionally in which an officer is accompanied by his wife on first appointment, a few suggestions as to the clothing she should take may not be out of place.

Evening Dresses

The same general considerations as have been laid down above in the case of an officer's clothing apply with equal force to that of his wife; she should have warm clothes for the return journey; she must have a helmet, and should have a sun umbrella for use in the day-time as well. She will require a good stock of washable frocks for day wear, preferably of cotton or voile; sponge-cloth can be bought in light weights, and if a cool and fresh colour is chosen this material is very suitable for day wear. She will find useful a coat and skirt of thin navy blue or brown serge or gaberdine, and she will require one or two afternoon frocks. A strong walking skirt should be taken for use in the rains or for golf. For evening wear she will need a couple of dance frocks and a dinner dress or two, but it is advisable not to take out a large wardrobe of evening dresses as they deteriorate very rapidly when not in use, even though great care be taken of them; not only is it difficult to keep the damp from them in the wet weather, but insects may get at them and do a very great amount of damage in a very short time. It is suggested that an officer's wife who accompanies her husband on his first tour should bring out the absolute minimum of evening clothes; a few months' experience will teach her both whether she needs to enlarge her wardrobe and whether the nature of her present garments is suitable to her surroundings; it should be remembered that the climate punishes silks, satins and georgette far more heavily than other materials.

Shoes

Tennis frocks or tennis skirts of cotton, voile, piqué or flannel will be needed, and blouses preferably of voile. A warm wool sweater, or better still two, should not be omitted, and a thick woollen wrap.

A pair of thick walking shoes is required, and several pairs of light walking shoes of white canvas or buckskin; a pair of white mosquito boots will be found very useful. The remarks made above as to evening dresses apply equally to evening shoes.

Stockings

A screw-cap air-tight bottle or jar is an excellent receptacle for keeping silk stockings in good condition.

Underclothing should be light but absorbent, and a wise woman will have these washed in her own house under her own supervision. If she is lucky she will find one among her household staff who will very quickly learn to wash quite tolerably well such of her clothes as she does not care to send to the household

laundress, as well as to look after and care for her 'wardrobe generally.

Mattresses and pillows are, of course, supplied by the Government; an officer will require to take his own sheets (three pairs of which, double-bed size, should be ample), pillow-cases (say half-a-dozen), tablecloths and napkins. The number of tablecloths and napkins required will depend to some extent on the amount of his probable entertaining, but for the benefit of those who prefer to dine from a bare polished table rather than from white napery it may be said that most of the diniug-tables supplied to the houses in Hill Station and Freetown are of good quality and polish and with a little attention the use of a tablecloth can be dispensed with if desired. A few dusters and glass-cloths, as well as tray-cloths, sideboard-cloths and d'oyleys, should be taken, but it is a mistake to take too many of these; they are apt to disappear or to be put to fantastic uses for which they were never intended. Bath and face towels are required, and an officer should not be without at least three blankets; the nights are cool during the rains and while the harmattan is blowing, and in case of indisposition or sickness it is not wise to be without sufficient blankets.

House-
hold
Linen

Most of the well-known brands of tinned goods are readily procurable in Freetown, and when one takes into consideration the amount of freight, insurance, portorage, etc., incurred in taking a large quantity of stores out from England the saving that an officer makes by so doing is very small. An officer stationed in Freetown or Hill Station or Cline Town will be wise to take out only the smallest quantity of stores and liquors on first appointment. Any particular brands of stores or of wines or spirits that he particularly requires he should take, but otherwise he will find in the Freetown shops practically every kind of tinned and bottled foods and of liquors that he is likely to want.

Provisions

The ordinary kitchen utensils can be bought in Freetown; the Sierra Leone cook does not require a great variety of these, and will usually be found to be able to do all that is required of him with a baking-pan, a frying-pan, two kettles, two saucepans, a pudding basin, a few enamel plates, a knife, a spoon and a fork. Do not take out wooden spoons for use in the kitchen; your cook will not have anything to do with them.

House-
hold
Utensils

Cutlery, plate, glass and lamps should be taken from England; it is possible to buy them in Freetown but only in the poorest quality. Two good lamps should be provided and two small ones; a cheap kitchen lamp and a hurricane lamp can be purchased locally.

Cutlery,
Lamps,

In general, with regard to all the items referred to above, whether of food, of clothing, of equipment or outfit, a newly appointed officer should remember that when he arrives in the Colony there will be certain—quite small but fairly numerous—

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calls upon his pocket which he had not expected and which it is not practicable to detail for him here ; in any case, therefore, in which he is in doubt as to whether he should purchase in England this or that article, or a larger or smaller quantity of this or that article, he should in all cases give his pocket the benefit of the doubt and refrain from purchasing the article or the larger quantity of the article, as the case may be, remembering that if subsequently he finds the possession of this or that article, or a larger quantity of this or that article essential, in the very large majority of cases he will be able to remedy the deficiency with the minimum of trouble and expense at one of the Freetown shops.

**Protec-
torate
Equip-
ment:
Clothing
and Outfit**

An officer who is appointed to a post which will require him to spend all or a considerable portion of his service in the Protectorate (i.e. an officer of the Political, Medical, Agricultural, Forestry, Public Works and (in some cases) Educational services) will do well to read the preceding paragraphs relating to Freetown officers with some care ; he will find that most of the general considerations therein laid down apply to him with equal force as to his brother officers at Headquarters. It is in their detailed application that the differences occur.

Travelling

A Protectorate officer in making his preparations must bear in mind primarily that a very large proportion of his time will be spent in travelling ; he therefore requires special equipment that would be useless to the Freetown officer. The principal essentials are as follows :—

A folding camp-bed, complete with mosquito net and rods for supporting it, the whole to fold and pack into a canvas bag (waterproof). There are several good patterns and all tropical outfitters stock them.

A waterproof sheet about 8 x 6 ft.

A tin bath, fitted with a wicker basket inside to carry bathing accessories, towels, sponges, soap, etc., as well as sheets, if taken, and dirty linen. The lid of the bath should be fitted with folding legs, enabling it to be used as a washstand.

A pump filter and spare candles.

A folding camp-chair.

A water-bottle of iron or aluminium covered with cloth or felt and capable of holding enough for a day's drinking.

A small folding table.

An enamel basin, with canvas cover.

Two hurricane lanterns.

Two " punkah " candlesticks.

A compass.

A small quantity of cheap crockery and cutlery, etc., for use only when travelling.

Two metal uniform cases measuring about 45 x 16 x 10 in.¹

¹ The Freetown officer should also provide himself with tin-lined or uniform cases of a similar size.

A Protectorate officer will find he will require a larger quantity of khaki shorts and bush shirts than his brother officer in Freetown; his requirements in stockings of thick wool will be greater ; he must also have strong boots for trekking (low shoes are useless for hard marching ; apart from the fact that they give little support to the ankles, the loose nature of most of the roads traversed compels a traveller in shoes to be constantly removing them to get rid of the stones from his feet); many officers find dark or tinted glasses of the greatest benefit when travelling in the dry weather.

As a set-off to the additional expenditure required of a Protectorate officer in providing himself with the above necessities, he will find life in the Protectorate considerably less expensive than in Freetown; he will find, too, that his stock of good clothes, provided he sees that they are properly cared for, will last him considerably longer in proportion as he is called upon to wear them less frequently than the Freetown officer.

The cost of living in Sierra Leone, and more particularly in Freetown, is high compared with that of living in England, but there are less opportunities of spending money. In spite of the fact that a heavy import duty (20 per cent, *ad valorem* on ordinary commodities; 12½ per cent, on food-stuffs) is levied, living is slightly cheaper in Sierra Leone than in the Gold Coast Colony.

Servants are not expensive ; for £2 or £2, 5s. a month (without food) a reasonably good cook can be obtained, and stewards' wages run from 30s. to £2 a month ; garden boys or yard boys can be obtained at a wage of 15s. to 20s. a month.

The following list gives particulars of the average prices of the principal food-stuffs :—

	S.	d.
Beef, per lb.		9
Bread „		4½
Butter „		
Cheese „	4	0~
Cocoa „	3	9
Coffee „	3	0
Eggs, per doz.	1	0
Lard, per lb.	1	8
Milk, tin of 16 oz.	1	9
Mutton, per lb.		9
Rice, in 84 lb. bags		9
Salt, in 16 lb. bags	15	6
Sugar, per lb. .	2	0
Tea		9
	4	0

Good fresh fish is obtainable throughout the year in Freetown. Fresh There are many varieties of edible fish to be had at very moderate Fish cost.

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Hints on Personal Hygiene

As has been indicated in a previous chapter, it is possible for an officer to enjoy good health throughout his tour of service provided he takes reasonable precautions as to personal hygiene. A few indications as to the directions in which these precautions should be exercised may be of use to newly appointed officers; it will be convenient to detail them shortly thus :

Helmet

Always wear a helmet between the hours of 8 A.M. and 4 P.M. when not under cover.

Changing Clothes

Change the clothes as soon as possible after taking any severe exercise; if it is not possible to do this immediately (and it frequently is not), never omit to put on a thick woollen sweater and scarf while still hot.

If wetted by the rains, change the clothes as soon as possible. (Several officers living at Hill Station make a practice, during the rains, of keeping spare trousers, socks and shoes in their offices, as it is possible for one (if caught unawares without " gum boots ") to get soaked through from the knees downwards in the short walk between the railway station and the offices in Freetown.)

Airing Clothes

During the rains, see that your servants avail themselves of every opportunity the sun affords to air your clothes and bed linen, etc. During the height of the rains few opportunities present themselves ; in this case the boys should have instructions to make use of the charcoal pot, placing it in your bedroom during your absence from the house, and exposing your wardrobe and linen, and opening all your clothing drawers and cupboards until all are quite dry. Damp clothing may be a fruitful source of chills and rheumatism.

Mosquito Net

See that when you rise in the morning your mosquito net is twisted up in such a manner as to preclude the possibility of mosquitoes harbouring in it during the day, and is lowered and tucked carefully into position at nightfall. When you retire, see that it is not left flapping loose at any point, but is carefully tucked in. All holes in it should be mended as soon as detected.

Mosquito Boots

Wear mosquito boots from dusk until you go to bed.

Quinine

Take five grains of quinine daily at the same hour ; bihydrochloride of quinine is the best preparation, being more readily soluble than others. It is advisable to take this powdered and dissolved in a little water, as quinine in tablet form after being kept for some time is apt to lose its solubility, with the result that the tablets if swallowed whole may pass through the body undissolved, without accomplishing the desired effect.

(NOTE.—It is unnecessary to take out a large stock of this drug; a small bottle sufficient to last you a week or two is enough ; thereafter the Medical Department will supply your wants free of cost.)

See that all your drinking water is boiled, and that your tea,

coffee, soups, etc., are made with boiling water. Filters are provided by the Government and should be used, the water being placed in them after boiling.

Drinking
Water

Be particularly careful about your salads ; make it your business to know where they come from and that they are scrupulously washed before being served to you; a pinch of permanganate of potash in the water in which they are washed will not affect their flavour and will provide an additional safeguard.

Salad

Refrain from walking about your house barefooted, otherwise you will certainly pick up jiggers.

Jiggers

If you keep a dog don't allow it to lie on your bedding or your cushions ; even with constant washing and brushing it is impossible to keep a dog entirely free from ticks and fleas.

Dogs

In trekking avoid getting the feet and ankles into contact with mud or stagnant water, particularly in the vicinity of native villages. The river banks near up-country villages have for centuries been used as latrines by the natives and the mud existing there is a fruitful source of infection by ankylostomiasis and bilharzia.

Mud and
Stagnant
Water

Regularity in personal habits is of the highest importance.

Personal
Habits
Alcohol

Be moderate in your consumption of alcohol, and refrain from taking spirits of any kind before sunset.

Visit your kitchen from time to time and see that your cook keeps his cooking pots spotless.

Kitchen

Avoid " pan chop " (tinned foods) as much as possible. Fresh meat, fowls, eggs and fish are to be had in plenty; the meat is not of the highest quality, but if properly chosen and cooked is quite nutritious ; potatoes, beans, tomatoes and onions are readily procurable, as well as several purely tropical vegetables, such as pawpaw, okra, garden egg, etc.

Fresh
Foods

See that your diet includes fruit; oranges, bananas and pine-apples are plentiful and cheap, and are all excellent in their season.

Fruit

It is, however, occasionally necessary to use tinned fruits and foods (in the Protectorate it is very frequently necessary). When this is done, care should be taken to see that the fruit or food is removed from the tin as soon as opened and placed in a bowl or on a dish until used, the dish or bowl being placed in your food-safe (which is provided for you by the Government).

Tinned
Foods

See that the rules issued by the Sanitary Department for the locality in which you are stationed are carefully observed, not only by yourself but by your servants, and by your near neighbours and their servants; and don't hesitate to inform your near neighbours if their servants are observed offending against such rules.

Sanitary
Rules

Take regular exercise of some kind daily.

Exercise

Should you be stationed in Freetown or at any other station

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Medi- where a medical officer is within reach you will experience no
cines, etc. difficulty in obtaining such drugs, etc., as you may require, but an
officer will find it convenient to keep small stocks of the following
medicines, etc., in his quarters :—

Bihydrochloride of Quinine	100 tablets of 5 gr. each
Compound Phenacetin	50 5
Aspirin	50 5 »
Bicarbonate of Soda	50 10 »
Boracic Acid	1lb.
Vegetable Laxative	1 bottle
Sulphate of Soda	1lb.
Sulphate of Magnesia	1lb.
Tincture of Iodine	1 small bottle
Bismuth and Soda	50 tablets of 5 gr. each
Permanganate of Potash	½lb.
Mercurial Ointment	2 oz.
Oil of Citronella .	1 small bottle
Vaseline	
Hazeline Cream	

Officers who are likely to travel should add to the above :

6 First-aid dressings.

Alum (for clearing water before filtering), 1 lb.

Clinical thermometer.

Treat- Officers who are posted to Freetown or one of the larger stations
ment of in the Protectorate will usually have no difficulty in obtaining
Diseases the services of a medical officer whenever required; for those,
and Acci- however, who are in isolated stations the following simple direc-
dents, etc. tions may be of use in the treatment of sickness or accident
when no medical aid can be obtained.

Malarial Shivering and chilliness, accompanied with pain in the legs and
Fever back, and occasionally with nausea, when accompanied by a
temperature of much more than normal (98.4°) indicate the
probability of an attack of malarial fever. The sufferer should go
to bed under blankets, take 5 gr. compound phenacetin and 5 gr.
aspirin, followed in half-an-hour by 10 gr. quinine in solution.
A hot drink may accompany the phenacetin and aspirin. A second
dose of 5 gr. quinine may be taken four hours after the first dose
of quinine if the temperature has not dropped. This will usually
result in the reduction of the temperature, but if it does not, the
quinine may be repeated at intervals of not less than four hours
and in doses of not more than 5 gr. The bowels must be kept
open, if necessary with a heaped-up teaspoonful of sulphate of
soda in water. With the fall of temperature and after profuse
perspiration the patient will probably sleep. On waking the next

morning 10 gr. quinine should be taken, and thereafter 5 gr. every four hours if the temperature rises; otherwise no more need be taken until the evening, when a 5-gr. dose should be taken. On the succeeding days 5 gr. should be taken in the morning and another 5 gr. in the evening for a fortnight, after which, provided there is no more fever, the usual daily dose may be resorted to.

Owners of thermometers should on no account use them unless they feel ill, and not even then if medical attention is within call. A temperature of about 99° if unaccompanied by feelings of illness does not indicate fever; many people's temperatures are slightly above normal in the tropics even when they are enjoying perfectly good health.

When the temperature remains high, with acute headache and dry skin, 5 gr. aspirin and 5 gr. compound phenacetin may be administered.

If vomiting is persistent, medical aid must be sought for the administration of quinine by means other than the mouth.

The diet for a malarial patient should be confined to broth or beef-tea, milk and water, bread and milk, or soaked biscuit, soda-water, rice-water or barley-water being; taken as required.

Yellow fever has not appeared in Sierra Leone for some years, but should a case occur every case of fever of any kind in the vicinity should be regarded with suspicion, medical aid should be sought as soon as possible, the patient should be kept under a mosquito net by day as well as by night, food should not be taken, but liquids should be administered freely; absolute rest and quiet are essential.

Diarrhoea should be treated in the first place by a mild purge, effected by means of half-a-teaspoonful of sulphate of soda in water; after the purge has had its effect, bismuth and soda may be taken in 10 gr. doses of each three times a day. If the diarrhoea continues medical aid must be sought. Fruits must be avoided, and all rich or highly seasoned dishes; soups, boiled chicken, milk pudding, etc., may be taken. Officers predisposed to diarrhoea should wear cholera belts.

The presence of blood and mucus in the motions, accompanied by diarrhoea and griping, indicate the presence of dysentery. (Blood alone in the motions is not an indication as this may be due to piles.) Medical aid must be sought if dysentery is present, as this disease is at all times serious. Until medical aid is obtainable the bowels must be kept freely washed out with small doses of a quarter of a teaspoonful of sulphate of soda taken every two hours. The diet should be confined to milk and water, rice water, whites of eggs beaten and mixed with milk, sugar and water, 01 arrowroot.

Black-water fever is usually only found to occur in persons who

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Black-water Fever

have suffered from frequent attacks of malarial fever. It may be detected by the passing of urine of a dark stout-like colour, accompanied by rigors and a rise of temperature. The patient must go to bed at once and be kept perfectly still and quiet. The removal of a patient suffering from black-water fever from the place in which the disease manifested itself is highly undesirable and should only be undertaken during the first twenty-four hours of the disease, and then only if there are considerable advantages to be gained from such removal, and if the patient can be conveyed with the minimum amount of jolting and in a recumbent position (e.g. by boat), and if the distance to be travelled is very short. The diet is similar to that prescribed for malarial fever, but an abundance of fluid should be taken, milk and water being the best drink to take.

The persistent vomiting usually accompanying black-water fever can be checked by doses of three drops of tincture of iodine and three drops of pure carbolic acid mixed in a tablespoonful of water when vomiting occurs, but such doses should not be administered more frequently than once in four hours.

If the secretion of urine ceases (owing to the inflammation or blocking of the kidneys), flannels wrung out in very hot water and wrapped in a towel should be applied to the loins.

The temperature, if excessively high, can be reduced by cold sponging.

The most important thing to remember is that the patient must be supplied with plenty of fluids, and be kept flat on his back and perfectly still, and that medical assistance must be sought at once.

Sleeping- Sickness

Sleeping-sickness occurs in West Africa but is rarely seen in Europeans. The localities in which the *Glossina palpalis* (the carrier of sleeping-sickness) may be found in Sierra Leone are fairly well known, and precautions should be taken against being bitten by this fly. The *Glossina palpalis*, or tsetse fly, is a brownish or greyish fly of about the same size as the "bluebottle fly"; it may be identified when at rest by its wings, which, instead of appearing to be half opened as do those of the "bluebottle," are closed one over the other and lie flat along the insect's back. In travelling through an area inhabited by tsetse fly care should be taken that no camp is pitched close to thickly wooded streams, either for the night or for a meal and a rest.

Indiges- tion

Indigestion is a fairly common complaint, which can be relieved by taking small doses of bicarbonate of soda in water shortly before meals. Tough and ill-cooked meat should be avoided. Indigestion is sometimes caused by taking quinine in solid form; if the quinine is dissolved in water there is much less likelihood of its causing digestive disturbances.

Any native of average intelligence can remove jiggers quickly

and painlessly. When the acute tickling sensation of the jigger boring into the foot is felt, one of your servants should be instructed to remove it. A little tincture of iodine should be rubbed on the skin in the locality of the jigger, and your servant should wash his hands thoroughly. A stout needle should then be sterilised by being passed through the flame of a match or candle. The rest may safely be left to the native. After the jigger is extracted the small hole left in the skin should be dabbed with a small piece of lint dipped in tincture of iodine. Jiggers are trivial if taken in hand at once; if neglected they may cause a considerable amount of suffering.

The tumbo fly can cause a painful boil by depositing a maggot under the skin. This boil can be distinguished from the ordinary boil by the intermittent pricking caused by the movements of the maggot. When detected the maggot can be removed either by squeezing the boil or extracting it with a fine pair of forceps. The resultant small hole should be dressed with boracic lotion or tincture of iodine.

3. SPORT AND SOCIAL LIFE

During the dry weather (November to April) facilities for games and sports are fairly plentiful. There are hard tennis courts at the Hill Station Club, the Garrison Club, Wilberforce Barracks, and at some few private residences. There are cricket grounds at Brookfields, Cline Town and King Tom; football grounds at King Tom, Tower Hill, Brookfields and elsewhere; and nine-hole golf-courses at Brookfields, Cline Town and Wilberforce Barracks.

There are numerous African cricket clubs in Freetown, and many of the Government Departments and commercial firms run mixed European and African teams in a League competition for the Dunlop Cup, while the Government Departments compete in a "knock-out" competition for the Johnson Shield.

The golf club at Brookfields and the tennis clubs at the Garrison and Hill Station are well endowed with challenge cups for annual competition.

A European Rifle Club has been founded, and shoots both on a miniature range at Hill Station and (by courtesy of the Officer Commanding the Troops) on the military rifle range at Brookfields.

For shooting and fishing *vide* pp. 224 and 229.

Excellent bathing is to be had at Lumley Bay, a two-mile stretch of hard, fine sand lying some three miles out of Freetown and connected with the town by a good motor road. Lumley beach is a constant resort for picnic parties and motorists. There

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are many pleasant walks round about Freetown and Hill Station and the mountain villages, as well as climbs on the Colony mountains, whence magnificent views of the peninsula may be obtained (*vide* " Roads ").

CLUBS

Hill Station Club	<i>Hill Station Club</i> , of which residents of Hill Station are eligible for ordinary membership, and Europeans resident elsewhere for honorary membership. Subscription, 10s. a month.
Garrison Club	<i>Garrison Club</i> , Freetown, of which military officers are eligible for membership, and other Europeans for honorary membership. Subscription, 10s. a month.
Railway Institute	<i>Railway Institute.</i> , Cline Town, of which members of the Railway Department resident at Cline Town are eligible for membership. Subscription, 4s. a month.
African Clubs	Freetown abounds in athletic clubs for Africans ; but there is at present no general social club, and the lack of such a club is a serious disadvantage to certain sections of the urban African population.

HOTELS

There are two good hotels in Freetown with tariffs as follows :

	GRAND HOTEL, Westmoreland Street	CITY HOTEL, Oxford Street
Board and Lodging "per diem"	18s. (16s. and 17s. if room taken for more than 8 days)	18s.
Breakfast . . .	2s. 6d.	2s. 9d.
Lunch . . .	3s.	3s.
Dinner . . .	4s.	5s.
Proprietor	Mr P. Schumacher	Messrs A. Hand- ford and A. Mull- heim
Telephone .	No. 28	..

4. SHOOTING (WITH SOME NOTES ON FAUNA)

From a sportsman's point of view Sierra Leone is far from being an ideal hunting-ground, owing not so much to a scarcity of game or any lack of variety as to the immense amount of dense, high

cover of every description, which is the result of a prolonged and ample rainfall extending practically seven months in the year. Under these conditions stalking becomes an extremely difficult and often impossible matter, and even the most ardent sportsman is lucky if after years of persistent exertion he has even seen all of the rarer beasts. Principally for these very reasons, from a naturalist's point of view, Sierra Leone is of the greatest interest, especially in regard to some of the smaller mammals about which very little is known. Bearing in mind these facts, newly appointed officers and others who go out to the Colony and who are fond of sport will be well advised, during their first tour, or until they have had time to study local conditions and ascertain where they are likely to be stationed, to content themselves with a strong double-barrelled twelve-bore shot-gun costing not more than £16, as weapons are particularly liable to deteriorate in this climate, instead of investing at the outset in expensive rifles which they may have very little opportunity of using; in this connection, it must be remembered also that the law demands that no elephant or hippopotamus shall be killed by any weapon of a lesser calibre than *450, taking a 480-grain bullet and 60 grains of cordite. A supply of shot cartridges made up in tins of twenty-five (which might very well include fifty or so cartridges loaded with "S.S.G."—buckshot) should be taken out from England as it is impossible to procure them locally.

**Guns and
Ammuni-
tion**

Dealing with the game animals first, elephants in small numbers are found in the northern portions of the Koinadugu and Karene Districts. Bulls carrying warrantable tusks (30 lb. or over) are decreasing in number and steps have recently been taken to secure for them a still greater measure of protection than they already enjoy. A very small variety of elephant—almost certainly a "Pygmy"—is found in small numbers in the Gola Forest, in the eastern portion of the Southern Province.

**Game
Animals:
Elephants**

The hippopotamus is found in some of the larger rivers but is rare in Sierra Leone as compared with other parts of West Africa; this is due to the fact that most of the rivers, owing to their torrential nature in the wet season and their extreme shallowness in the dry season, are unsuited for their needs. The hippopotamus under these conditions is extremely liable to extermination, being in the dry season confined to comparatively small river estuaries and in the upper reaches to still smaller pools. It is by law afforded the same measure of protection as the elephant enjoys. The extremely rare and interesting pygmy hippopotamus (*Hippopotamus lib'eriensis*) occurs in Sierra Leone and has a fairly wide distribution.

**Hippo-
potamus**

The dwarf buffalo (Congo representative, *Bos coffer nanus*), "Bush or "bush cow," as it is more commonly called in West Africa, occurs practically everywhere in Sierra Leone and affords excellent and exciting sport, but is, generally speaking, difficult to come

**"Bush
Cow"**

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by, especially in areas where it has been much hunted and has practically become nocturnal in its habits, lying up during the day in impenetrable thickets of great area, where approach by the hunter without giving the alarm is next to impossible.

Antelopes In regard to antelopes, no less than fourteen different species are found in Sierra Leone, the duiker family (*Cephalophus*) being particularly well represented, as can be seen by the following list:

1. Yellow-backed duiker (*Cephalophus sylvictiUor*).
2. Red-flanked duiker (*Cephalophus rifulatas*).
3. Banded duiker (*Cephalophus dories*).
4. Maxwell's duiker (*Cephalophus Maxwelli*).
5. Jentink's duiker (*Cephalophus Jentinki*).
6. Black duiker (*Cephalophus niger*).
7. Bay duiker (*Cephalophus dorsalis*).
8. Ogilby's duiker (*Cephalophus Ogilbyi*).
9. Royal antelope (*Nectragus pygmeus*).
10. Waterbuck (*Cobus defassa unciuosus*).
11. Buffon's kob (*Cobus kob*).
12. Bongo (*Tragelaphus euryceros*).
13. Lesser bushbuck or harness antelope (*Tragelaphus scriptus typicus*).
14. Water-chivrotain (*Dorcatheriwn aquaticum*).

Of the eight representatives of the Cephalophinse enumerated above by far the commonest are the black duiker and Maxwell's duiker (the bush-goat and the fritambu of the Creoles), which are found everywhere in Sierra Leone where there is plenty of cover, preferably forest regrowth. The handsome little red-flanked duiker is also fairly common in most places. The remaining five species are rare and are seldom seen by Europeans ; skins, however, occasionally come into their possession, the beautiful banded duiker's skin being particularly prized. The Royal antelope, the smallest of all the ruminants, being only 10 in. in height, occurs in the Southern Province, but is extremely rare. Waterbuck are found in the northern portion of the Protectorate, their southern limit being somewhat north of the railway, where begins what was once unbroken virgin forest, but is now principally forest regrowth.

The habitat of the *Cobus kob* is confined to the grass-clad plains on the banks of some of the rivers in the Northern Province. They occur again in rare and solitary pairs under similar conditions in the Southern Province.

The bongo, perhaps the largest and undoubtedly the most handsome antelope in Sierra Leone, occurs in every district in the Protectorate; but, on account of its rarity, its nocturnal habits and the extreme shyness which confines it to the densest

bush, it is seldom seen, and still more seldom killed by hunters, white or black.

The lesser bushbuck (deer of the Creoles), or harness antelope, as it is usually called in Sierra Leone, is common all over the country, and considerable numbers are shot and trapped throughout the year.

The water-chivrotain or mouse-deer, a small ruminant little bigger than the Royal antelope, but with pig's feet and pronounced tusks, is occasionally seen in the Northern Province.

Of the pig family, the wart-hog (*Phacochoerus cethiopims*) occurs in small numbers in the north of the Protectorate. Its southern limit is probably not very far south of our northern frontier. On the other hand, the red river-hog (*Susporcus*) occurs practically everywhere in Sierra Leone.

**Wart-
Hog**
**Red
River-Hog**
Carnivora

Of the Carnivora, the following occur in Sierra Leone :—

1. Leopard (*Fells pardus*).
2. Serval (*Felis serval*)
3. Red tiger-cat (*Felis chrysothrix*).
4. Grey tiger-cat (*Felis cclidogaster*).
5. African civet (*Viverra civetta*).

Lions are not indigenous in Sierra Leone, but, as a rare visitor, a single beast will occasionally wander down from the North (French territory) in the height of the dry season in search of game. In two cases only can certain information be gained as to lions being seen in British territory, and in both cases the animal was killed—one by a native hunter in 1912, the other by Mr District Commissioner H. C. Hodgson in 1924, while it was in the act of devouring a beast almost as rare as itself—namely, a scaly ant-eater.

Lions

Leopards, on the other hand, are numerous all over the Protectorate and even in the Colony near Freetown. Considerable numbers are trapped and a few shot by native hunters annually. Occasionally they become man-eaters and terrorise the whole country-side. It is officially recorded that in the Karene District in 1923 a man-eating leopard killed twenty-five persons, besides wounding a large number, before it finally met its end in broad daylight in the heart of a town, after dodging from house to house in its efforts to escape the cordon of armed natives which had surrounded it.

Leopards

Both the spotted and striped hyena occur in Sierra Leone, but both are rare beasts. The latter, although the rarer of the two, is probably more even in its distribution, the former being confined to certain localities in the Northern Province.

Hyena

In addition to the above-mentioned list of game animals, Sierra Leone is the habitat of many interesting mammals, some of which are rare and little known ; amongst the latter might be

**Other
Mammals**

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mentioned the scaly ant-eater (*Manis gigantea*), in addition to the other two species of ant-bear (*Orycteropus*), the honey badger or ratel (*Mellivora*), the marsh mongoose (*Mangos paludinosus*), a very large species nearly three feet in length, the palm civet or "Toddy Cat" (*Nandinia binotata*), and at least two lemurs (*Pottos* and *Galagos*). Monkeys abound, including two species of the rare and valuable Colobus monkey (*Colobus vellerasus* and *caudatus*). Two species of chimpanzees are found, one a very large black-skinned variety, known as "Tchego" in the Cameroons, which not only catches and devours mud-fish with avidity, but will, without provocation, attack and kill children, and even maul adults.

Game Birds

Sierra Leone is the habitat of game birds in considerable variety, but, with the exception of duck and teal in certain localities and at certain times of the year, big bags are the exception; in fact the sportsman may truthfully be said to have earned every bird he gets.

The following is a list of game birds procurable in Sierra Leone :

1. Guinea-fowl (*Numida meleagris*).
2. Double-spurred frankolin (*Frankolinus bicalcaratus*).
3. A rare and particularly handsome frankolin, which has been observed in the Gola Forest only, with circular white spots on wings and neck and yellow legs and beak.
 - i. A very large red-legged species, found in pairs all over the Protectorate, which spends much of its time in trees.
5. Stone pheasant (*Ptilopachys fuscus*), a small brown bird with a buff-coloured breast and red eye wattle, which at first sight looks exactly like a black bantam hen. It has a particularly musical call.
6. The common quail (*Turnix*).
7. The button quail (*Turnix lepurana*).
8. The painted quail or blue quail of South Africa (*Excalfactoria adansoni*).
(All three quails are migrants, and very irregular ones, in Sierra Leone.)
9. The African great bustard (*Eupodotis arabs*), an extremely rare bird in Sierra Leone, weighing over 20 lb.
10. A bustard with almost identical markings to the above, and weighing about 6 lb.
11. A still smaller and more common species (*Trachelotis Senegalensis*), weighing only 3 lb.
12. The black pigeon (half-collared turtle — *Turtur semilocolatus*), found all over the Protectorate in fair numbers.
13. The green pigeon (*Vinago waalia*), a fruit-eating pigeon common everywhere.

14. *Turtur vinaceus*, considerably smaller than the black pigeon and also "half-collared," found in small numbers, principally in parts of the Northern Province.
15. The yellow-wattled spur-winged plover (*Lobivanellus senegalus*).
16. A very much more common small light-coloured plover (*Lobivanellus albiceps*).
Parts of the Protectorate, but especially certain swampy areas of the Southern Province, are particularly rich in wild-fowl of almost every description. Amongst those which afford sport and good eating are :
17. The spur-winged goose (*Plectropterus gambensis*), found in most parts of the Protectorate.
18. A very handsome but rather rare duck (*Pteronetta hartlavhi*), weighing about 3 lb., with a chestnut breast and bright blue-grey wing coverts.
19. The white-faced tree duck, or "whistling teal," as it is more commonly named.
20. A grey teal, exceptionally fast, and about the size of the last-named bird, which has not yet been identified.
21. A brown teal also unidentified.
22. The beautiful little goose teal (*Nettophus auritus*), really a pygmy goose, but weighing only 8 or 9 oz.
Three kinds of snipe are found :
23. *Gallinago nigripennis*, about the size of a jack-snipe.
24. The solitary snipe (*Gallinago* snipe).
25. The beautiful but smaller and less sporting painted snipe (*Restratula capensis*).

5. FISHING

Good fishing may be obtained both in the sea in the vicinity of Freetown and in the larger rivers. Tarpon, barracouta, Nile perch, mud-fish and cavally are fairly plentiful and provide good sport.

A salmon spinning rod (11 ft. to 12 ft. 6 in.) and a trout rod (9 to 10 ft.) are required; the former should be fitted with a short top for heavy trolling, and a 4J or 5 in. spinning reel, with 200 yards of undressed silk line or 100 yards dressed line and 100 yards backing, and the latter with any good reel and line and some trout and sea-trout casts. About a dozen mixed spinners of from 6 to 3 in. bait, a few phantoms or swallow-tails (blue, gold, silver and brown), traces, hooks, wire swivels, etc., should be taken out by intending anglers.

6. FREEMASONRY

There is no District Grand Lodge exercising jurisdiction in Sierra Leone, but there are eight Craft Lodges working under the

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direct supervision of the Grand Lodges of England, of Scotland and of Ireland. They are as follows :—

English Craft Lodges

The Freetown Lodge, No. 1955 (African).

Date of Warrant, 1882.

Date of Consecration, 1882.

Installation Meeting, December.

W.M. (1921)—W. Bro. I. C. Pratt.

Address : Charlotte Street, Freetown.

The St George's Lodge, No. 2506 (African).

Date of Warrant, 21st March 1894.

Date of Consecration, 23rd April 1895.

Installation Meeting, April.

W.M. (1924)—W. Bro. E. E. Johnson.

Address : Charlotte Street, Freetown.

The RoJcell Lodge, No. 2798 (European).

Date of Warrant, 20th December 1899.

Date of Consecration, 15th February 1900.

Installation Meeting, November.

W.M. (1924)—W. Bro. W. W. Dunlop.

Address : Westmoreland Street, Freetown.

The Loyal Lodge, No. 3719 (African and European).

Date of Warrant, February 1914.

Date of Consecration, 15th April 1914.

Installation Meeting, May.

W.M. (1924)—W. Bro. J. A. George.

Address : Charlotte Street, Freetown.

Scottish Craft Lodges

The Highland Lodge, No. 997 (African).

Date of Warrant, 2nd November 1905.

Date of Consecration, 3rd June 1906.

Installation Meeting, November.

W.M. (1924)—W. Bro. B. E. Felix.

Address : Charlotte Street, Freetown.

The Academic Lodge, No. 1138 (African).

Date of Warrant, 6th August 1914.

Date of Consecration, 16th December 1914.

Installation Meeting, June.

W.M. (1924)—W. Bro. G. E. Cole.

Address : Charlotte Street, Freetown.

The Princess Lodge, No. 1174 (African).

Date of Warrant, 7th November 1918.

Date of Consecration, 24th December 1918.

Installation Meeting, December.

W.M. (1924)—W. Bro. Rollings.

Address; Bo, Central Province.

The Babadori Lodge, No. 157 (European military).
 Date of Warrant, 2nd October 1908.
 Date of Consecration, 22nd October 1908.
 Installation Meeting, January.
 W.M. (1925)—W. Bro. Col. G. T. Mair, C.M.G.
 Address : West African Regiment, Wilberforce.

Irish
Craft
Lodge

There are also two Royal Arch Chapters :

The Sierra Leone Royal Arch Chapter, No. 1955 (African).
 Date of Warrant, 5th August 1908.
 Date of Consecration, 15th October 1908.
 Installation Meeting, November.
 M.E.Z. (1924)—Ex. Com. N.E.B. Garrick.
 Address : Charlotte Street, Freetown.

English
R.A.
Chapter

The Highland Royal Arch Chapter, No. 3GG (African).
 Date of Warrant, 1st March 1912.
 Date of Consecration,
 Installation Meeting, October.
 M.E.Z. (1921)—Ex. Com. I.F.T. George.
 Address : Charlotte Street, Freetown.

Scottish
R.A.
Chapter

There is also one Prince of Rose Croix Chapter (English).

The Orion 18° Chapter, No. 17G (European and African).
 Date of Warrant, 16th September 1912.
 Date of Consecration, 17th December 1912.
 Installation Meeting, October.
 M.W.S. (1924)—W. Bro. J. S. Coker.
 Address : Charlotte Street, Freetown.

Rose
Croix

7. NEIGHBOURING COUNTRIES AND BRITISH INSTITUTIONS CONNECTED WITH WEST AFRICA

The affairs of the four British Crown Colonies in West Africa are under the absolute control of his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, who has exercised this control in respect of practically all Crown Colonies in the Empire since 1851. The holders of this high office under the Crown during recent years have been as follows :—

Secretary
of State

- 1895. The Right Honourable Joseph Chamberlain, M.P.
- 1903. The Right Honourable A. Lvttelton, K.C., M.P.
- 1905. The Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K.G., G.C.S.1., G.C.1.E
- 1908. The Earl of Crewe, K.G.
- 1910. The Right Honourable Lewis Harcourt, M.P.
- 1915. The Right Honourable A. Bonar Law, M.P.
- 1916. The Right Honourable W. H. Long, M.P.

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1919. Viscount Milner, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.

1921. The Right Honourable Winston S. Churchill, M.P.

1922. The Duke of Devonshire, K.G., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.

1924. The Right Honourable J. H. Thomas, M.P.

1924. The Right Honourable L. S. Aniery, M.P.

Colonial
Office

The present Parliamentary Under Secretary of State is Major W. G. A. Ormsby Gore, M.P., and the Permanent Under Secretary is Sir James E. Masterton Smith, K.C.B. The administration of the Colony of Sierra Leone is controlled by a branch of the Colonial Office, which also deals with the affairs of the Gold Coast, the Gambia, Gibraltar, Malta and Cyprus. The Assistant Secretary in charge of this branch is Mr W. D. Ellis, C.M.G., the whole of the Crown Colony business of the Empire being under the general supervision of two Under Secretaries of State, Sir Gilbert E. A. Grindle, K.C.M.G., C.B., and Mr Charles Strachey, C.B.

West
African
Crown
Colonies¹

Sierra Leone forms one of four British Crown Colonies situated on the West Coast of Africa. The other three are Nigeria, Gold Coast and Gambia. The following paragraphs give brief notes of the salient features of these three Colonies.

Nigeria

Nigeria, the most easterly of the four Colonies, is situated in the north-eastern shore of the Gulf of Guinea; it includes an area of 368,000 square miles, its estimated population numbering 18,711,000. Its revenue for the year 1922-1923 was £5,505,465, and its expenditure £5,410,983; the total value of its trade (imports and exports) during 1922 amounted to £19,239,980. The principal exports of Nigeria are palm kernels, palm oil, tin, hides and skins, ground-nuts, cotton lint, cocoa, mahogany, rubber and shea produce. A Government-owned railway (3 ft. 0 in. gauge) runs from the capital, Lagos, to Kano (705 miles), and from Port Harcourt to Enugu (151 miles); there are branch lines on the Lagos-Kano line running from Minna to Baro, and from Zaria to Bukuru.

Gold
Coast

The territory administered by the Government of the Gold Coast lies to the westward of Nigeria, and is separated therefrom by the French territory of Dahomey. The total area is 91,090 sq. miles and its total population 2,110,424. During the year 1922-1923 its revenue totalled £3,357,190 and its expenditure £2,934,994; its total trade during 1922 amounted to £17,235,939. The principal exports of the Gold Coast are cocoa, gold, manganese, palm kernels, palm oil, kola nuts and lumber. A Government railway (3 ft. 6 in. gauge) runs from Secondec to Coomassie (167 miles), with a branch running to Prestea, and from Accra to Coomassie (196 miles). The capital town is Accra.

Gambia

The Colony of the Gambia, the most northern of the four Colonies, is a narrow strip of land forming the two banks of the

¹ For list of principal officers serving in these Colonies see Appendix xxiii.

River Gambia. The area is approximately 4000 sq. miles and its population 200,000. During the year its revenue amounted to £243,603 and its expenditure to £430,312, its total trade being estimated at £1,899,122. The principal export is ground-nuts. The seat of Government is at Bathurst, at the mouth of the Kiver Gambia. There is no railway, transport being mainly by water.

France is the Mandatory Power for parts of Togoland and the Cameroons, but her possessions in West Africa are vast in extent and cover about an area of practically 2,000,000 sq. miles (including new territories in Central Africa and French Sudan), and has a population of about 15,000,000. The coastal colonies are French Congo (chief town, Loango), Dahomey (Porto Novo), Ivory Coast (Grand Bassam), French Guinea (Konakry) and Senegal (Dakar). The whole of the French possessions in West Africa are administered by a Governor-General at Dakar, assisted by Lieutenant-Governors in the other Colonies. All the colonies are furnished with railways running to the coast.

French
West
Africa

The Belgian Congo extends over an area of some 900,000 sq. miles, with a population of about 8,500,000. Its chief town is Boma.

Belgian
Posses-

The Island of Fernando Po covers an area of 800 sq. miles and has a population of 15,000. Spanish Guinea has an area of 10,000 sq. miles and supports a population of 150,000.

Spanish
Posses-

Portuguese possessions in West Africa include the Cape Verde Islands (1480 sq. miles, population 150,000, capital Praia), Portuguese Guinea (area 14,000 sq. miles, population 289,000, capital Bissau), and Angola (area 485,000 sq. miles, population 4,000,000, capital Loanda).

Portu-
guese
Posses-

The African Republic of Liberia lies between Sierra Leone on the south-east and the Ivory Coast. It has an area of about 40,000 sq. miles and a population of between 1,500,000 and 2,000,000. The chief town is Monrovia.

Liberia

The Crown Agents for the Colonies discharge the duties of financial, commercial and technical advisers, and agents to the Crown Colonies. They act on the direct instructions of the Colonies concerned, but also under the general supervision of the Colonial Office in matters of importance. The office is maintained by means of percentages paid in respect of commissions executed on behalf of the Colonial Governments.

Crown
Agents

Main Offices.—4 & 5 Millbank, London, S.W.1.

The Imperial Institute of the United Kingdom, the Colonies and India was founded as a memorial of the Jubilee of Queen Victoria, who opened it in the year 1893.

Imperial
Institute

It exists to foster the production and commerce of the Empire by the exhibition and investigation of raw materials, and the collection and publication of expert technical knowledge of the

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commercial or scientific potentialities of such raw materials. The Institute is assisted by a number of committees of representatives selected to deal with the economic problems of different localities in the Empire, and of experts appointed to advise on the several technical matters coming within its purview. The results of the Institute's researches and investigations are published in the *Bulletin of the Imperial Institute*. The Institute is assisted by grants-in-aid made by the Governments of the Colonies making use of its services.

A court at the Imperial Institute is devoted to the exhibition of the products of Sierra Leone.

The Tropical African Services Course, embodying lectures in Accounting, Law, Tropical Economic Products, Tropical Hygiene, and Surveying, attendance at which is required of certain classes of officers newly appointed to the Service, is held at the Institute.

Kew Gardens

The Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew, London, contain not only one of the finest collections of plant life in existence, but also a school for research and advanced instruction in horticulture and kindred subjects, at which the claims of tropical colonies receive the fullest attention.

London and Liverpool Schools of Tropical Medicine

The London and Liverpool Schools of Tropical Medicine were founded in 1899, primarily to provide special training to medical officers destined for service in tropical colonies. They also conduct researches into questions of tropical diseases, sanitation and hygiene. Officers of the Colonial service holding appointments in tropical colonies and suffering from tropical diseases while on leave of absence in England can gain admission as patients in both schools.

The Liverpool school maintains a connection with the Sir Alfred Jones' Research Laboratory in Freetown (*vide* p. 72).

Addresses.—Endsleigh Gardens, London, N.W.I; Royal Infirmary, Liverpool.

Tropical Diseases Bureau

The Tropical Diseases Bureau is closely connected with the London School of Tropical Medicine. It exists for the collection and distribution of information with regard to tropical diseases, including those of animals. It issues the *Tropical Diseases Bulletin* monthly, and the *Tropical Veterinary Bulletin* quarterly.

Address.—Endsleigh Gardens, London, N.W.I.

Overseas Nursing Associa- tion

The Overseas Nursing Association selects candidates for appointment as nurses in the colonies and dominions. Its premises are at the Imperial Institute.

Imperial Bureau of Ento- mology

The Imperial Bureau of Entomology fosters and co-ordinates entomological research work throughout the Empire, both in connection with human and animal diseases, and in connection with agriculture.

Address.—British Museum (Natural History), Cromwell Road, London, S.W.

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The Imperial Bureau of Mycology performs similar functions in relation to diseases of plants caused by fungi. Imperial
Bureau of
Mycology

Address.—17-19 Kew Gardens, Kew, London.

The West African Currency Board controls the supply of currency to the British West African Colonies and Protectorates. It is represented at Lagos, Accra, Freetown and Bathurst by currency officers who control the work done for the Board by the local branch of the Bank of British West Africa, which acts as the Board's agent. In the case of Sierra Leone the Currency Officer is the Colonial Treasurer. West
African
Currency
Board

The address of the Board is 4 Millbank, London, S.W.I.

The Colonial Audit Department, by means of auditors and assistant auditors stationed in and paid by the several Crown Colonies, supervises the audit of the Colonial accounts and stores, the whole Department being under the control of the Director of Colonial Audit, assisted by a central establishment in London connected with but not forming part of the Colonial Office. Colonial
Audit De-
partment

Address.—58 Victoria Street, S.W.I.

8. GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS AND NEWSPAPERS.

The following Government publications may be obtained at the Stationery Store, Colonial Secretary's Office, Freetown, at the prices stated :— Govern-
ment
Publica-
tions

	<i>Cloth</i>	<i>Half Calf</i>
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Revised Laws, Vol. I	2 6	4 0
" " Vol. II	3 6	5 6
" " Vol. III	4 6	6 6
" " Vol. IV	4 6	6 6
" " Vol. V	4 6	8 0
Supplementary Index to Revised Laws	2 6	4 0
Rules of Supreme Court	3 10	5 4
Sierra Leone Royal Gazette (including Trade Supplement), annual subscription	£1 5	0
Sierra Leone Royal Gazette, each		6
Sierra Leone Trade Supplement, each		3
Ordinances, bound, 1908, 1911, 1917, 1918, each		10 6
Ordinances, etc., unbound, 1d. a leaf, but not less than, per copy		4
Blue Book (postage 1s. extra)		12 6
Blue Book Report for 1910 to 1913, and 1918 to 1921, each		G
A Formulary of Drugs for the Tropics	3	6
Sierra Leone Studies (Nos. 5 and 0), each		6

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	<i>Half calf</i>	
	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Vergette's <i>Marriage Customs in the Sierra Leone Protectorate</i>	1	0
Colonial Service Regulations	1	0
Michell's Geography of Sierra Leone	1	4
Census Report for 1921	2	0
Governor's Address on the Estimates for 1923 and 1924, each	1	0
Legislative Council Debates (No. 1)	1	6
" " " (Nos. 2-12), each		6
Sessional Papers, for every 16 pages		6

Sessional Papers

The following Sessional Papers have been issued :—

1923

1. Reconstitution of Executive and Legislative Councils.
2. Report of a Committee on Trade and Taxation in British West Africa.
3. Definitions of Admissible Spirits.
4. Journey through the Colony by the Commissioner of Lands and Forests.
5. Report of a Committee on the Standing Rules of the Legislative Council.
6. Report of a Committee on the Medical needs of the Peninsular Villages.
7. Audit Report on the Accounts of the Municipality of Freetown, 1921-1922.

1924

1. Visit to Sierra Leone of the Naval Special Service Squadron.
2. Audit Report on the Accounts of the Municipality of Freetown, 1922-1923.
3. Dispatches relating to the Mario River Frontier of Liberia.
4. Address of Dr W. I I. Peacock on Infantile Mortality.
5. Dispatches in connection with the Estimates, 1924.
6. Dispatches relating to the Appointment of an Entomologist.
7. Report by the Forest Authority in Sierra Leone.
8. Dispatches on the subject of Rice Cultivation in Sierra Leone.
9. Veterinary Branch of the Lands and Forests Department, and Cattle Farming in Sierra Leone.
10. Appointment of a Telegraph Engineer, Sierra Leone Government Railway.
11. Dispatches relating to the proposal to construct new Public Offices.

NEWSPAPERS, ETC.

<i>The Sierra Leone Weekly News</i> (weekly)	6d. Local
Editor—Mr C. May.	
Address—Oxford Street, Freetown.	
<i>The Sierra Leone Guardian</i> (weekly)	4d.
Editor—Mr J. F. Boston.	
Address—Pidtney Street, Freetown.	
<i>The West Africa Mail and Trade Gazette</i> (weekly)	6d.
Editor—Mr T. J. Thompson.	
Address—Water Street, Freetown.	
<i>The Aurora</i> (weekly)	4d.
Editor—Dr Bankole Bright	
Address—Charlotte Street, Freetown.	
<i>The Sierra Leone Echo and Law Chronicle</i> (monthly)	6d.
Editor—Mr E. S. Beoku Betts.	
Address—Upper East Street, Freetown.	
<i>Saturday Ho</i> (weekly)	1d.
Editors—Messrs Jones & Gabbidon.	
Address—Sanders Street, Freetown.	
<i>The African World</i> (weekly)	6d. Non-Local
Editor—Mr L. Weinthal.	
Address—801 Salisbury House, London Wall,	
London, E.G.	
<i>West Africa</i> (weekly)	6d.
Editor—Mr H. Cartwright.	
Address—Temple Bar House, 28 Fleet Street,	
London, E.G.	

9. BOY SCOUTS AND GIRL GUIDES

(a) BOY SCOUTS

The movement first found its way into Sierra Leone in 1909, being introduced by the Rev. G. G. Garrett, European Principal of the C.M.S. Grammar School. Consequently the first troop was formed and attached to this school, and the present Grammar School troop is known as the "First Freetown Troop." The movement was on the whole heartily received by both parents and boys as a means of exercise and character training. Mr Garrett was really the only man in the Colony at that time who had any practical knowledge of scouting; training and instruction, both practical and theoretical, had therefore to be done single-handed, and on his departure from the Colony the movement went into abeyance as there was no one to succeed him.

Shortly after Sir Edward Merewether's arrival in the Colony another attempt was made, and more troops were raised in the

Beginning
of the
Move-
ment in
Sierra
Leone

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Reorgan-
isation
in 1922

Colony. Youths rejoiced at the reintroduction of the movement, and were willing and ready to seize the opportunity, but unfortunately it met with less favour than it deserved among the parents, who mistook it for a step towards soldiery, and did not give it that support which was necessary to ensure its success. Nevertheless three troops were formed and were attached to the C.M.S. Grammar School, the Wesleyan Boys' High School and the Albert Academy, and excellent work was done by each. Competition was very keen and scouting became a pleasure to the boys. Unfortunately the outbreak of the Great War so interfered with the officering of the Boy Scout troops that their operations had to be suspended.

Revival
in 1921
and 1922

Though suspended, the movement was not abandoned. In 1921, at a meeting of the principals of the secondary schools, held at the Colonial Secretary's Office, Freetown, the desirability of reviving the organisation in Sierra Leone was considered, and after the arrival of the present Governor in 1922, at a meeting held in the Legislative Council Chamber, Government House, on the 14th September 1922, presided over by his Excellency the Governor and Chief Scout, Sierra Leone, a Headquarters Council was formed, consisting of the Governor and Chief Scout as President, the Officer Commanding the troops, the Bishop of Sierra Leone, and the Bishop of Ainastri as vice-presidents, and several prominent officials and citizens as members. This Council had an Executive of about eight members, the Chairman being one of the vice-presidents. Some ten troops of Boy Scouts were registered among the boys in Freetown. The Scout troops were organised in accordance with recognised Boy Scout principles. Each troop had its own scoutmaster and assistant scoutmasters. Most of these scoutmasters were masters in the schools from which troops drew their members. Supervision was exercised by a Scout Commissioner appointed by the Chief Scout. A warrant from Headquarters was issued for the Commissioner, who got into touch with the secondary and elementary schools, held instruction classes for "Scouters," and formed further troops. When they were ready for enrolment a public investiture was held in the grounds of Government House, in February 1923, when his Excellency the Governor and Chief Scout administered the Scouts' promise to the patrol leaders and presented them with their badges. The patrol leaders subsequently enrolled the Scouts themselves. The movement became very popular with the boys and won the respect and warm appreciation of most of the citizens. Two local Tribal Rulers gave over £100 from tribal funds to the Boy Scouts and Girl Guides funds, on the ground of the obvious educational value of the movements. The boys have already performed several useful public services in the Colony. At one time there were about 1000 boys on the roll. The number

has since declined, but those that remain, about 400, are very keen. Ordinary Scout uniform is worn and paid for by the Scouts themselves, the cost being about 25s. per head, and each troop bears the name of the school from which it is drawn. In spite of serious setbacks, which the Chief Scout felt were due more to lack of adaptation rather than to lack of enthusiasm, the movement has gone on for two complete years. Mr H. Blackmore, who had for twelve years allied himself with the movement in the Gold Coast Colony, on his appointment to Sierra Leone as Chief Inspector of Schools, accepted the vacant post of Chief Scout's Commissioner; the Chief Scout took the opportunity of his transfer and interest in the movement, and asked him to submit a scheme for reorganisation. This he did, and the scheme was considered at a meeting of the Headquarters Council which met at Government House on the 20th June 1924. The scheme was presented and adopted for Sierra Leone. The Association is now governed by a Headquarters Council of twenty-four prominent officials and other citizens, the Chief Scout being the President, with the Bishop of Sierra Leone, the Bishop of Amastri, and the Colonel Commandant as vice-presidents. From the Headquarters Council an Executive Committee is chosen, composed of the Chief Scout, the Chief Scout's Commissioner, the County Commissioner, the Rev. Father C. Mulcahy, and the Rev. Asapansa Johnson, M.A. The Hon. Major P. F. Barton is President of the Freetown County Council. The Freetown county is divided into three local associations, supervised by District Scout Commissioners appointed by the Headquarters Executive Committee, on the recommendation of the County Commissioner. The movement has been extended to the Protectorate, and a local association has been formed at Bonthe, Sherbro, as No. 4 Local Association. Non-commissioned officers from the garrison and some of the young trading assistants in the firms have generously devoted much of their leisure hours to the movement and are doing very valuable work.

The movement is not official, but the Government, realising the great value of it, has shown its interest in two practical ways—by passing an Ordinance for its protection, and by making an annual grant for the payment of a full-time secretary for the Headquarters Council. The secretary at the present time is Mr E. Desamu Thorpe, and all communications for Headquarters Council should be addressed to him at the " Education Department, Freetown."

(6) GIRL GUIDES

The Girl Guides movement was started in this Colony, under the presidency of the Governor, in November 1923, being introduced

**Organisa-
tion**

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by Lady Slater, who holds, the rank of Chief Commissioner. The movement was splendidly received by the Colony girls, but some of the adult population were strongly opposed to it at the start, not understanding the real objects of the movement; they are now keenly interested. Mrs Luke (the wife of the Colonial Secretary) is Vice-President, and several prominent European and African ladies form the Council, from which committee a strong Executive has been chosen. The secretary is Miss Bond, of the Princess Christian Mission Hospital.

There are on the roll 200 Guides, 40 Brownies, and a few Rangers who were registered in August 1924. The District Captain is Miss Nesta Hampden King.

The
Move-
ment in
Educa-
tional
Insti-
tutions

Several of the secondary and industrial schools for girls have welcomed the movement and have given it a place in their schools as a direct means for character training. There are six companies of Girl Guides, four of Brownies and one of Rangers, and they are attached to the Annie Walshe Memorial School, Wesleyan Girls' High School, St Joseph's Convent, the Girls' Vocational School, and the Krootown C.E. School. Most of the officers are teachers in the schools from which the girls are drawn.

Enrol-
ment

The general enrolment took place at Government House in April 1924, when Lady Slater enrolled all the captains, lieutenants and patrol leaders. The Brownies were enrolled in July 1924, at a function held at Government House. The movement is not official, but the Government, realising the great value of it, has shown its interest in passing an Ordinance for its protection.

Uniforms

The uniforms were designed and made locally under the supervision of the Chief Commissioner, Lady Slater. The local Kroo Tribal Ruler showed his practical interest in the movement by making a grant of a sum of money to purchase uniforms for Kroo girls who became Guides. Uniform is worn only when on Guide duty.

Rally

A rally was held in the Victoria Park in June of this year, when the Guides were inspected by the Chief Scout of Sierra Leone, and a white ribbon was presented to the smartest company, being gained by the 2nd St Joseph's.

Meetings

Each company meets once weekly. These meetings usually last about one and a half to two hours, when instruction is given in Guiding. Part of this time is devoted to playing Guide games and singing Guide songs. These meetings are eagerly looked forward to by all the Guides.

Up to the present no Guides have been presented for examination for badges and medals. The interest displayed by officers, Guides and parents augurs much for the future welfare and success of the movement in Sierra Leone.

10. SIERRA LEONE AND THE BRITISH EMPIRE
EXHIBITION

On 12th July 1922 the Legislative Council unanimously approved the participation of the Colony and Protectorate of Sierra Leone in the British Empire Exhibition, and undertook to make the necessary provision for the representation of the Colony in the West African Group at Wembley. The preliminary organisation was at once put in hand, Mr R. A. Maude, sometime Attorney-General, being co-opted as the Sierra Leone representative on the West African Group Committee, and Mr M. T. Dawe, F.L.S., Commissioner of Lands and Forests, being nominated by H.E. the Governor as Exhibition Commissioner. A local committee was appointed in Freetown (under the chairmanship of Capt. W. B. Stanley, C.M.G., M.B.E., then Acting Colonial Secretary), consisting of European and African gentlemen, to organise the collection of exhibits, and generally to advise the Government on all points relating to Sierra Leone's representation at the Exhibition.

Local
Com-
mittee

It was decided that an area of 2500 sq. ft. should be reserved at Wembley for the erection of the Sierra Leone building, and that that building should take the form of a Protectorate *barri* or "rest-house," in which should be exhibited all the most important products and manufactures of the Colony and Protectorate, together with a collection of exhibits of artistic and antiquarian interest. The principal heads of exhibit were as follows (the nomenclature of the sections being taken from the Official Handbook published as a guide to exhibitors by the Exhibition Authorities):—

Heads of
Exhibit

SECTION A. FOOD OF THE EMPIRE.

(a) *Agriculture*—

Rice.

(b) *Food Products and Beverages*—

Palm oil, coffee, kola nuts, peppers, ginger.

SECTION B. RAW MATERIALS OF THE EMPIRE.

(a) *Timber and other Forest Products*—

Timber, gum-copal, palm products.

(b) *Fibres*—

Piassava, and all other local fibres, including Cotton.

SECTION C. MACHINERY AND IMPLEMENTS OF THE EMPIRE.

Textile—

Native Loom shown at work by natives.

SECTION D. MANUFACTURES OF THE EMPIRE.

*Textile—**Xa) Country Cloths.**(b) Articles made of Fibre—*

Fishing nets, ropes, hammocks, bags, native basket-work, etc.

Miscellaneous Exhibits

In addition to these special exhibits there were shown also a large number of miscellaneous articles of general interest, such as leather-work, gold, silver, ivory and brass work, wood-carving, including several fine specimens of "Bundu" masks and wooden images, iron-work, including agricultural tools, pottery, native games and puzzles, swords, daggers, spears, and so forth. It may fairly be said that the Sierra Leone collection of miscellaneous exhibits challenged comparison with that of either of the other two West African Colonies taking part in the Exhibition.

Sierra Leone Pavilion

The Sierra Leone Pavilion itself, a long, low-pitched building with a thatched roof and rounded ends, presented both in size and design a striking and effective contrast to the imposing castellated pavilions of the Gold Coast and Nigeria; and thanks to the skill and taste of Mr M. T. Dawe, the Exhibition Commissioner, the internal arrangements of the pavilion afforded a distinctive and artistic display, the exhibits being grouped effectively about the building, and the roof festooned with handsome examples of the Sierra Leone country cloths.

Raw Products Section

Special interest was aroused amongst visitors by the very comprehensive oil palm exhibit in the Raw Products section, which ranged from a bunch of palm fruit to the prepared oils and fats displayed in glass bottles on the large centre table, and the completed manufactured products, such as margarine and candles. Other exhibits which particularly attracted public attention were the country cloths, the timbers, including the handsome and attractive furniture manufactured by the Public Works Department, and the various articles of artistic and ethnological interest to which reference has been made above. Great interest was also shown in the Sierra Leone Weaving Barri, where visitors might see at any hour of the day two African weavers engaged in the manufacture of Sierra Leone country cloths.

Opening

The Exhibition Commissioner sailed for England on 19th February 1921, and took charge of the Sierra Leone Pavilion and exhibits at Wembley. The Exhibition was formally declared open by H.M. the King on the 23rd April, Sierra Leone being represented on that historic occasion by Police Constable Ali of the Sierra Leone Police force.

Eight Africans, including Constable Ali, were sent to England, accompanied by their wives, for duty in the Sierra Leone Pavilion,



A RIVER FISHING SCENE, SOUTHERN PROVINCE

[Photograph, H. Ross]



A NATIVE WEAVER

[Photograph, H. J. Dene]

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and to represent Sierra Leone at the Exhibition. Their names were as follows :—

Cpl. Mahdi Kabba, Sierra Leone Battalion, W.A.F.F.; Police Constable Ali, Sierra Leone Police Force; Court Messenger Amadu Quiateh; Court Messenger Manju Turay; Forest Ranger Fogbowa; Momo Yatara, weaver; Qui Biawai, weaver; Thomas Fawundu, weaver.

**African
Representatives**

These men and their wives were accommodated in the Sierra Leone section of the African Village, where houses had been provided for them as nearly as possible on the lines of those to which they were accustomed in Sierra Leone, and every effort was made to ensure that the conditions under which they lived should be as "homelike" as possible. It is gratifying to record that the general health of these Africans remained uniformly good in spite of the unaccustomed rigours of the English climate.

So far as was possible, the Africans were taken to various places of interest during their stay in England—*e.g.* to Kew, by the Exhibition Commissioners; to Windsor and up the river, by the courtesy of Messrs Elder Dempster & Co.; to Hampton Court, by H.E. the Governor; to the Zoological Gardens and elsewhere.

**Royal
Visits**

On 28th May the Sierra Leone Pavilion was honoured by a visit from their Majesties the King and Queen, who were accompanied by the King and Queen of Italy, the Prince of Piedmont and the Princess Mafalda, the Royal party numbering twenty-four in all. Their Majesties were especially interested in the display of country cloths, and her Majesty the Queen was graciously pleased to accept, a few days later, a present of a country cloth made in the Sierra Leone Weaving Barri. The King made a number of inquiries regarding the palm kernel industry, and showed particular interest in the oils and products. The Royal party then proceeded to inspect the African Village.

On 29th July a Sierra Leone dinner was given at the Hotel Cecil, the guest of the evening being the Rt. Hon. Lord Stevenson, G.C.M.G.; the dinner was largely attended by Sierra Leone officials and by a number of people prominent in commercial and shipping circles.

**Sierra
Leone
Dinner**

On 31st July H.E. the Governor and the Sierra Leone Exhibition Committee gave a lunch and reception at Wembley, and during the afternoon the Governor delivered a lecture on Sierra Leone in the West African Cinema Theatre, illustrated by lantern slides.

Sierra Leone was represented in the great Pageant of Empire in the Stadium at Wembley by Cpl. Mahdi Kabba, and Police Constable Ali, who bore the Sierra Leone flag in procession, following the Gold Coast contingent.

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On 19th August the Sierra Leone Pavilion was visited by H.R.H. Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll. Her Royal Highness showed great interest in the exhibits, especially in the articles of native manufacture, such as the country cloths, leather-work and baskets.

PART VII
APPENDICES

PART VII

APPENDICES

APPENDIX I

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF TREATIES WITH THE NATIVE
CHIEFS FROM 1788 TO 1895

(Taken from "Africa West," No. 411) ¹

No.	Date	Country	Governor	Native Chiefs and Subjects
1	1788 22nd Aug.	Frenchman's Bay	Capt. John Taylor	Nambanner and others Cession of part of the Colony
2	1792 3rd April	Island, Sierra Leone river	John Alexander Anderson	Pa Samma, King of North Bulloms Cession of territory
3	29th Juno 3rd Aug.	Bulama Territories to the southward and westward of Chinala, and the island of Bularna	Sir William Hutton and others P. Beaver and others	King Jalcrom and Belchore Cession of territory Nisbana and Mat-ehori N.B. — Possession given up to the King of Portugal. See Government notice, vol. v.. Local Ordinances, p. 362-306, June 1870
4	1807 10th and 13th July	King Tom's Point	T. Ludlam	Firam a and King Tom Cession of treaty
5	1818 6th July	Isles de Los (B.P.17)	C. MacCarthy	Manga Demba, King of Barga, and his chieftains Cession of territory
6	1819 25th May	Mar Porto and Ro Bomp, Buneer river	C. MacCarthy Convention	Pa London, or Ka Konko, and his chiefs Cession of territory
7	1820 21st July	Island of Bananas, near Capo Shilling	C. MacCarthy	Pa London, or Ka Konko, and Thomas Caulker Cession of territory
8	20th Oct.	Bananas (B.P.55)	Capt. A. Grant	Thomas and George Stephen Caulker Cession of territory

¹ The uniform spelling of proper names adopted throughout the Handbook has not been followed in this Appendix, which has been taken exactly as it stands from the original Government publication.

No.	Date	Country	Governor	Native Chiefs and Subjects
9	1821 5th June	Bunce and Tasso Tombe-	John Macormack	Ba Samma, or Ba Marra, King of North Bulloms Cession of territory
10	1824 2nd Aug.	Islands and north bank, Sierra Leone river (B.P.42)	D. M. Hamilton	Ba Mauro, King of North Bulloms
11	5th Aug.	Bance and other islands (B.P.46)	Henry Williams	King Baraaro, Chief of North Bulloms Cession of territory
12	1825 24th Sept	Southern bank of the Camaranka river to the Gallinas (B.P.48)	Charles Turner	Benka, King of Sherbro; Sumanah, King of Bendoo; Bompey, King of Bullom; Soloccor, King of Bargroo; Suwarro, King of Char, and other chiefs Cession of territory
13	12th Dec.	Territories of Bacca Locco	"	Caremo and others Cession of territory
14	30th Dec.	Matacong	S. Gabbidon and Savage	Alimamo Amara, Chief of Mandingo Within sphere of French influence. Vide Convention, 1889
15	1826 18th April	Soorabia Soosoos and Mandingo country	K. Macaulay	Alimame Dalla Mahamado, Chief of Soombia Soosoos, and the Tura family Sphere of French influence. Convention, 1889
16 ;	14th Dec.	; Bacca Locco. (This deed is affixed to 12th Dec. 1828) (B.P. 58)	Sir N. Campbell	Fatima Brimah
17	1827 8th March	¹ Kaffu Bulloms	"	Bey Sherbro, King of Kaffu Bullom Treaty of cession
18	25th May	Soombia Soosoo		Sat tan Lahai, Chief of all the Soombia countries Sphere of French influence. See Convention, 1889

No.	Date	Country	Governor	Native Chiefs and Subjects
19	1827 23rd June	Bulola	Sir N. Campbell	Agai, King of Bolola
20	24th June	Bulama, Ghinala		Benagre and others, King of the Biafras Possession given up to King of Portugal. See Government notice, vol. v, p. 362, Local Ordinances
21	1831 23rd Sept.	Timmanoo	Alexander Findlay	Bey Cobolo and other chiefs of the Tim- manee country Treaty of peace
22	1836 8th April	Mabelly	H. D. Campbell	Bey Mauro and others Payment of stipend
23	16th April	Timmanee		Bey Cobolo, King of the Marampa, and others Treaty of peace
24	16th and 20th April	Marampa		i Bey Cobolo, King of Marampa Treaty of peace
	1837 11th April (Com- ple- men- tary to No. 24)	Simmerah		Bey Simmerah, King of Simmerah Treaty of peace
		Mendi		Boy Fonti, King of Mendi
		Port Locco		Alii Karlie, Chief of Port Locco Treaty of peace
		Bumbelly		Lanselly, Chief of Bumbelly Treaty of peace
		Rokelle		Alimamy Cabba, Chief of Rokelle
		Rokon		Tom Bendoo, Chief of Rokon
		Furadugu and Mahara Sanda		Mohamadu Bundo, Chief of Furadugu Ali Karlie Samurah, Chief of Sandah
		Tambacoa		Bokoro Surie, Chief of Tambacca
		Koolifa		Bey Camma, Chief of Koolifa

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No.	Date	Country	Governor	Native Chiefs and Subjects
	1837 11th April — <i>cont.</i>	Mallaly Limba Myappa	H. D. Campbell » ✱	Massa Puckey, King of Mallaly Bey Woosee, King of Limba Cessi Betty, Chief of Mayappa
25	1836 18th April	Roads to Foolah, Foota, Mahara, Port Lokko, and other roads		Bey Cobolo, Bey Fonti and others
26	1841 13th Feb.	Timmanee (B.P.142)	John Joreraio	Alimami Dula Mahamadoo, Chief of Medina, and Ali Karlie, Chief of Timmanee, and other chiefs Treaty of peace
27	1842 5th Nov.	Mellicourie	G. Macdonald	Alifa, King of Mellicourie French. <i>Vide</i> Anglo-French Convention, 1889
28	1845 20th May	S a m o and Moricaniah	W. Fergusson	Bey Sherbro and Mori Bokary <i>Vide</i> Convention, 1880
20	23rd May	Malaghea	»	Morie Lnhai, Chief of Malaghea French. <i>Fide</i> Convention, 1889
30	28th May	Fouricaria	»»	Alimami Ali, King and Chief of the Fouricaria country French. <i>Vide</i> Convention, 1889
31	28th May	Bereria	»»	AlimamiMorieMousa, Chief of Bereria <i>Vide</i> Convention, 1889
32	1847 21st and 26th Jan.	Cagnahac	Com. A. Murray	Antonio and others <i>Vide</i> Convention, 1889
33	2nd Nov.	Kaloom	N. W. Macdonald	Mareeah Demba <i>Vide</i> Convention, 1889
34	15th Nov.	Fouricaria		Alimami Ali, King and Chief of the Fouricaria country <i>Vide</i> Convention, 1880

No.	Date	Country	Governor	Native Chiefs and Subjects
35	1847 16th Nov.	Bereria	N. W. Macdonald	Alimami Sarleah
36	29th Nov.	Lokko Mar sarama		Vide Convention, 1889
37	29th	Kaffu Bullom		Ba Mauro and others Cession of territory Bey Sherbro, King of Kaffu Bullom Cession of territory
38	1848 31st Oct.	Dubrika		King Demba
39	1849 4th and 7th July	Territories of Theophilus and T. S. Caulker	B. C. C. Pine	Careybah Caulker and Thomas Stephen Caulker and others
40	1851 19th March	Kykandy	N. W. Macdonald	Tongo and other chiefs
41	21st March	Naloos		Lamina Towle, Chief of the Naloos, and other chiefs
42	2nd Aug.	Fouricaria		Quia Foday, King or Chief of Fouricaria
43	23rd Dec.	Small Scarcies river		Bey Ingn, King of the Small Scarcies river
44	26th Dec.	Macbatee in the Great Scarcies		Bey Farima, King of Macbatee
45	26th Dec.	Kambia in the Great Scarcies		Sattan Lahai, King of Kambia
46	27th Dec.	Fouricaria		Quiah Foday
47	1852 17th Jan.	Rio Tongas		Bala Pongo, King of the Rio Pongas
48	29th Jan.	Wonkafong Soombooyar		Stephen, King of Wonkafong Soom- booyar
49	26th AUG.	Kaffu Bulloms		Nain Sugo, King of the Kaffu Bulloms
50	1853 31st March	Bompey, Plan- tain Islands, and Sherbro country	A. E. Kennedy	Cnroybah Caulker, Thomas Stephen Caulker, and other chiefs of the Sherbro country
51	4th May	Timmanoo country (add. art. to treaty of 13th Feb. 1841)		Alimami Dula Mo- hamadoo, Nomina Lahai, Brimah Ko- yelli, and Brimah Luke, chiefs of Tim- manee countries

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No.	Date	Country	Governor	Native Chiefs and Subjects
52	1853 9th May	Timmanee country (supplemental clause to treaty of 13th Feb. 1841)	A. E. Kennedy	Bey Cam ma, Bey Banta, Bey Farima, Namina Mordu, Kere Kah
53	12th May	Loco Mar-samraa (add. art. to treaty of 29th Nov. 1847)	»	Pa Bombo, King of the Loco country
54	19th May	Sherbro country	”	Ibiboo, Saiifoo, Calipha, and Car-bouka, Sherbro chiefs
55	19th May 21st May 1854 17th April	Sherbro (add. art. to treaty of 4th July 1849)	”	Kanray Coomba, <i>alias</i> John Fortune
56	1856 3rd Dec.	Mambolo	Stephen J. Hill	Bey Sherbro, King of Mambolo
57	1857 27th Feb.	Port a Lokkoh and Timmanee	”	Ali Karli, Chief of Port a Lokkoh, and numerous kings and chiefs
58	1859 31st May	Sherbro	Com. F. A. Close	Thomas Caulker
59	1st June	Sherbro (ratification of treaty of 31st May 1859)	Lieut. T. W. Chapman	Stephen Thomas Caulker
60	1st June	Sherbro, Ribby und Bompey	Com. F. A. Close	Thomas Caulker, Stephen Caulker, Thomas G. Caulker, and Bo-carry Silly
61	24th June	Kwaia-Ribby (ratification of treaty of 1st June 1859)	A. FitzJames	Alexander Bey Cantab, King of Kwaia, and other chiefs of the Kwaia country
62	1860 7th April	Lokko Masam-mah, Kaffue Bulloms, Madina, Port a Lokkoh	”	Bey Maro, Boy Sherbro Amara, Adam Ansumana Konkoh Alimame Sardoo, Camarah, Prince of Kindoo, and Fenda Sanassee

No.	Date	Country	Governor	Native Chiefs and Subjects
63	1861 2nd April	Quia	Col. Stephen John Hill, O.B.	Alexander Bey Cantah and others Cession of a portion of Quia country
64	10th June	Casseh	"	Almamy Sattan Lahai and others Treaty of peace
65	11th June	Great Scarries	"	Bey Farima and others Treaty of peace
66	9th Nov.	Sherbro and Turtle Islands	»»	Bannah Boom end and others Cession of portion of Sherbro country
67	9th Nov.	Bendoo and Chah	"	Thos. S. Caulker and others Cession of a portion of Sherbro country
68	9th Nov.	Bagroo		So Loko and others Cession of a portion of the Sherbro country called Bagroo
69	1862 1st Feb.	Quia	»»	Alexander Bey Cantab and others Treaty of peace
70	1869 24th May	Motappou, Boom liver	Sir Arthur Ed. Kennedy, C.B.	Moosa of Serabou, Mendi Massa and others Treaty of peace
71	1870 11th Juno	Plantain lis. and Bompey	"	Thos. S. Caulker and others Arrangement for adjustment of dispute
72	13th June	Plantain Us. and Bompey	»»	Thos. S. Caulker and others Arrangement for settlement of succession
73	13th Juno	Plantain Islands	"	Thos. S. Caulker and others Decision of Legislative Council as to succession
74	17th June	Plantain 11s. and Bompey	»»	Thos. S. Caulker and others
75	1871 30th Nov.	Port Lokkoh and its districts	"	Alikarilo Moruba Kindoe and others Treaty of peace

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No.	Date	Country	Governor	Native Chiefs and Subjects
76	1872 29th Jan.	Quiah	J. J. Kendall	Alexander Bey Cantah
77	21st Feb.	Imperay and Bagroo	"	Beah Boom and others
78	22nd Feb.	Imperay and Bagroo	»	Treaty of peace Carry Fema Somank and others Promise to deliver persons guilty of outrage
79	1873 5th Feb.	Foutah Jallon	Sir J. Pope Hennessey	Almamy Ibrahema To keep road to Free-town open
80	1874 10th Feb.	Boom, Small Boom, Bagroo, Imperri and other countries	George Berkeley	Lahai Serifoo and others
81	1875 19th April	Lubu and Boom	C. H. Kortright	Sisi Hanmoh and others Treaty of peace
82	21st Dec.	Bampeh, Sherbro, Bagroo and Taiana	Sir S. Rowe	R. C. B. Caulker and others
83	21st Dec.	Bampeh, Sherbro, Bagroo and Taiana	tt	Treaty of peace R. C. B. Caulker and others
84	30th Dec.	Cockboro and Shaingay	,	Treaty of peace George Stephen Caulker and others
85	1876 8th May	Lubu and Boom	"	Treaty of peace Sisi Hanmoh and others
86	8th May	Small Boom and Imperri		Treaty of peace Tom Cabby Smith and others
87	10th June	Great Scarries		Treaty of peace Almamy Sattan Lahai and others Cession of territory
88	1877 2nd May	Samoo Bullom	H. J. Huggins	Bey Shorbro end others Treaty of peace
89	1879 16th May	Gallinas	W. W. Streeten	George Kemmo and others
90	26th Doc.	Boom, Bampeh, Lubu and Tikonkoh	,,	Treaty of peace Bandabrah and others Treaty of peace

No.	Date	Country	Governor	Native Chiefs and Subjects
91	1880 6th Feb.	Tikonkoh, Bompeh, Lubu, Boom Bompeh	Sir S. Rowe	Maciavoreh and others Treaty of peace
92	1882 1 30th March	Gallinas, Gbem-mah, Mannoh-Soro	Sir A. E. Have-lock	Jiah Siacca and others Cession of territory
93	18th Nov.	Sherbro, Bul-lom, Kon-too-ke, Gbapp, and Yonnie		Chief W. E. Tucker and others Reviving the Turner treaty of 1825
94	1883 5th June	Krim country, Massa, Topon, etc.		Messoe and others Cession of territory
95	21st Oct.	Krim country, Mesmah-Manoh	»	Zorokong and others Cession of territory
95	1885 1st May	Barrio country	Sir S. Rowe	Nyarroh and others Treaty of peace
96a	5th May	Barrie country	»	Supplementary memorandum
97	18th May	Gallinas country	”	Abdul Lahai and others Fixing boundaries of territory
98	16th May	Barrie, Soro, Gbem-mah, Manoh and Gallinas	✱	Soh ah and others Treaty of peace
99	11th Aug.	Mambolo and Loco Massa in-mah	yt	Lahai Young and others Treaty of peace
100	11th Aug.	Bui lorn - Loco Massamah, Kaffweo Mambolo	»»	Bey Sammah and others Memo-ria-ndum of arrangement of dispute
101	1886 10th May	Yonnie, Quiah and Bompeh Shorbro	»	Kapra Tolley and others Treaty of peace
102	1887 10th Feb.	Gallinas, etc.,	Sir J. S. Hay	Fahwoondoo and others Destruction of stockades. Election of headman for Ghen-dimah <i>pro tern.</i>
103	1888 4th Feb.	Biriwah Lim ball	tt	Saluku Treaty of friendship

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No.	Date	Country	Governor	Native Chiefs and Subjects
103a	1889 6th Feb.	Warra Warra	Sir J. S. Hay	Almamy Surnan
104	18th Feb.	Lirabah Saynyah, Tamisoe, Konimackah, Kukuna	"	Treaty of friendship Surie Adama and others Treaty of friendship
105	25th March	Tikonko Mendi ;		Mackavorah
106	1st April	Mendis and Timmanis	"	Treaty of friendship Momodu Seo and others
107	23rd April	Tambacca		Treaty of peace Kallikolleh (Carimoo)
108	25th May	Bambara	"	Treaty of peace Nyahgwah
109	14th Oct.	Taweah	Administrator Foster	Treaty of peace Almamy Colloh and others
110	21st Oct.	Tonkah Limbah	"	Arrangement for Government of Almamy Bombah Lahie
111	1st Nov.	Kayirabo	"	Treaty of friendship Bey Symrah
112	12th Nov.	Biriwah Limbah	"	Treaty of friendship Almamy Suluku
113	1890 11th March	Juru	Sir J. S. Hay	Treaty of friendship Mendingrah
114	11th March	Gorahun	"	Amara Samahwah
115	16th March	Tonchia	"	Treaty of friendship Gbow Lalamah
116	19th March	Cocoroo	"	Treaty of friendship Gbowe and Kemanya
117	19th March	Powwahboo	"	Treaty of friendship Gbatteh Cackah
118	26th March	Jawveh	"	Treaty of friendship Vandy Soweh
119	30th March	Mando	"	Treaty of peace Cabbah Sev
120	1st April	Bambara	"	Treaty of friendship Momoh Bahbahoo
121	7th April	Gissi and Bandi	"	Treaty of friendship Kie Lundu
122	15th April	Damah	"	Treaty of friendship Hackawah
123	20th April	Koyah	"	Treaty of friendship Coseh
123a	12th April	Sinkunia	"	Treaty of friendship Nyeemah Fodeh
123b	17th April	Sangara	"	Treaty of friendship Momohdoo Karandoh
123c	17th April	Korankoh	"	Treaty of friendship Sukoh Karrafah

No.	Dale	Country	Governor	Native Chiefs and Subjects
124	1890 22nd April	Korankoh	Sir J. S. Hay	Koumba Lahai Treaty of friendship
125	29th April	Kalihroh	"	Balangsira Isah Treaty of friendship
126	27th June	Kahrena	"	Moharaadu Seri Treaty of friendship
127	29th June	Madina	»	Manyu Tureh Treaty of friendship
128	18th Dec.	Jama		Queen Treaty of friendship
129	18th Dec.	Bo wo	"	Otaguah Treaty of friendship
130	18th Dec.	Mattru	»	Go am bay Treaty of friendship
131	18th Dec.	Dambarah	"	Kah goby Treaty of friendship
132	22nd Dec.	Bompch Mendi	"	Bobohvor and others Treaty of friendship
133	23rd Dec. 1891	Bowraah	"	Faheondo Treaty of friendship
134	3rd Jan.	Taiama	»»	D andeh, Foray Vong, and Degbeh Treaty of friendship
135	14th Feb.	Lokkoh	"	JSumourah Treaty of friendship
136	14th Feb.	Upper Banda	"	K andeh Fariang Treaty of friendship
137	17th Feb.	Tunko	"	Sombe Fnwundu Treaty of friendship
138	21st Feb.	Vassa	"	Fabanna Treaty of friendship
139	1st March	Bande	"	Bengoi Treaty of friendship
140	10th March	Lokko	"	Keehah Treaty of friendship
141	10th March	Lokko	"	Corbah Treaty of friendship
142	11th March	Malall	"	Bey Lall Treaty of friendship
143	12th March	Mangeh	»	Bey Polome Treaty of friendship
144	16th March	Kolifa	"	Bey Komp Treaty of friendship
145	16th March	Kolifa	»	Massa Munta Treaty of friendship
146	17th March	Mayosso	»	Bey Yosso Treaty of friendship
147	17th March	Contah	"	Bey Coaray Treaty of friendship
148	25th March	Maleraa	»»	Duow Neame Treaty of friendship
149	30th March	Tani	»»	Bey Kafari Treaty of friendship
150	30th March	Bongkawlonkon	✱	Boy Symrah and others Treaty of friendship

(Taken from "African West" No. 1010)

No.	Date	Country	Governor	Native Chiefs
1	1881 19th Dec.	Tasso, Plantain Islands, Bom- peh and Ribbi	A. E. Havolock	Thomas N. Caulker, Regent Chief of Tasso and the Plantain Islands ; Richard Canray bah Caulker, Chief of the Bompeh and Ribbi, and other chiefs
2	1891 5th May	Mayappa	Sir J. S. Hay	Konkoman of Kuniki
3	1893 26th Sept.	Robureh or Small Scarcie8	Sir F. Fleming	Bey Inga, King of the Robureh or Small Scarcies country, and other chiefs
4	1894 24th Dec.	Nomor	Col. F. Oardew	Kaba Boma, Chief of Nomor
6	26th Dec.	Subu ;	»	Sangwe, Chief of Subu
6	1895 1st June	Samu	"	Kaba Suri, the Bey Sherbro of that por- tion of Samu within the sphere of British influence

APPENDIX II

LIST OF GOVERNORS FROM 1792 TO 1924

Year	Names	Remarks
	(a) <i>Settlement</i>	
1792	Lieutenant John Clarkson, R.N.	
1792-1793	Lieutenant William Dawes, R.N.	
1794-1795	Zachary Macaulay	
1795-1796	William Dawes	Second time
1796-1799	Zachary Macaulay	Second time
1799	John Gray	
1799-1800	Thomas Ludlam	
1800	John Gray	Second time
1801-1803	William Dawes	Third time
1803	Captain William Day, R.N.	
1803-1805	Thomas Ludlam	Second time
1806	William Day	Second time
180G-1808	Thomas Ludlam	Third time

LIST OF GOVERNORS FROM 1792 TO 1924—*continued*

<i>Year</i>	<i>Names</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
(b) <i>Crown Colony</i>		
1808-1810	Lieutenant T. P. Thompson, R.N.	Died, 1811, on passage to Europe
1810-1811	Captain E. H. Columbine, R.N.	
1811-1814	Lieut.-Col. C. W. Maxwell	Killed, 1824, on the Gold Coast
1814-1824 ¹	Colonel Sir Charles MacCarthy	
1825-1820 ²	Major-General Sir Charles Turner, C.B.	Died, 1826, at Sierra Leone
1826-1827	Major-General Sir Noel Campbell, C.B.	Died, 1827, at Sierra Leone
1828	{Lieut.-Col. Dixon Denham	Died, 1828, at Sierra Leone
1830-1833	Colonel A. Findlay	Died, 1834, at Sierra Leone
1833-1834	Major O. Temple	
1835-1837	Major H. D. Campbell	Died, 1841, at Sierra Leone
1837-1840	Lieut.-Col. R. Doherty	
1840-1841	Sir John Jeremie, Kt.	
1842-1844 ²	Colonel G. Macdonald	
1844-1845	Staff Surgeon W. Fergusson	Died, 1846, on passage to Europe
1846-1852 ³	N. W. Macdonald	Died, 1873, at Cape Coast Castle
1852-1854	Captain A. E. Kennedy	
1854-1862	Colonel S. J. Bill	
1862-1868 ⁴	Major S. W. Blackhall	
1868-1872	Sir Arthur Kennedy, C.B.	
1872-1873	J. P. Hennessey, C.M.G.	
1873	R. W. Keate	
1873-1874 ⁵	G. Berkely	
1875-1877	C. H. Kortright	
1877	Sir Samuel Howe, K.O.M.G.	
1881-1884	Captain A. E. Havelock, C.M.G.	Died, 1888, at Madeira
1885-1888	Sir Samuel Rowe, K.C.M.G.	
1888-1891	Captain Sir James Hay, K.O.M.G.	
1892-1894	Sir Francis Fleming, K.C.M.G.	
1894-1900	Colonel Sir Frederick Cardow, K.O.M.G.	
1900-1904	Sir C. A. King-Harman, K.C.M.G.	
1904-1911	Sir Leslie Probyn, K.O.M.G.	Died, 1911, at Madeira
1911-1916 ¹	Sir Edward Merewether, K.C.M.G.	
1916-1922	R. J. Wilkinson, C.M.G.	
1922	Sir Ransford Slater, K.O.M.G., C.B.E.	

¹ From 1821 to 1827 the Governor was Governor-in-Chief of the West African Settlements, including the Gold Coast and Gambia. The Gold Coast was separated in 1827, but Gambia remained under the Governor of Sierra Leone.

² In 1843 the Gold Coast was again placed under the Governor of Sierra Leone and the Gambia was separated.

³ In 1850 the Gold Coast was again separated.

⁴ In 1866 the Gold Coast and Lagos were placed under the Governor of Sierra Leone.

⁵ In 1874 Lagos and Gold Coast became separate Governments.

In 1888 Gambia became a separate Government.

APPENDIX III

CHIEF JUSTICES

<i>Name</i>	<i>Date of Appointment</i>
Robert Thorpo	1811
Dr Hogan	181G
E. Fitzgerald	1817
D. M. Hamilton	1817
J. W. Bannister	30th August 1827
J. W. Jeffcott	20th February 1830
It. Rankin	10th October 1833
J. Carr	19th August 1841
G. French	8th June 1867
H. J. Huggins	3rd January 1877
W. W. Streeton	6th March 1880
F. F. Pinkett	21st August 1882
Sir W. H. Quayle Jones, Kt.	21st December 1888
E. Bruco Hindlo	18th January 1816
G. Stallard	4th February 1808
Sir P. Crampton Smyly, Kt.	4th August 1001
Sir G. K. T. Purnell, Kt.	15th September 1911

APPENDIX IV

BISHOPS OF SIERRA LEONE

<i>Name</i>	<i>Period</i>
O. K. Vidal, D.D.	1852-1854
J. W. Weekes, D.D.	1855-1857
J. Bowen, D.D.	1857-1860
E. H. Bockles, D.D.	1800-1809
H. Cheetham, D.D.	1870-1881
E. Graham Ingham, D.D.	1885-1897
J. Taylor Smith, D.D.	1897-1901
E. H. Elwin, D.D.	1902-1909
J. Walmaley, D.D.	1910-1922
G. W. Wright, D.D.	1923

APPENDIX V

MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Governor, His Excellency Sir Ransford Slater, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
Officer Commanding the Troops, Colonel Commandant G. T. Mair, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Colonial Secretary, Mr H. O. Luke.
Attorney General, Mr M. F. J. McDonnell.
Colonial Treasurer, Major P. F. Barton, V.D.
Director of Medical and Sanitary Services, Dr W. J. D. Innes.
Clerk to the Council, Mr T. N. Goddard, M.B.E.

APPENDIX VI

MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

President, His Excellency Sir Ransford Slater, K.C.M.G., C.B.E., Governor.

OFFICIAL MEMBERS

Officer Commanding the Troops, Hon. Colonel Commandant G. T. Mair, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Colonial Secretary, Hon. H. C. Luko.
Attorney-General, Hon. M. F. J. McDonnell.
Colonial Treasurer, Hon. Major P. F. Barton, V.D.
Director of Medical and Sanitary Services, Hon. W. J. D. Innes.
Commissioner, Central Province, Hon. W. D. Bowdon.
Commissioner, Northern Province, Hon. Capt. W. B. Stanley, C.M.G., M.B.E.
Commissioner, Southern Province, Hon. H. Ross.
Comptroller of Customs, Hon. J. I. La tidor.
Director of Public Works, Hon. W. S. Lake.
Commissioner of Lands and Forests, Hon. M. T. Dawe.

UNOFFICIAL MEMBERS

(a) *Nominated* :

Hon. J. H. Phillips (7).
 Hon. O. May (5).
 Hon. C. E. Wright (9).
 Hon. Bishop G. W. Wright, D.D. (10).
 Hon. Paramount Chief Hai Kumpa of Koya, Northern Province (4).
 Hon. Paramount Chief Bai Comber of Upper Bambarra, Central Province (3).
 Hon. Paramount Chief Baki John Tucker of Nongoba Bullom, Southern Province (8).

(b) *Elected* :

Hon. E. S. Beoku Botts (1) | Urban Constituency.
 Hon. H. C. Bankole Bright (2) /
 Hon. A. E. Tuboku Metzgor (0), Rural Constituency.
Clerk of the Council, Mr J. L. John.

NOTE.- The numbers placed against the names of unofficial members indicate the order of their precedence as Members of the Council,

APPENDIX VII

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT

In the following lists the salaries of the several appointments are given in all cases where such salaries are fixed or are on special incremental rates. Incremental salaries are shown by scales, thus :

Scale I.—£450 for 3 years, then, if confirmed, £510 by annual increments of £30 to £720, and thence by annual increments of £40 to £900, with Seniority Pay of £72 per annum at and after £720.

Scale II.—£400-£415-£430-£450, and thence by annual increments of £30 to £720, and by annual increments of £40 to £920, with Seniority Pay of £72 per annum at and after £720.

Scale III.—£660 by annual increments of £30 to £720, and thence by annual increments of £40 to £960, with Seniority Pay of £72 per annum at and after £720.

Scale IV.—£480 by annual increments of £30 to £720, and thence by annual increments of £40 to £920.

Scale V.—£800 by annual increments of £40 to £920, with Seniority Pay of £72 per annum.

Scale VI.—£600 by annual increments of £30 to £720, and thence by annual increments of £40 to £920, with Seniority Pay of £72 per annum at and after £720.

Scale VII.—£500 by annual increments of £12 to £560.

Scale VIII.—£420 by annual increments of £12 to £480.

Scale IX.—£440 by annual increments of £12 to £500.

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE—

Governor—£3000 and £1000 Duty Allowance: Sir Ransford Slater, K.C.M.O., C.B.E.

Aide-de-Camp and Private Secretary—£500: V. Basevi.

SECRETARIAT—

Colonial Secretary—£1400 and £280 Duty Allowance: H. C. Luke.

Senior Assistant Colonial Secretary—£960 and £96 Duty Allowance: G. C. du Boulay.

Assistant Colonial Secretaries—*Scale I.*: J. E. Benham; T. N. Goddard, M.B.E.; D. C. Thompson; D. B. Drummond.

Superintendent of Printing Branch—£600 and £72 Duty Allowance: T. D. Hewer.

Assistant Superintendent of Printing Branch—*Scale IX.*: J. M'Culloch.

PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION—

Provincial Commissioners—£1100 and £220 Duty Allowance: W. D. Bowden; W. B. Stanley, C.M.G., M.B.E.; H. Ross.

District Commissioners—*Scale I.*: R. S. Hooker; N. G. Frero; I. C. Hodgson; N. C. Hollins; L. H. Berry; W. R. Lyon; G. W. James; I. Heslip; E. R. Langley; A. H. Stocks; E. F. Sayers; S. M. Despicht; J. T. Kemp.

Assistant District Commissioners—*Scale I.*: A. V. E. Pearse; J. S. Fenton; L. W. Wilson; J. C. Page; J. H. de B. Shaw; E. Hametty; P. H. Smith; E. J. Tyndall; G. Jackson; M. H. Humpherson; C. G. Hancock.

TREASURY—

Colonial Treasurer—£1100 and £220 Duty Allowance: P. F. Barton, V.D.

Assistant Treasurers—*Scale II.*: P. W. Clemens; one vacancy.

CUSTOMS—

Comptroller of Customs—£1100 and £220 Duty Allowance: J. I. Lauder.

Assistant Comptroller of Customs—*Scale II.*: R. B. Mackie,

Collector of Customs—*Scale 11.*; D. A. Finlayson.

AUDIT—

Auditor—£960 and £96 Duty Allowance: E. H. Morris.
Assistant Auditors—Scale I I. : R. S. Foster ; R. F. Pinder.

PORT AND MARINE—

Harbour Master—Scale IV.: R. L. Wikner, D.S.O.

LEGAL—

Chief Justice—£1600 and £320 Duty Allowance; Sir G. K. T. Purcell, Kt.
Attorney-General—£1200 and £240 Duty Allowance: M. F. J. McDonnell.
Solicitor-General—£960 and £96 Duty Allowance: A. O. V. Prior.
Senior Crown Counsel—£600-30-£720-40-£840 (with Seniority Pay of £72 per annum at and after £720): J. de Hart.
Junior Crown Counsel—£500-30-£720-40-£840 {with Seniority Pay of £72 per annum at and after £720): F. R. Ellis, M.O.
Judge of the Circuit Court—£1200 and £240 Duty Allowance : W. Butler Lloyd.
Police Magistrate and Registrar-General—Scale I I I. : L. C. Levy.
Sheriff. See " Police."

POLICE—

Commissioner of Police and Sheriff—£960 and £96 Duty Allowance: C. H. King.
Assistant Commissioner of Police—Scale I I I. : P. T. Brodie, D.S.O., M.O.
Chief Inspector—Scale I. (stopping at £720): J. Rabbitt.
Inspectors - £400-12-£500: V. M. Warren; B. Lovett,

PRISONS—

Superintendent of Prisons—Scale I I. (stopping at £720, withut Seniority Pay): G. E. Biddle.
Assistant Superintendent of Prisons—Scale I X.: A. P. Simmonds.

MEDICAL AND SANITARY—

Director of Medical and Sanitary Services, £1400 and £280 Duty Allowance: W. J. D. Inness.
Deputy Director of Medical Service—£1300 and £260 Duty Allowance: J. B. Bate.
Deputy Director of Sanitary Service—£1300 and £260 Duty Allowance; H. H. O'Hara May.
Senior Medical Officers—£1000-50-£1150 and £100 Seniority Pay: J. O. Murphy; A. M. Dowdall.
Senior Sanitary Officer—£1050-60-£ 1200 and £100 Seniority Pay: W. H. Peacock.
Medical Officer, £1000-50-£1150 and £100 Seniority Pay: J. Y. Wood.
Medical Officer of Health—£800-£960 and £72 Seniority Pay and £150 Staff Pay: J. M. Mackay.
Medical Officers—Scale I I I.: M. Jackson; J. D. Diraoock; J. W. Hartley; E. S. Walls; W. A. A. Malone; A. W. Lewis.
Matron and Senior Nursing Sister—£380-20-£440 and £40 Duty Allowance: Miss L. R. Stevens.
Senior Nursing Sisters—£380-20-£440 and £40 Duty Allowance: Miss K. G. Appleton; Miss O. Littlewood.
Nursing Sisters—£250-10-£300 : Miss I. Stevens ; Miss V. Bell.

EDUCATION—

Director of Education—£960 and £96 Duty Allowance : F. C. Marriott.
Chief Inspector of Schools—Scale V I.: H. Blackraore.
Principal, Model School—Scale V I. and £72 Seniority Pay: H. Micheil.
Vice-Principal, Model School—Scale I V.: Vacant.
Principal, Bo School—Scale V.: V. F. de Lisle.
Vice-Principal, Bo School—Scale V I.: Vacant.
European Teachers, Bo School—Scale I V.: T. Sweet-Escott; J. C. Wratisslaw.
Principal, N'Jala Agricultural College—£800-20-£920 and £72 Seniority Pay: Vacant.
Principal, Government Secondary School—Scale V.: H. Evans.

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POST OFFICE—

Postmaster-General—£960 and £96 *Duty Allowance*: **Vacant.**

Accountant and Assistant Postmaster-General—Scale II.: N. S. Davis.

SIERRA LEONE BATTALION, WEST AFRICAN FRONTIER FORCE—

Inspector-General—£500: R. D. F. Oldman, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

Officer Commanding—£900 and 10s. p.d. *Duty Allowance*: G. E. R. de Miremont, D.S.O., M.C.

Captains—£700-£750: E. W. T. Rowe; P. Perfect; E. L. G. Boville.

Lieutenants, £510-£600: T. W. Doke (Adjutant); A. E. Salter; S. I. I.

Cave; G. W. Kempster; D. W. Gordon; C. R. A. Swynnerton.

Regimental Sergeant-Major—£,450: P. T. Tasker, D.C.M.

Armourer Staff Sergeant—£450: F. G. Winward.

RAILWAY—

General Manager and Traffic Manager—£1400 and £280 *Duty Allowance*: C. R. Webb, M.C.

Office Assistant—Scale I. (stopping at £600): J. B. Sidney.

Chief Accountant—£960 and £96 *Duty Allowance*.

Assistant Accountant, 1st Grade—Scale VI. (stopping at £800): H. C. F. Fisher.

Assistant Accountant, 2nd Grade—Scale II. (stopping at £720, without Seniority Pay): R. J. Dickinson.

Checker of Stores—Scale II. (stopping at £720, without Seniority Pay): H. Lister.

Chief Storekeeper—Scale VI. (stopping at £720): A. C. Blanehfield.

Assistant Storekeeper—Scale I. (stopping at £600): C. W. Adamson.

Chief Engineer—£960 and £96 *Duty Allowance*: T. A. Young.

Assistant Engineers—Scale IV.: A. R. Homan; J. M. M. WhoIlens; A. E. Crocker; A. Wood burn.

Telegraph Engineer—Scale IV.: Vacant.

Foreman Platelayers—£360-£400: T. Hatton; G. Brackley; W. J.

Stoker; T. A. King; W. Aylott; J. Brown; J. A. Honey; T. H. Dover.

Chief Mechanical Engineer—£960 and £96 *Duty Allowance*: R. Malthus.

Assistant Locomotive Superintendents—Scale IV.: W. L. King; J. A. Wood.

Locomotive Foreman—Scale VII.: O. Nazer.

Inspecting Driver—Scale VII.: J. Stevens.

Engine-Drivers—£380-£480: S. Olsen; A. MofTatt; F. J. Thompson; W. S. Robinson; W. H. Harries.

Works Foreman—Scale VII.: G. Veitch.

Fitters—Scale VIII.: R. F. Richards; G. Clowe; A. J. P. Hillier; E. E. Heath; T. Reicl; A. E. O'Shea; W. Higgs; I. M. Biggs;

O. H. Morgan.

Turners—Scale VIII.: T. Blakeley; J. T. Govvland.

Carriage and Wagon Carpenter—Scale VIII.: H. G. Bryant.

Blacksmith—Scale VIII.: F. Phillipson.

Boilermakers—Scale VIII.: W. Rovell; W. F. Roberts.

Coppersmith—Scale VIII.: F. W. Mooro.

Moulder—Scale VIII.: L. Tiffen.

Traffic Manager—Soo *General Manager*.

Traffic Officers—Scale II. (stopping at £800): P. S. Shaw; A. Hides; V. Dunglinson.

LANDS AND FORESTS —

Commissioner of Lands and Forests—£1200 and £240 *Duty Allowance*, M. T. Dawe.

Director of Agriculture—£1000 and £200 *Duty Allowance*: D. W. Scotland.

Agricultural Instructor—Scale IV.: J. E. Edwards.

Provincial Superintendents of Agriculture—Scale IV.: J. W. D. Fisher; R. Glunville.

LANDS AND FORESTS—*cont.*

Conservator of Forests — £1000 and £200 *Duty Allowance*: K. G. Burbridge.
Assistant Conservators of Forests—*Scale IV.*: E. Macdonald; D. G. Thomas; A. Burns.
Agricultural Chemist—£720-40-£920 and £72 *Seniority Pay*: J. D. Martin.
Entomologist—£700: E. Hargreavas.

PUBLIC WORKS —

Director of Public Works—£1000 and £200 *Duty Allowance*: W. S. Lake.
Assistant Director of Public Works and Protectorate Roads Engineer—£960 and £96 *Duty Allowance*: A. S. Bradshaw.
Sanitary Engineer—£960 and £96 *Duty Allowance*: O. G. Price.
Executive Engineers, 1st Grade—£720-£920 with £72 *Seniority Pay*: G. Stanley; B. W. Fitch-Jones; J. R. Gwyther.
Executive Engineers, 3rd Grade—*Scale IV.*: J. R. Tyler; W. G. Tomlinson.
Survey and Lands Officer—*Scale IV.*: R. Temple.
Accountant and Storekeeper—*Scale V I.* {*stopping at* £800}: W. C. T. Rolls.
Assistant Accountant and Storekeeper—*Scale II.*: B. L. Philips.
Inspector of Works—£560-12-£600: C. Pope.
Foremen of Works—*Scale IX.*: A. W. Spencer (£500-12-£560); F. O'Doherty; W. J. Morgan; J. D. Paton.
Mechanical Foreman of Works—*Scale IX.*: E. F. Rhodes.
Roads Foremen—*Scale IX.*: F. H. Bawden, O.B.E.; S. G. Farley.

HOLDERS OF STAFF APPOINTMENTS IN THE AFRICAN
CIVIL SERVICE

SECRETARIAT—

African Assistant Colonial Secretary—£400 £500: J. IT. C. Smart.
Staff Superintendent—£400-£150: D. W. Carroll.

PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION —

Office Assistants—£350-£450: C. R. Morrison; A. T. A. Beckley; T. A. Thompson.

TREASURY —

African Assistant Treasurer—£400-£500: E. G. Taylor.
Staff Superintendent —£,350-£450 C. E. Hoyto.

CUSTOMS —

Supervisors of Customs—£360-£500: A. C. A. Johnson; F. N. Jones.

LEGAL—

Master and Registrar, Supreme Court—£400-£500: J. R. Wright.

MEDICAL—

African Medical Officer—£600-700: E. J. Wright,
African Medical Officers—£500-£600: E. H. T. Cummings; G. N. Metzger; E. A. Konnor; W. I. E. Hughes.

POST OFFICE—

Staff Superintendent—£400-£450: V. K. A. Edwin.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—

African Assistant Accountant—£350-£450: S. C. Benjamin.
African Assistant Storekeeper—£350-£450: M. P. B. Reader.

RAILWAY—

Staff-Superintendent — £350-£450: J. C. Hamilton.

EDUCATION —

Inspector of Schools—£350-£450: C. A. E. Macaulay.

APPENDIX VIII

CONSTITUTIONAL INSTRUMENTS

ORDER OF THE KING IN COUNCIL PROVIDING FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT
OF A LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL FOR THE COLONY AND PROTECTORATE OF
SIERRA LEONE

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE

The 16th day of January 1924

PRESENT,

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL

Recites Let-
ters Patent
of 3rd April
1913

WHEREAS by certain Letters Patent passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland bearing date at Westminster the Third day of April 1913, his Majesty the King did constitute the Office of Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Colony of Sierra Leone, and did, amongst other things, provide for the establishment of a Legislative Council in and for the said Colony, and did further reserve to himself, his heirs and successors, his and their undoubted right, with the advice of his or their Privy Council, from time to time to make all such laws or Ordinances as might appear to him or them necessary for the peace, order and good government of the Colony :

Recites
Foreign
Jurisdiction
Act, 1890

And whereas by the Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1890, it is, amongst other things, enacted that it shall be lawful for his Majesty to hold, exercise and enjoy any jurisdiction which his Majesty now has or may at any time hereafter have within a foreign country in the same and as ample a manner as if his Majesty had acquired that jurisdiction by the cession or conquest of territory :

And whereas by treaty, grant, usage, sufferance and other lawful means his Majesty has power and jurisdiction within the territories known as the Protectorate of Sierra Leone :

Recites
Sierra Leone
Protector-
ate Order in
Council, 1913

And whereas by an Order in Council bearing date the Seventh day of March 1913, known as the Sierra Leone Protectorate Order in Council, 1913, it was, amongst other things, provided that it should be lawful for the Legislative Council for the time being of the Colony of Sierra Leone by any Ordinance or Ordinances to exercise and provide for giving effect to all such power and jurisdiction as his Majesty at any time before or after the passing of the said Order had acquired or might acquire in the said Protectorate :

Recites Let-
ters Patent
approved in
Draft

And whereas his Majesty has this day, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, been pleased to direct that Letters Patent be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland making other provision for the Government of the Colony of Sierra Leone, as in the said Letters Patent more fully appears, and the draft of the said Letters Patent has this day been approved by his Majesty in Council:

Recites
Order in
Council of
even date

And whereas by an Order in Council bearing date this day and known as the Sierra Leone Protectorate Order in Council, 1924, other provision is made for the exercise of his Majesty's jurisdiction in the territories known as the Protectorate of Sierra Leone :

Now therefore his Majesty, by virtue and in exercise of all powers enabling him in that behalf, is pleased, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered as follows :—

Short Title

1. This Order may be cited as the Sierra Leone (Legislative Council) Order in Council, 1924.

Limits of
Order

2. This Order shall apply to the Colony of Sierra Leone and to the Protectorate of Sierra Leone, which are hereinafter referred to collectively as "**Sierra Leone.**"

3. (1) In this Order—

" His Majesty " includes his Majesty's heirs and successors ;

" Secretary of State " means one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State;

" Governor " means the Governor and Commander-in-Chief for the time being of the Colony of Sierra Leone and includes every person for the time being administering the Government of Sierra Leone ;

" The Council " means the Legislative Council to be established by or under the provisions of the last hereinbefore recited Letters Patent and Order in Council, which Council shall be known as " the Legislative Council of Sierra Leone " ;

" The Colony " means the Colony of Sierra Leone •

" The Protectorate " means the Protectorate of Sierra Leone ;

" The Peninsula of Sierra Leone " includes that portion of the Colony of Sierra Leone which is bounded as follows :—

From Freetown along the left bank of the Sierra Leone river to the point where the Bunce river joins it; thence along the left bank of the Bunce river to the point where the Ro-bunce river joins it; thence along the left bank of the Ro-bunce river to the point where the Madonkia Creek enters it; thence along the left bank of the Madonkia Creek to the town of Madonkia and including the town; thence along the road leading from Madonkia to Songo Town and including the latter town; thence along the right bank of the Songo Town Creek to its junction with the Ribbi river; thence along the right bank of the Ribbi river to its mouth; thence along the coast-line to Cape Shilling; thence along the coast-line to Freetown;

" Election " means election to the Council constituted in accordance with this Order.

(2) In the construction of this Order the provisions of the Interpretation Ordinance, 1906, shall, subject to the express provisions of this Order, and notwithstanding any provisions to the contrary in such Ordinance, apply as if this Order were an Ordinance of the Legislative Council of the Colony.

Definition
of Terms

Recites Inter-
pretation
Ordinance,
1906

4. The Council shall consist of :

The Governor as President;

Eleven Official Members ;

Three Elected Unofficial Members, and not more than seven Nominated Unofficial Members, of whom three shall be Paramount Chiefs of the Protectorate.

Constitu-
tion of
Legislative
Council

5. (1) The Official Members of the Council shall consist of the following persons:—

The five senior Members of the Executive Council holding office in Sierra Leone ;

The Officers lawfully discharging the functions of the Commissioners of the Northern, Central and Southern Provinces of the Protectorate ;

The Officers lawfully discharging the functions of Comptroller of Customs, Director of Public Works and of Commissioner of Lands and Forests.

Official
Members

(2) Whenever the Attorney-General for the time being is unable, although present in Sierra Leone, to attend a meeting of the Council, the Solicitor-General may attend in his place and with the same precedence.

6. The Elected Unofficial Members of the Council shall be elected by persons duly qualified as electors as hereinafter provided who are resident within the electoral districts hereinafter prescribed.

Elected
Unofficial
Members

7. (1) For the purpose of the election of Members to serve on the Council the following electoral districts shall be created :—

(a) The urban electoral district ; and

(6) The rural electoral district.

Electoral
Districts

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Section 4 of
Ordinance
No. 29 of
1908

Section 4 of
Ordinance
No. 28 of
1905

Nominated
Unofficial
Members

Extraordin-
ary Members

Precedence
of Members

Provisional
Appoint-
ments of
Nominated
Unofficial
Members

(2) The urban electoral district shall consist of :

(a) **The City of Freetown as defined by section 4 of the Free-town Municipality Consolidation Ordinance, 1908, or by any Ordinance amending or substituted for the same ; and**

(b) **The Sherbro Judicial District as defined by the Governor's Order, made under section 3 of the Magistrates Courts Ordinance, 1905, bearing date the 16th day of May 1912, or by any Order amending or substituted for the same.**

(3) **The rural electoral district shall consist of those portions of the Colony not being within the City of Freetown which are situated within the Peninsula of Sierra Leone, together with Tassoh Island and the Banana Islands.**

(4) **There shall be two Members elected for the urban electoral district and one for the rural electoral district.**

8. **The Nominated Unofficial Members of the Council shall be such persons not holding office in Sierra Leone as the Governor may, from time to time, by Instrument under the Public Seal appoint, subject to disallowance or confirmation by his Majesty, signified through a Secretary of State.**

Every such Member shall vacate his seat at the end of five years from the date of the Instrument by which he is appointed or at such earlier date as may be provided by that Instrument:

Provided that if any such Member is provisionally appointed, as herein-after provided, to fill a vacant seat in the Council, and his provisional appointment is immediately followed by his definitive appointment, the aforesaid period of five years shall be reckoned from the date of the Instrument provisionally appointing him.

Every such Member shall be eligible to be reappointed by the Governor for a further term not exceeding five years, subject to the approval of his Majesty, signified through a Secretary of State.

9. **Whenever upon any special occasion the Governor wishes to obtain the advice of any person within Sierra Leone touching any matters about to be brought before the Council, he may by an Instrument under the Public Seal appoint any such person to be, for such occasion, an Extraordinary Member of the Council.**

10. **The Members of the Council shall take precedence as his Majesty may specially assign, and in default thereof :**

(1) **First the Official Members according to their seniority in the Executive Council or, if they are not Members thereof, according to the order in which they are named in Article 5 of this Order, provided that the officers lawfully discharging the functions of the Commissioners of the Northern, Central and Southern Provinces shall rank according to their seniority in the administrative service of Sierra Leone ;**

(2) **Secondly, the Elected Unofficial Members and the Nominated Unofficial Members according to the length of time during which they have been continuously Members of the Council, Members elected or appointed at the same time taking precedence amongst themselves according to the alphabetical order of their names ;**

Provided nevertheless that any such Member re-elected or reappointed immediately on the termination of his term of office shall take precedence according to the date from which he has been continuously a Member of the Council.

11. **If any Nominated Unofficial Member of the Council shall die or shall, with the permission of the Governor, by writing under his hand addressed to the Governor, resign his seat in the Council, or shall be suspended or removed from the exercise of his functions as a Member of the Council, or shall be declared by the Governor by an Instrument under the Public Seal to be incapable of exercising his functions as such Member, or shall be temporarily absent from Sierra Leone, or if his seat become vacant, the Governor may by an Instrument under the said Seal provisionally appoint in his place some other person resident within Sierra Leone to be temporarily a Member of the Council.**

Every such provisional appointment may be disallowed by his Majesty

through a Secretary of State, or may be revoked by the Governor by any such Instrument as aforesaid.

12. Every person so provisionally appointed shall be to all intents and purposes a Nominated Unofficial Member of the Council until his appointment shall be disallowed, or revoked, or superseded by the definitive appointment in his place of a Nominated Unofficial Member of the Council, or until the person in whose place he has been appointed shall be relieved from suspension, or declared by the Governor by an Instrument under the Public Seal to be capable of exercising the functions of a Member of the Council or shall have returned to Sierra Leone.

13. The Governor shall, without delay, report to his Majesty for his confirmation or disallowance, signified through a Secretary of State, every appointment whether definitive or provisional of any person as a Nominated Unofficial Member of the Council. Every such person shall hold his place in the Council during his Majesty's pleasure.

14. The Governor may by an instrument under the Public Seal suspend any Official Member or any Nominated Unofficial Member of the Council from the exercise of his functions as a Member of the Council. Every such suspension shall be forthwith reported by the Governor to a Secretary of State, and shall remain in force unless and until it shall be either removed by the Governor by an instrument under the said Seal, or disallowed by his Majesty through a Secretary of State.

15. If any Nominated Unofficial Member of the Council, when duly summoned to attend, absents himself without sufficient cause, and persists in such absence, after being thereof admonished by the Governor, the Governor is to suspend such Member until his Majesty's pleasure therein be known, giving immediate notice thereof to his Majesty, through a Secretary of State.

16. If any Nominated Unofficial Member of the Council be absent from Sierra Leone for the space of six calendar months, without the leave of the Governor first obtained, or shall remain absent from Sierra Leone for the space of one year without his Majesty's leave first obtained, his place in the Council shall thereupon become void.

17. Any person (save as hereinafter excepted) who shall be registered as an elector for the election of Elected Members of the Council, and

(a) who is seised or possessed of real or personal property or both to the value of two hundred and fifty pounds, shall be qualified and entitled to be elected a representative of the urban electoral district, as defined in Article 7 in this Order, and

(b) who is seised or possessed of real or personal property or both to the value or amount of one hundred pounds shall be qualified and entitled to be elected a representative of the rural electoral district.

18. No person shall be capable of being elected a Member of the Council, or, having been elected, shall sit or vote in the Council, who—

(1) is not of the age of twenty-five years or upwards ; or

(2) has been sentenced by any competent British Court, whether of Sierra Leone or not, for any crime punishable by death, hard labour for any period, or imprisonment for a period exceeding one year, and has not received a free pardon from his Majesty for the crime for which he has been so sentenced ; or

(3) is an undischarged bankrupt, whether he has been declared a bankrupt by a Court in Sierra Leone or by any other British Court ; or

(4) has within five years before the election received charitable relief in Sierra Leone from any public source ; or

(5) has been dismissed from the Government service ; or

(6) has been debarred from practising as a legal or medical practitioner by order of any competent authority ; or

(7) is of unsound mind ; or

(8) is in receipt of salary payable out of the public revenue of Sierra Leone ; or

(9) is not registered as an elector.

19. All questions which may arise as to the right of any person to be or

Position of
Provisional-
ly appointed
member

Appoint-
ments of
Nominated
Unofficial
Members
to be im-
mediately
reported
Suspension
of Official or
Nominated
Unofficial
Members

Suspension
of Absentee
Nominated
Unofficial
Members

Appoint-
ment of
Nominated
Unofficial
Members
void in
certain cases

Qualifica-
tions of
Elected
Members

Disqualifica-
tion of
Elected
Members

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Determination of Qualification of Members for Retention of Seats

Penalty on Elected Member sitting or voting without Qualification

Vacating of Seats of Elected Members

Seats of Elected Members: how vacated

Absence of Elected Member

Directions for Election to supply Vacancy

Qualifications of Electors

remain an Elected Member of the Council shall be referred to and decided by the Supreme Court of the Colony.

20. Every person who—

(1) having been returned as an Elected Member of the Council, but not having been, at the time of his election, qualified to be an Elected Member, sits or votes in the Council; or

(2) having been duly returned as an Elected Member of the Council, sits or votes in the Council after his seat has become vacant—shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty pounds for every day on which he so sits and votes; and such penalty may be recovered, with costs, by an action in the Supreme Court of the Colony by any person who may sue for the same.

21. Every Elected Member of the Council shall vacate his seat at the expiration of five years from the date of his election, but shall be eligible for re-election if not disqualified under the provisions of this Order.

22. If any Elected Member of the Council shall at any time, by writing under his hand addressed to the Governor, resign his seat in the Council, or shall become subject to any of the disqualifications specified in Article 18 of this Order, or shall have any direct or indirect pecuniary interest in any contract with the Government of Sierra Leone for or on account of the public service otherwise than as a member and in common with the other members of an incorporated company consisting of more than twenty-five persons, or shall take any oath or make any declaration of allegiance to any Foreign State or Power, his seat in the Council shall thereupon become vacant.

An Elected Member of the Council may, with the permission of the Governor, be absent from the sittings of the Council or from Sierra Leone for a period or periods not exceeding twelve calendar months at any one time; but if any Elected Member shall for any reason be so absent for more than twelve consecutive calendar months, or shall be absent, except on the ground of illness, from the sittings of the Council for a period of two calendar months during the session of the Council, without the leave of the Governor, his seat in the Council shall thereupon become vacant.

Whenever the seat of an Elected Member has become vacant, the Governor shall, as soon as possible, issue directions for the election of a new Member in the place of the Member whose seat has become vacant.

23. (1) Every male person shall be entitled to be registered as an elector, and when registered to vote at the election of Elected Members of the Council, who—

(a) is a British subject, or a native of the Protectorate of Sierra Leone; and

(6) is of the age of twenty-one years or upwards; and

(c) has been ordinarily resident for the twelve months immediately preceding the date of registration in the electoral district for which the election is being held; and

(d) (i) has been, for the twelve months immediately preceding the date of registration, the owner or occupier (jointly or severally) of any house, warehouse, counting-house, shop, store or other building (in this Order referred to as qualifying property) in the electoral district of which the annual value is, in the urban electoral district not less than ten pounds, and in the rural electoral district not less than six pounds: Provided that where any persons appear to be joint occupiers of any qualifying property the names of such persons shall be placed on the register of electors if the annual assessed value of such qualifying property divided by the number of joint occupiers is not less than ten pounds in the urban or six pounds in the rural electoral district; or (ii) is in receipt of a yearly salary in the urban electoral district of at least one hundred pounds a year and in the rural electoral district of sixty pounds a year.

(2) The annual value of any qualifying property in respect of which any person shall claim to be registered as an elector shall be determined in the first instance and until objection is made thereto according to the amount at which such property is assessed for the purpose* of city rates or house

tax as the case may be, but when any objection is made to such assessment or if the qualifying property is not assessed for the above-named purposes then the annual value thereof shall be proved to the satisfaction of the person to be appointed to be the Registering Officer for the electoral district in which the property is situated.

24. No person shall be entitled to be registered as an elector, or when registered to vote at the election of Elected Members of the Council, who—

Disqualifica-
tion of
Electors

(1) cannot read and write English or Arabic ;

(2) has been sentenced by any competent British Court, whether of Sierra Leone or not, for any crime punishable by death, hard labour for any period or imprisonment for any period exceeding one year, and has not received a free pardon from his Majesty for the crime for which he has been so sentenced ; or

(3) is of unsound mind.

No person who has been retained or employed for reward by or on behalf of a candidate at an election, for all or any of the purposes of such election, as agent, clerk, messenger or in any other capacity, shall be entitled to vote at such election.

25. For each electoral district separate registers of the persons entitled to vote for the election of Members to represent the electoral districts defined in Article 7 of this Order shall be prepared by the persons from time to time appointed by the Governor to be the Registering Officers for each electoral district, and shall be revised, in the manner prescribed by the regulations to be established by the Governor or by any Ordinance or Ordinances to be enacted by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Council, as hereinafter provided.

Registers of
Voters

26. (1) The Governor shall from time to time appoint some fit and proper persons to be (a) the Registering Officer and (6) the Returning Officer for each electoral district and may at any time cancel any such appointment.

Appoint-
ment of
Returning
and Presid-
ing Officers

(2) Each Returning Officer may for each election appoint such number of Presiding Officers as he may think fit and may at any time cancel any such appointment.

(3) Every appointment or cancellation of an appointment shall be notified by publication in the *Gazette*.

27. Every election shall be by ballot, and shall be held in accordance with the procedure proscribed by the regulations to be established by the Governor or by any Ordinance or Ordinances to be enacted by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Council, as hereinafter provided.

Procedure
at Election

28. A petition complaining of an undue return or undue election of a member of the Council (in this Order called an "election petition") may, at any time within fifteen days of the publication of the result of such election in the *Gazette*, be presented to the Supreme Court of the Colony by any one or more of the following persons—that is to say,

Presenta-
tion of
Election
Petition

(1) some person who voted or had a right to vote at the election to which the petition relates ; or

(2) some person who claims to have had a right to be returned or elected at such election ; or

(3) some person who alleges himself to have been a candidate at such election.

29. (1) Every election petition shall be tried by a Judge of the Supreme Court of the Colony in open Court.

Trial of
Election
Petition

(2) At the conclusion of the trial, the Judge shall determine whether the Member of the Council whose return or election is complained of, or any other and what person was duly returned or elected, or whether the election was void, and shall certify such determination to the Governor, and upon such certificate being given, such determination shall be final; and the return shall be confirmed or altered, or a new election shall be held, as the case may require, in accordance with such certificate.

(3) The Governor shall declare, by notification in the *Gazette*, whether the candidate whose return or election is questioned, or any or what other person, is duly returned or elected, or whether the election is void.

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(4) If the election is declared void, the Governor shall by notification appoint another date for the election of a Member for the constituency concerned.

(5) Subject to the provisions of this Order, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court may from time to time make, amend or revoke rules for regulating the practice and procedure to be observed on election petitions.

Procedure
at Trial of
Election
Petition

30. At the trial of an election petition, the procedure shall, as near as circumstances will admit, be the same, and the Judge shall have the same powers, jurisdiction and authority as if he were trying a civil action, and witnesses shall be subpoenaed and sworn in the same manner, as near as circumstances will admit, as in the trial of a civil action in the Supreme Court, and shall be subject to the same penalties for perjury.

Corrupt
Practice

31. (1) No election shall be valid if any corrupt practice is committed in connection therewith by the candidate elected.

(2) The expression "corrupt practice" as used in this Order means any of the following offences—namely, treating, undue influence, bribery, and personation, as hereinafter set forth.

(3) A corrupt practice shall be deemed to be committed by a candidate if it is committed with his knowledge and consent, or by a person who is acting under the general or special authority of such candidate with reference to the election.

Non-
compliance
with Rules

32. No election shall be invalid by reason of a non-compliance with the regulations to be established by the Governor or by any Ordinance or Ordinances to be enacted by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Council, as hereinafter provided, if it appears that the election was conducted in accordance with the principles laid down in such regulations or that such non-compliance did not affect the result of the election.

Offences in
respect of
Nomination
Papers, etc.

33. (1) Every person who—

(a) forges or fraudulently defaces or fraudulently destroys any nomination paper, or delivers to the Returning Officer any nomination paper knowing the same to be forged; or

(b) forges or counterfeits or fraudulently defaces or fraudulently destroys any ballot paper or the official mark on any ballot paper; or

(c) without due authority supplies any ballot paper to any person; or

(d) fraudulently puts into any ballot box any paper other than the ballot paper which he is authorised by law to put in; or

(e) fraudulently takes out of the polling station any ballot paper; or

(f) without due authority destroys, takes, opens, or otherwise interferes with any ballot box or packet of ballot papers then in use for the purposes of the election—

shall be guilty of an offence, and be liable on summary conviction to imprisonment with or without hard labour for any term not exceeding six months.

(2) Any attempt to commit an offence specified in this article shall be punishable in the manner in which the offence itself is punishable.

(3) In any prosecution for an offence in relation to the nomination papers, ballot boxes, ballot papers, marking instruments and other things in use at an election, the property in such papers, boxes, instruments and things may be stated to be in the Returning Officer at such election, as well as the counterfoils.

Infringe-
ment of
Secrecy

34. (1) Every officer, clerk and agent in attendance at a polling station shall maintain, and aid in maintaining, the secrecy of the voting in such station and shall not communicate, except for some purpose authorised by law, before the poll is closed, to any person any information as to the name or number on the register of voters of any elector who has or has not applied for a ballot paper or voted at that station, or as to the official mark.

(2) No such officer, clerk or agent, and no person whosoever shall interfere with or attempt to interfere with a voter when marking his vote, or otherwise attempt to obtain in the polling station information as to the candidate for whom any voter in such station is about to vote or has voted,

or communicate at any time to any person any information obtained in a polling station as to the candidate for whom any voter in such station is about to vote or has voted, or as to the number on the back of the ballot paper given to any voter at such station.

(3) Every officer, clerk and agent in attendance at the counting of the votes shall maintain and aid in maintaining the secrecy of the voting, and shall not attempt to ascertain at such counting the number on the back of any ballot paper, or communicate any information obtained at such counting as to the candidate for whom any vote is given in any particular ballot paper.

(4) No person shall directly, or indirectly, induce any voter to display his ballot paper after he has marked it, so as to make known to any person the name of the candidate for whom or against whose name he has so marked his vote.

(5) Every person who acts in contravention of the provisions of this article shall be liable on summary conviction to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any term not exceeding six months.

35. Any person who at an election held under this Order applies for a ballot paper in the name of some other person, whether that name be that of a person living or dead or of a fictitious person, or who, having voted once at any such election, applies at the same election for a ballot paper in his own name, shall be guilty of the offence of personation, and every person so guilty or who is guilty of the offence of aiding, abetting, counselling, or procuring the offence of personation shall be liable on summary conviction to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any term not exceeding six months. Personation

36 (1) Any person who corruptly by himself or by any other person, either before, during or after an election held under this Order, directly or indirectly, gives or provides, or pays wholly or in part the expense of giving or providing any meat, drink, entertainment, or provision to or for any person, for the purpose of corruptly influencing that person, or any other person to give or refrain from giving his vote at such election, or on account of such person or any other person having voted or refrained from voting, or being about to vote or refrain from voting, at such election, shall be guilty of the offence of treating, and shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding twenty-five pounds.

(2) Every elector who corruptly accepts or takes any such meat, drink, entertainment, or provision shall also be guilty of the offence of treating, and shall be liable on summary conviction to the penalty in this article specified.

37. Every person who, directly or indirectly, by himself or by any other person on his behalf, makes use of or threatens to make use of any force, violence, or restraint, or inflicts or threatens to inflict, by himself or any other person, any temporal or spiritual injury, damage, harm, or loss upon or against any person in order to induce or compel such person to vote or refrain from voting, or on account of such person having voted or refrained from voting at any election held under this Order, or who by abduction, duress, or any fraudulent device or contrivance impedes or prevents the free exercise of the franchise of an elector or thereby compels, induces or prevails upon any elector, either to give or refrain from giving his vote at any such election shall be guilty of the offence of undue influence, and shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding twenty five pounds. Influence

38. (1) The following persons shall be deemed guilty of the offence of bribery, and shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding twenty-five pounds:— Bribery

(a) Every person who, directly or indirectly, by himself or any other person on his behalf, gives, lends, or agrees to give or lend, or offers, promises, or promises to procure or to endeavour to procure, any money or valuable consideration to or for any elector, or to or for any person on behalf of any elector, or to or for any other person, in order to induce any elector to vote or refrain from voting, or corruptly does any such act as aforesaid on account of such elector having voted or refrained from voting at any election under this Order ;

(6) Every person who, directly or indirectly, by himself or by any other person on his behalf, gives or procures, or agrees to give or procure, or offers, promises, or promises to procure or to endeavour to procure, any office, place, or employment to or for any elector or to or for any person on behalf of any elector, or to or for any other person in order to induce such elector to vote or refrain from voting, or corruptly does any such act as aforesaid on account of any elector having voted or refrained from voting at an election under this Order ;

(c) Every person who, directly or indirectly, by himself or by any other person on his behalf, makes any such gift, loan, offer, promise, procurement, or agreement as aforesaid to or for any person in order to induce such person to procure or endeavour to procure the return of any person as an elected member of the Council, or the vote of any elector at an election under this Order ;

(d) Every person who, upon or in consequence of any such gift, loan, offer, promise, procurement, or agreement, procures or engages, promises or endeavours to procure, the return of any person as an elected member of the Council, or the vote of any elector at any election under this Order ;

(e) Every person who advances or pays or causes to be paid any money to or for the use of any other person, with the intent that such money or any part thereof shall be expended in bribery at any election under this Order, or who shall knowingly pay or cause to be paid any money to any person in discharge or repayment of any money wholly or in part expended in bribery at any such election ;

Provided always that the provisions of this Article shall not extend or be construed to extend to any money paid or agreed to be paid for or on account of any legal expenses *bona fide* incurred at or concerning any election.

(2) The following persons shall also be deemed guilty of the offence of bribery, and shall be liable on summary conviction to the penalty specified in this article :—

(a) Every elector who, before or during any election under this Order, directly or indirectly, by himself or by any other person on his behalf, receives, agrees, or contracts for any money, gift, loan, or valuable consideration, office, place or employment, for himself or for any other person, for voting or agreeing to vote or for refraining or agreeing to refrain from voting at any such election ;

(b) Every person who, after any election under this Order, directly or indirectly, by himself or by any other person on his behalf, receives any money or valuable consideration on account of any person having voted or refrained from voting or having induced any other person to vote or refrain from voting at any such election.

Disqualifica-
tion for
Bribery, etc.

39. Every person who is convicted of bribery, treating, undue influence or personation, or of aiding, counselling or procuring the commission of the offence of personation, shall (in addition to any other punishment) be incapable during a period of seven years from the date of his conviction,

(1) of being registered as an Elector, or voting at any election of a member of the Council;

(2) of being elected a member of the Council, or if elected before his conviction, of retaining his seat as such member.

Penalty for
certain
Illegal
Practices at
Elections

40. Every person who—

(1) votes, or induces or procures any person to vote at any election, knowing that he or such other person is prohibited by this Order, or by any law, from voting at such election ;

(2) before or during an election knowingly publishes a false statement of the withdrawal of a candidate at such election for the purpose of promoting or procuring the election of another candidate ;

shall be guilty of an illegal practice, and shall on summary conviction thereof be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty pounds and be incapable during a period of five years from the date of his conviction of being registered as an elector, or voting at any election of a member of the Council for the electoral district in which the illegal practice was committed.

41. The Governor shall, as soon as possible after the coming into opera-

tion of this Order, establish by proclamation such **further** regulations, **not** inconsistent with this Order, as he may think necessary for regulating the registration of electors, and generally in regard to the election of Members of the Council, and such regulations shall take effect and have the force of law in Sierra Leone immediately on the proclamation thereof. But any regulations so made may be renewed, repealed or altered by any Ordinance or Ordinances hereafter to be enacted by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Council.

Governor to make Regulations for Registration, etc.

42. It shall be lawful for the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Council, to make laws for the peace, order and good government of Sierra Leone. Such laws shall be styled "Ordinances," and the enacting words shall be "Enacted by the Governor of Sierra Leone, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof."

Power to make Laws

43. The Governor, if present, or, in the absence of the Governor, such Member of the Council as the Governor shall from time to time appoint, or in default thereof, or in the absence of such Member, the senior Civil Member of the Executive Council present, shall preside at the meetings of the Council.

Governor, or Member to be appointed by Governor, to preside

44. Every Member of the Council may, upon due notice being given, propose any **Bill** or resolution which does not impose any tax or dispose of or charge any part of the public revenue.

Initiation or Bills, etc., other than Money Votes

45. No Member of the Council may propose any Bill, vote or resolution the object or effect of which is to impose any tax or to dispose of or charge any part of the public revenue, unless such Bill, vote or resolution has been proposed by the direction or with the express sanction of the Governor.

Initiation or Money Votes

46. The Council shall not be disqualified for the transaction of business by reason of any vacancy or vacancies among the Members, but no business except that of adjournment shall be transacted unless there shall be present at least seven Members besides the Governor or other presiding Member.

Transaction of Business not with, standing Vacancies: Quorum

47. Subject to the provisions of this Order, the Governor and the Council shall, in the transaction of the business of the Council and the passing of, and assenting to, Bills or Ordinances, conform as nearly as may be to the directions contained in any Instructions under his Majesty's Sign Manual and Signet which may be addressed to the Governor in that behalf; but no Ordinance enacted by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Council, shall be invalid by reason that in the enactment thereof any such Instructions were not duly observed.

Conformity with Royal Instructions

48. Minutes shall be regularly kept of all the proceedings of the Council, and at each meeting of the Council the Minutes of the last preceding meeting shall be confirmed or amended, as the case may require, before proceeding to the dispatch of any other business. The Governor shall transmit to his Majesty through a Secretary of State, as soon as possible after every meeting, a full and exact copy of the Minutes thereof.

49. The Sessions of the Council shall be held at such times and places as the Governor shall from time to time by proclamation appoint. There shall be at least one Session of the Council in every year, and there shall not be an interval of twelve months between the last sitting of one Session and the first sitting of the next following Session. The first Session shall be held within six months from the coming into operation of this Order.

Sessions of Council

50. The Governor may at any time, by proclamation, prorogue the Council.

Prorogation of Legislative Council

51. All questions proposed for debate in the Council shall be decided by the majority of votes, and the President shall have an original vote in common with the other Members of the Council, and also a casting vote if upon any question the votes shall be equal.

Decision of Questions by a Majority

52. The Governor may, with the advice of the Council, from time to time make, amend or revoke such Standing Rules and Orders as may be necessary to ensure punctuality of attendance of the Members of the Council, and to prevent meetings of the said Council being holder) without convenient notice to the several Members thereof, and to maintain order and method in the dispatch of business and in the conduct of debates in the Council, and to secure due deliberation in the passing of Ordinances, and to provide **that** before the passing of any **Ordinance** intended to **affect the**

Standing Rules and Orders

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interests of private persons due notice of the provisions thereof is given to all persons concerned therein.

All such Rules and Orders, not being repugnant to any Letters Patent for the time being in force in the Colony, or to any Order of his Majesty in Council, or to any Instructions which the Governor may receive from his Majesty, shall at all times be followed and observed and shall be binding upon the said Council unless the same or any of them shall be disallowed by his Majesty.

Saving of
existing
Standing
Rules and
Orders

And until any such Rules and Orders shall be made, and subject to any Rules and Orders to be so made, the Standing Rules and Orders of the Legislative Council of the Colony of Sierra Leone now in force shall remain in force and apply, so far as the same are applicable thereto, to the Council to be established in accordance with this Order.

Debate

53. Except as provided in Article 45 of this Order, it shall be competent to any Member of the Council to propose any question relating to the affairs of Sierra Leone for debate therein, and if seconded by any other Member, such question shall be debated and disposed of in accordance with the Standing Rules and Orders: Provided that any resolution or question which any Member may propose to bring forward for debate shall be notified to the Governor at least seven days before the meeting of the Council.

Commence,
merit

54. This Order shall be published in the *Gazette*, and shall come into operation on a date to be fixed by the Governor by Proclamation in the said *Gazette*; and the Governor shall give directions for the publication of this Order at such places and in such manner and for such time or times as he thinks proper for giving due publicity thereto within Sierra Leone.

Power to
revoke, add
to, or amend
Order

55. His Majesty may from time to time revoke, add to, alter or amend this Order.

And the Most Noble the Duke of Devonshire, K.G., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, is to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

M. P. A. HANKEY.

ORDER OF THE KING IN COUNCIL PROVIDING FOR THE EXERCISE OF HIS MAJESTY'S JURISDICTION IN THE PROTECTORATE OF SIERRA LEONE

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE

The 10th day of January 1924

PRESENT,

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL

WHEREAS by the Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1890, it is, amongst other things, enacted that it shall be lawful for his Majesty the King to hold, exercise and enjoy any jurisdiction which his Majesty now has or may at any time hereafter have within a foreign country in the same and as ample a manner as if his Majesty had acquired that jurisdiction by the cession or conquest of territory:

Recites
Sierra Leone
Order in
Council of
7th March
1913

And whereas by treaty, grant, usage, sufferance and other lawful means his Majesty has power and jurisdiction within the territories known as the Protectorate of Sierra Leone:

And whereas by Order in Council bearing date of the Seventh day of March 1913, and known as the Sierra Leone Protectorate Order in Council, 1913, provision was made for the administration of the Government of the territories therein defined and described as the Protectorate of Sierra Leone:

And whereas it is expedient to make further and other provision for the administration of the said territories:

Now therefore his Majesty, by virtue and in exercise of the powers by the Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1890, or otherwise in his Majesty vested,

is pleased, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows :—

1. This Order may be cited as the Sierra Leone Protectorate Order in Council, 1924. Short Title

2. This Order shall apply to the territories, not being portions of the Colony of Sierra Leone, lying between the sixth and tenth degrees of north latitude and the tenth and fourteenth degrees of west longitude, and commencing at the extreme southerly point of the Colony aforesaid on the Anglo-Liberian boundary, as delimited under the provisions of the Anglo-Liberian Conventions, dated the Eleventh day of November 1885 and the Twenty-first day of January 1911, and bounded as follows :—On the west by the Colony aforesaid until it meets the Anglo-French boundary line, as delimited under the provisions of the Anglo-French Convention dated the Twenty-eighth day of June 1882, and the Anglo-French Arrangement dated the Tenth day of August 1889, the Anglo-French Agreement dated the Twenty-first day of January 1895, and the notes exchanged between Our Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and the Ambassador of the French Republic, and dated the Sixth day of July 1911 ; on the north-west, north and east by the said Anglo-French boundary line until it meets the Anglo-Liberian boundary line aforesaid ; and, from that point, on the east and south-east by the said Anglo-Liberian boundary line until it meets the Colony aforesaid at its most southerly point. Limits of Order

The territories within the limits of this Order shall be known and described as the Protectorate of Sierra Leone.

3. In this Order, unless the subject or context otherwise requires,

" His Majesty " includes his Majesty's heirs and successors ; Definition of Terms

" Secretary of State " means one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State ;

" Governor " means the Governor and Commander-in-Chief for the time being of the Colony of Sierra Leone and includes every person for the time being administering the Government of the said Colony ;

" Colony " means the Colony of Sierra Leone.

" Protectorate " means the Protectorate of Sierra Leone ;

" Sierra Leone " used without qualification means the Colony and Protectorate of Sierra Leone ;

4. The Governor and Commander-in-Chief for the time being of the Colony shall be the Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Protectorate, and he is hereby authorised, empowered and commanded to exercise on his Majesty's behalf all such powers and jurisdiction as his Majesty at any time before or after the passing of this Order had or may have within the said territories, and to that end to take or cause to be taken all such measures and to do or cause to be done all such matters and things therein as are lawful and as in the interest of his Majesty's service he may think expedient, subject to such instructions as he may from time to time receive from his Majesty under his Majesty's Sign Manual and Signet or through a Secretary of State, and until further directed by his Majesty, any such instructions addressed to the Governor of the Colony shall, in so far as they may be applicable, be taken and deemed to be in force in respect of the Protectorate. Appointment of the Governor of the Colony of Sierra Leone to be Governor of the Protectorate
His Powers

5. The Executive Council of the Colony shall be and be deemed to be the Executive Council of the Protectorate. Executive Council

6. On and after a date to be fixed by the Governor by Proclamation in *The Sierra Leone Royal Gazette* there shall be a Legislative Council constituted in such manner and consisting of the Governor and such persons as are directed by his Majesty by an Order in his Privy Council dated the Sixteenth day of January 1924, and known as the Sierra Leone (Legislative Council) Order in Council, 1924, or by any Order in Council adding to, amending or substituted for the same, or by any Instruction under his Sign Manual and Signet or through a Secretary of State. Legislative Council

7. The persons who shall from time to time compose the said Legislative Council shall have full power and authority, subject always to any conditions, provisos and limitations prescribed by the said Order in Council, or by this Order or any other Order in Council, or by any Instructions under his Majesty's Sign Manual and Signet, to establish such Ordinances, Powers of Legislative Council

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and to constitute such Courts and Officers, and to make such provisions and regulations for the proceedings in such Courts, and for the administration of justice, as may be necessary for the peace, order and good Government of the Protectorate.

Governor's Veto The Governor shall have a negative voice in the making and passing of all such Ordinances.

Continuance of existing Laws 8. Until repealed or revoked by or in pursuance of any Ordinance passed by the Legislative Council constituted as aforesaid, all Laws, Ordinances, Proclamations, Regulations or other enactments heretofore in force in the Protectorate shall remain *in* force and continue to have full effect in the Protectorate.

Limitations on Powers of Legislation 9. All Ordinances passed by the Legislative Council shall be subject to the following conditions or provisos :—

(1) In the making of Ordinances any native laws by which the civil relations of any native chiefs, tribes or populations under his Majesty's protection are now regulated shall be respected, except so far as the same may be incompatible with the due exercise of his Majesty's power and jurisdiction, or clearly injurious to the welfare of the said natives.

(2) Every suit, action, complaint, matter, or thing which shall be depending in any Court within the Protectorate at the commencement of this Order shall and may be proceeded with in such Court in like manner as if this Order had not been passed.

If any Ordinance to which the provisions of this Article apply shall be in any respect repugnant to the provisions of this Order or of any other Order made by his Majesty in Council, such Ordinance shall be read subject to such Order and shall to the extent of such repugnancy be absolutely void.

Disallowance of Ordinances 10. The right is hereby reserved to his Majesty to disallow any such Ordinances as aforesaid. Such disallowance shall be signified to the Governor through a Secretary of State, and shall take effect from the time when the same shall be promulgated by the Governor.

Powers of Legislation reserved to the Crown The right is also hereby reserved to his Majesty, with the advice of his Privy Council, from time to time to make all such Laws or Ordinances as may appear to him necessary for the peace, order and good government of the Protectorate or any part thereof as fully as if this Order had not been made.

Assent to Bills 11. When a Bill passed by the Legislative Council is presented to the Governor for his assent, he shall, according to his discretion, but subject to any Order of his Majesty in his Privy Council or to any instruction addressed to him under his Majesty's Sign Manual and Signet or through a Secretary of State, declare that he assents thereto, or refuses his assent to the same, or that he reserves the same for the signification of his Majesty's pleasure.

Laws not to take effect until assented to No Ordinance shall take effect until either the Governor shall have assented thereto in his Majesty's name and on his behalf, and shall have signed the same in token of such assent, or until his Majesty shall have given his assent thereto through a Secretary of State.

Publication and coming into operation of Ordinances Every Bill assented to by the Governor shall be published in *The Sierra Leone Royal Gazette*, and, unless it be otherwise provided in such Bill, shall take effect and come into operation as law on the date of such publication.

Reserved Bills 12. A Bill reserved for the signification of his Majesty's pleasure shall take effect so soon as he shall have given his assent to the same through a Secretary of State, and the Governor shall have signified such assent by message to the Legislative Council or by Proclamation: provided that no such message shall be issued after two years from the day on which the Bill was presented to the Governor for his assent.

Instructions to be observed 13. In the making of any Ordinances the Governor and the Legislative Council shall conform to and observe all rules, regulations and directions in that behalf contained in any Order by his Majesty in his Privy Council or in any Instructions under his Majesty's Sign Manual and Signet, and until further directed the Instructions in force for the time being as to the passing of Ordinances by the said Legislative Council for the peace, order

and good government of the said Colony shall, so far as they may be applicable, be taken and deemed to be in force in respect of Ordinances passed by the said Council by virtue of this Order.

14. The Courts of the Colony shall have in respect of matters occurring within the Protectorate, so far as such matters are within the jurisdiction of his Majesty, the same jurisdiction, civil and criminal, original and appellate, as they respectively possess from time to time in respect of matters occurring within the said Colony, and the judgments, decrees, orders and sentences of any such Court made or given in the exercise of the jurisdiction hereby conferred may be enforced and executed, and appeals therefrom may be had and prosecuted in the same way as if the judgment, decree, order or sentence had been made or given under the ordinary jurisdiction of the Court.

Courts

15. The Governor may constitute and appoint all such Judges, Commissioners, Justices of the Peace and other necessary officers as may be lawfully constituted and appointed by his Majesty, all of whom, unless otherwise provided by law, shall hold their offices during his Majesty's pleasure.

Governor
empowered
to appoint
Judges and
other
Officers
Dismissal
and Suspend-
tion of
Officers

16. The Governor may, upon sufficient cause to him appearing, dismiss any public officer not appointed by virtue of a Warrant from his Majesty whose pensionable emoluments do not exceed two hundred pounds a year, provided that in every such case where the officer has not been convicted on a criminal charge the grounds of intended dismissal are definitely stated in writing, and communicated to the officer, in order that he may have full opportunity of exculpating himself, and that the matter is investigated by the Governor with the aid of the head for the time being of the department in which the officer is serving. If such an officer is convicted on a criminal charge, the Governor may call for the records of the trial and form his decision thereon, with the assistance, if necessary, of the officer who tried the case.

The Governor may, upon sufficient cause to him appearing, also suspend from the exercise of his office any person holding any office within the Protectorate, whether appointed by virtue of any Commission or Warrant from his Majesty or in his Majesty's name, or by any other mode of appointment. Such suspension shall continue and have effect only until his Majesty's pleasure therein shall be signified to the Governor. If the suspension is confirmed by a Secretary of State, the Governor shall forthwith cause the officer to be so informed, and thereupon his office shall become vacant. In proceeding to any such suspension, the Governor is strictly to observe the directions in that behalf given to him by any Instructions from his Majesty or signified through a Secretary of State.

17. When any crime or offence has been committed within the Protectorate, or for which the offender may be tried therein, the Governor may, as he shall see occasion, in his Majesty's name and on his Majesty's behalf, grant a pardon to any accomplice in such crime or offence, who shall give such information as shall lead to the conviction of the principal offender, or of any one of such offenders if more than one; and, further, may grant to any offender convicted in any Court, or before any person having jurisdiction to try any such crime or offence within the Protectorate, a pardon, either free or subject to lawful conditions, or any remission of the sentence passed on such offender, or any respite of the execution of such sentence, for such period as the Governor thinks fit, and may remit any fines, penalties or forfeitures due or accrued to his Majesty.

Grant of
Pardons

18. Whenever and so often as the Governor is in the Colony, or on a passage adjacent to or near to Sierra Leone, in the exercise or discharge of any powers or duties conferred or imposed upon him by his Majesty, he may continue to exercise and shall be deemed to be capable of exercising all and every the powers vested in him by this Order in Council or otherwise, and may by an instrument under the Public Seal appoint any person or persons to be his Deputy or Deputies within any part or parts of the Protectorate during such absence, and in that capacity to exercise, perform and execute for and on behalf of the Governor during such absence, but no

Deputies

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longer, all such powers and authorities by this Order in Council or otherwise vested in the Governor as shall in and by such instrument be specified and limited, but no others. Every such Deputy shall conform to and observe all such instructions as the Governor shall from time to time address to him for his guidance. Provided nevertheless that by the appointment of a Deputy or Deputies as aforesaid the power and authority of the Governor shall not be abridged, altered or in any way affected otherwise than his Majesty may at any time hereafter think proper to direct.

Public Seal

19. The Seal now or hereafter in use as the Public Seal of the Colony shall be and be deemed to be also the Public Seal of the Protectorate, and shall be used for sealing all things whatsoever that shall pass the said Seal.

Commencement of Order in Council

20. This Order shall be published in *The Sierra Leone Hoy al Gazette*, and shall come into operation on a date to be fixed by the Governor by Proclamation in the said *Gazette*; and the Governor shall give directions for the publication of this Order at such places, and in such manner, and for such time or times as he thinks proper for giving due publicity thereto within the Protectorate.

Orders in Council revoked

21. The above-recited Order in Council of the Seventh day of March 1913 shall from the commencement of this Order be revoked, without prejudice to anything lawfully done thereunder.

Power to revoke, etc.

22. His Majesty may from time to time revoke, alter, add to, or amend this Order.

And the Most Noble the Duke of Devonshire, K.G., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, is to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

M. P. A. HANKEY.

LETTERS PATENT TASSSED UNDER THE GREAT SEAL OF THE UNITED KINGDOM CONSTITUTING THE OFFICE OF GOVERNOR AND COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE COLONY OF SIERRA LEONE AND PROVIDING FOR THE GOVERNMENT THEREOF

Letters Patent dated 28th January 1924

Dated 28th January 1924.

Recites Letters Patent of 3rd April 1913

GEORGE THE FIFTH, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India : To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting.

WHEREAS by certain Letters Patent passed under the Great Seal of our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, bearing date at Westminster the Third day of April 1913, we did constitute the Office of Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over our Colony of Sierra Leone and did provide for the Government thereof :

And whereas we are further minded to make fresh provision for the Government of our Colony of Sierra Leone, hereinafter referred to as the Colony :

Revokes Letters Patent of 3rd April 1913

Now know ye that we do by these presents revoke as from the date of coming into operation of these our Letters Patent the above recited Letters Patent of the Third day of April 1913, but without prejudice to anything lawfully done thereunder, and in lieu thereof we do declare our Will and Pleasure to be as follows :—

Appointment of Governor

I. There shall be a Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Colony and appointments to the said Office shall be made by Commission under our Sign Manual and Signet.

Boundaries

II. Our Colony of Sierra Leone shall, until we shall otherwise provide, comprise all places, settlements and territories which may at any time belong to us in Western Africa, between the sixth and tenth degrees of north latitude and the tenth and fourteenth degrees of west longitude and bounded on the north by the Anglo-French boundary line as delimited under the provisions of the Anglo-French Convention dated the Twenty-

eighth day of June 1882, the Anglo-French Arrangement dated the Tenth day of August 1889, the Anglo-French Agreement dated the Twenty-first day of January 1805, and the notes exchanged between our Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and the Ambassador of the French Republic, and dated the Sixth day of July 1911, and on the south by the Anglo-Liberian boundary line as delimited under the provisions of the Anglo-Liberian Conventions dated the Eleventh day of November 1885, and the Twenty-first day of January 1911.

III. We do hereby authorise, empower and command our said Governor and Commander-in-Chief (hereinafter called the Governor) to do and execute all things that belong to his said office, according to the tenour of these our Letters Patent, and of any Order or Orders in our Privy Council relating to Sierra Leone and of such Commission as may be issued to him under our Sign Manual and Signet, and according to such Instructions as may from time to time be given to him under our Sign Manual and Signet, or by our Order in our Privy Council, or by us through one of our Principal Secretaries of State, and to such laws as are now or shall hereafter be in force in the Colony.

Governor's
Powers and
Authorities

IV. Every person appointed to fill the office of Governor shall, with all due solemnity, before entering on any of the duties of his office, cause the Commission appointing him to be read and published at the seat of Government, in the presence of the Chief Justice or a Judge of the Supreme Court, and of such Members of the Executive Council of the Colony as can conveniently attend, which being done, he shall then and there take before them the Oath of Allegiance in the form provided by an Act passed in the Session holden in the thirty-first and thirty-second years of the Reign of her Majesty Queen Victoria, intituled "An Act to amend the Law relating to Promissory Oaths"; and likewise the usual Oath for the due execution of the office of Governor and for the due and impartial administration of justice, which Oaths the said Chief Justice or Judge, or, if they be unavoidably absent, the Senior Member of the Executive Council then present, is hereby required to administer.

Oaths to be
taken by
Governor

Recites Im-
perial Act,
31 & 32 Vict.,
c. 72

V. The Governor shall keep and use the Public Seal of the Colony for sealing all things whatsoever that shall pass the said Seal.

Public Seal

VI. There shall be an Executive Council for the Colony, and the said Council shall consist of such persons as we shall direct by any instructions under our Sign Manual and Signet, and all such persons shall hold their places in the said Council during our pleasure.

Executive
Council

VII. On and after a date to be fixed by the Governor by Proclamation in *The Sierra Leone Royal (La zet te* the Legislative Council of the Colony shall cease to exist, and in place thereof there shall be a Legislative Council constituted in such manner and consisting of the Governor and such persons as are directed by our Order in our Privy Council dated the Sixteenth day of January 1924 and known as the *Sierra Leone (Legislative Council)* Order in Council, 1924, or by any Order in our Privy Council adding to, amending or substituted for the same, or by any instructions under our Sign Manual and Signet, or by us through one of our Principal Secretaries of State.

Legislative
Council

VIII. The persons who shall from time to time compose the said Legislative Council shall have full power and authority, subject always to any conditions, provisos and limitations prescribed by the said Order in Council or by any other Order in Council or by any Instructions under our Sign Manual and Signet, to establish such Ordinances, and to constitute such Courts and Officers, and to make such provisions and regulations for the proceedings in such Courts and for the administration of justice, as may be necessary for the peace, order and good government of the Colony.

Powers of
Legislative
Council

Until repealed or revoked by or in pursuance of any law or Ordinance passed by the Legislative Council hereby constituted, all Laws, Ordinances, Proclamations, Regulations, or other enactments heretofore in force in the Colony shall remain in force and continue to have full effect in the Colony.

The Governor shall have a negative voice in the making and passing of all such Ordinances.

Governor's
Veto

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Disallow-
ance of
Ordinances

IX. We do hereby reserve to ourselves, our heirs and successors full power and authority and our and their undoubted right to disallow any such Ordinances and to signify such disallowance through one of our Principal Secretaries of State. Every such disallowance shall take effect from the time when the same shall be promulgated by the Governor in the Colony.

Powers of
Legislation
reserved to
the Crown

X. We do also reserve to ourselves, our heirs and successors, our and their undoubted right, with the advice of our or their Privy Council, from time to time to make all such Laws or Ordinances as may appear to us or them necessary for the peace, order and good government of the Colony.

Assent to
Dills

XI. When a Bill passed by the Legislative Council is presented to the Governor for his assent, he shall, according to his discretion, but subject to any Instructions addressed to him under our Sign Manual and Signet or through one of our Principal Secretaries of State, declare that he assents thereto, or refuses his assent to the same, or that he reserves the same for the signification of our pleasure.

Ordinances
not to take
effect until
assented to

XII. No Ordinance shall take effect until either the Governor shall have assented thereto in our name and on our behalf, and shall have signed the same in token of such assent, or until we shall have given our assent thereto through one of our Principal Secretaries of State.

Reserved
Bills

Every Bill assented to by the Governor shall be published in *The Sierra Leone Royal Gazette*, and, unless it be otherwise provided in the Bill, shall take effect, and come into operation as law, on the date of such publication.

XIII. A Bill reserved for the signification of our pleasure shall take effect as soon as we shall have given our assent to the same through one of our Principal Secretaries of State, and the Governor shall have signified such assent by message to the Legislative Council or by Proclamation: Provided that no such message shall be issued after two years from the day on which the Bill was presented to the Governor for his assent.

Governor
and Legisla-
tive Council
to observe
Instructions

XIV. In the making of any Ordinances the Governor and the Legislative Council shall conform to and observe all rules, regulations and directions in that behalf contained in any Order by us in our Privy Council or in any Instructions under our Sign Manual and Signet.

Governor
empowered
to make
Grants of
Lands

XV. The Governor, in our name and on our behalf, may make and execute, under the Public Seal, grants and dispositions of any lands within the Colony which may be lawfully granted or disposed of by us: Provided that every such grant or disposition be made in conformity either with some law or regulation in force in the Colony, or with some instructions addressed to the Governor under our Sign Manual and Signet or through one of our Principal Secretaries of State.

Governor
empowered
to appoint
Judges and
other
Officers

XVI. The Governor may constitute and appoint all such Judges, Commissioners, Justices of the Peace and other necessary officers as may be lawfully constituted or appointed by us, all of whom, unless otherwise provided by law, shall hold their offices during our pleasure.

Dismissal
and Suspend-
ion of
Officers

XVII. The Governor may, upon sufficient cause to him appearing, dismiss any public officer not appointed by virtue of a Warrant from us, whose pensionable emoluments do not exceed two hundred pounds a year, provided that in every such case where the officer has not been convicted on a criminal charge the grounds of intended dismissal are definitely stated in writing, and communicated to the officer in order that he may have full opportunity of exculpating himself, and that the matter is investigated by the Governor with the aid of the head for the time being of the department in which the officer is serving. If such an officer is convicted on a criminal charge, the Governor may call for the records of the trial and form his decision thereon, with the assistance, if necessary, of the officer who tried the case.

The Governor may, upon sufficient cause to him appearing, also suspend from the exercise of his office any person holding any office in the Colony whether appointed by virtue of any Commission or Warrant from us, or in our name, or by any other mode of appointment. Such suspension shall continue and have effect only until our pleasure therein shall be signified to the Governor. If the suspension is confirmed by one of our Principal Secretaries of State, the Governor shall forthwith cause the officer to be so

informed, and thereupon his office shall become vacant. In proceeding to any such suspension, the Governor is strictly to observe the directions in that behalf given to him by our instructions under our Sign Manual and Signet or through one of our Principal Secretaries of State.

XVIII. When any crime or offence has been committed within the Colony, or for which the offender may be tried therein, the Governor may, as he shall see occasion, in our name and on our behalf, grant a pardon to any accomplice in such crime or offence who shall give such information as shall lead to the conviction of the principal offender, or of any one of such offenders, if more than one : and further may grant to any offender convicted in any Court, or before any Judge or magistrate within the Colony, a pardon, either free or subject to lawful conditions, or any remission of the sentence passed on such offender, or any respite of the execution of such sentence, for such period as the Governor thinks fit, and may remit any fines, penalties or forfeitures due or accrued to us.

Grant of
Pardons

XIX. Whenever and so often as the Governor is temporarily absent for a short period from the seat of Government or is in our Protectorate of Sierra Leone or on a passage between any places in Sierra Leone or is visiting any of the territories adjacent to or near to Sierra Leone in the exercise or discharge of any powers or duties conferred or imposed upon him by us, he may continue to exercise and shall be deemed to be capable of exercising all and every the powers vested in him by these our Letters Patent or otherwise : and may by an instrument under the Public Seal of the Colony appoint any person or persons to be his Deputy or Deputies within any part or parts of the Colony during such absence, and in that capacity to exercise, perform and execute for and on behalf of the Governor during such absence, but no longer, all such powers and authorities by these our Letters Patent or otherwise vested in the Governor as shall in and by such instrument be specified and limited, but no others. Every such Deputy shall conform to and observe all such instructions as the Governor shall from time to time address to him for his guidance. Provided nevertheless that by the appointment of a Deputy or Deputies as aforesaid the power and authority of the Governor shall not be abridged, altered or in any way affected otherwise than we may at any time hereafter think proper to direct.

Remission
of Fines

Appoint-
ment of
Deputies to
the Govern-
or during
Absence

XX. Whenever the office of Governor is vacant, or if the Governor is absent from the Colony or becomes incapable or is from any cause prevented from acting in the duties of his Office, then such person as may be appointed under our Sign Manual and Signet, or if there be no such person so appointed, or if such person be absent from Sierra Leone, or unable to act, then the Senior Civil Member of the Executive Council present for the time being in Sierra Leone, and capable of discharging the duties of administration, shall, during our pleasure, administer the Government of the Colony, first taking the Oaths hereinbefore directed to be taken by the Governor and in the manner herein prescribed, which being done, we do hereby authorise, empower and command the acting Governor as aforesaid to do and execute, during our pleasure, all things that belong to the Office of Governor and Commander-in-Chief according to the tenour of these our Letters Patent, or any Order by us in our Privy Council, and according to our Instructions as aforesaid, and the laws of the Colony ; provided that the Governor, whenever and so often as he is in our Protectorate of Sierra Leone or on a passage between any places in Sierra Leone or visiting any of the territories adjacent to or near to Sierra Leone in the exercise or discharge of any powers or duties conferred or imposed upon him by us, shall not be considered to be absent from the Colony within the meaning of these our Letters Patent.

Succession to Govern-
ment

Acting
Governor to
take Oaths
of Office
before ad-
ministering
Government

Powers and
Authorities
of Acting
Governor

XXI. And we do hereby require and command all our officers Civil and Military, and all the other inhabitants of the Colony, to be obedient, aiding and assisting unto the Governor and to such person or persons as may from time to time, under the provisions of these our Letters Patent, administer the Government of the Colony.

Officers and
others to
obey the
Governor

XXII. In the construction of these our Letters Patent, unless inconsistent with the context, the term " the Governor " shall include every person for the time being administering the government of the Colony, and the

Definition of
"the Govern-
nor" and
"Sierra
Leone"

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term "Sierra Leone" shall include both the Colony and Protectorate of Sierra Leone.

Power reserved to his Majesty to revoke, alter or amend the present Letters Patent

Date of coming into operation of Letters Patent

XXIII. And we do hereby reserve to ourselves, our heirs and successors full power and authority from time to time to revoke, alter or amend these our Letters Patent as to us or them shall seem fit.

XXIV. And we do direct and enjoin that these our Letters Patent shall be published in *The Sierra Leone Royal Gazette* and shall come into operation on a day to be fixed by the Governor by Proclamation in the said *Gazette* and shall be read and proclaimed at such place or places within Sierra Leone as the Governor shall think fit.

In witness whereof we have caused these our Letters Patent to be made Patent.

Witness ourself at Westminster the Twenty eighth day of January in the Fourteenth Year of our Reign.

By Warrant under the King's Sign Manual.

SCHUSTER.

INSTRUCTIONS PASSED UNDER THE ROYAL SIGN MANUAL AND SIGNET,
TO THE GOVERNOR AND COMMANDEIMN-CHIEF OF THE COLONY OF
SIERRA LEONE

Dated 28th January 1924.

GEORGE R.I.

Instructions to our Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over our Colony of Sierra Leone, or other Officer for the time being administering the Government of our said Colony.

Preamble
Recites
Letters Patent constituting the Office of Governor

WHEREAS by certain Letters Patent under the Great Seal of our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, bearing even date herewith, we have ordered and declared that there shall be a Governor and Commander-in-Chief (hereinafter called "the Governor") in and over our Colony of Sierra Leone (hereinafter called "the Colony"): and whereas we have thereby authorised, empowered and commanded the Governor to do and execute all things that belong to his said office according to the tenour of our said Letters Patent and of any Order or Orders in our Privy Council relating to Sierra Leone, and of such commission as may be issued to him under our Sign Manual and Signet, and according to such instructions as may from time to time be given to him under our Sign Manual and Signet, or by our Order in our Privy Council, or by us through one of our Principal Secretaries of State, and to such laws as are now or shall hereafter be in force in the Colony.

Recites
Instructions of 3rd April 1913 and Additional Instructions of 22nd July 1910 and 4th May 1922

And whereas we did issue under our Sign Manual and Signet certain Instructions to the Governor bearing date the Third day of April 1913, and certain additional instructions bearing date the Fourth day of May 1922, substituting fresh clauses for the Fourth Clause of our said Instructions of our Third day of April 1913, as amended by our Additional Instructions of the Twenty-second day of July 1916, and for the Sixteenth Clause of our said Instructions of the Third day of April 1913:

And whereas we are minded to issue fresh Instructions under our Sign Manual and Signet for the guidance of the Governor or other Officer administering the Government of the Colony:

Revokes
Instructions of 3rd April 1913 and Additional Instructions of 4th May 1922

Now therefore, as from the date of the coming into operation of the above recited Letters Patent bearing even date herewith, we do hereby revoke the aforesaid Instructions bearing date the Third day of April 1913, and the Additional Instructions bearing date the Fourth day of May 1922, but without prejudice to anything lawfully done thereunder, and instead thereof we do hereby direct and enjoin and declare our will and pleasure as follows:—

Governor to administer Oaths

I. The Governor may, whenever he thinks fit, require any person in the Public service of the Colony to take the Oath of Allegiance in the form prescribed by the Act mentioned in our said Letters Patent, together with

such other Oath or Oaths as may from time to time be prescribed by any laws in force in the Colony. The Governor is to administer such Oaths, or to cause them to be administered by some Public Officer of the Colony.

II. During the temporary absence of the Governor from the seat of Government or from the Colony these our Instructions, so far as they apply to any matter or thing to be done, or to any power or authority to be exercised by a Deputy acting for the Governor, shall be deemed to be addressed to and shall be observed by such Deputy.

III. If in any emergency arising in the Colony during the temporary absence of the Governor it is necessary that instructions should be obtained from us without delay, the Deputy (if any) acting for the Governor may apply to us, through one of our Principal Secretaries of State, for instructions in the matter; but every such Deputy shall forthwith transmit to the Governor a copy of every dispatch or communication which he has so addressed to us.

IV. The Executive Council of the Colony shall consist of the following Members—that is to say, the Senior Military Officer for the time being in command of our regular troops within the Colony, the persons for the time being lawfully discharging the functions of Colonial Secretary, of Attorney-General, of Colonial Treasurer and of Director of Medical and Sanitary Services of the Colony who shall be styled *ex-officio* Members, and such other persons as we may from time to time appoint by any Instruction or Warrant under our Sign Manual and Signet, or as the Governor, in pursuance of Instructions from us, through one of our Principal Secretaries of State, may from time to time appoint by an Instrument under the Public Seal of the Colony, or as may be provisionally appointed by the Governor in the manner hereinafter provided.

Whenever upon any special occasion the Governor desires to obtain the advice of any person in Sierra Leone touching our affairs therein, he may by an Instrument under the Public Seal of the Colony, summon for such special occasion any such person as an Extraordinary Member of the Executive Council.

V. Whenever any Member other than an *ex-officio* Member of the Executive Council shall by writing under his hand, with the permission of the Governor, resign his seat in the Executive Council, or shall die, or be suspended from the exercise of his functions as a Member of the Executive Council, or be declared by the Governor, by an Instrument under the Public Seal, to be incapable of exercising his functions as a Member of the Council, or be absent from the Colony, or shall be acting in an office the holder of which is an *ex-officio* Member of the Council, the Governor may, by an Instrument under the Public Seal, appoint some person to be provisionally a Member of the Council in the place of the Member so resigning or dying, or being suspended or declared incapable or being absent, or sitting as an *ex-officio* Member.

Such person shall forthwith cease to be a Member of the Council if his appointment is disallowed by us, or if the Member in whose place he was appointed shall be released from suspension, or, as the case may be, shall be declared by the Governor capable of again discharging his functions in the Council, or shall return to the Colony, or shall cease to sit in the Council as an *ex-officio* Member.

VI. The Governor shall without delay report to us, for our confirmation or disallowance, through one of our Principal Secretaries of State, every provisional appointment of any person as a Member of the Executive Council. Every such person shall hold his place in the Council during our pleasure, and the Governor may, by an Instrument under the Public Seal, revoke any such appointment.

VII. The Members of the Executive Council shall have seniority and precedence as we may specially assign, and in default thereof, first, the above-mentioned officers in the order in which their offices are mentioned, except that the Senior Military Officer if below the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in our Army shall take precedence after the person lawfully discharging the functions of Colonial Treasurer, and then other Members

instructions
to be
observed by
Deputies

Deputies
may corres-
pond direct
with (Secre-
tary of State
in Urgent
Cases

Constitution
of Executive
Council

Extraordin-
ary Mem-
bers

Provisional
Appoint-
ments

Provisional
Appoint-
ments to be
immediately
reported

Precedence

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according to the priority of their respective appointments **or if appointed** by the same Instrument according to the Order in which they are **named** therein, and finally Extraordinary Members according to the like priority.

Solicitor-General may attend in the Absence of the Attorney-General
Governor to communicate Instructions to Executive Council

Whenever the Attorney-General for the time being of the Colony is unable, although present in the Colony, to attend a meeting of the Executive Council the Solicitor-General may attend in his place with the same precedence.

VIII. The Governor shall forthwith communicate these our Instructions to the Executive Council, and likewise all such others, from time to time as we may direct or as he shall find convenient for our service to impart to them.

Summoning of Executive Council Quorum

IX. The Executive Council shall not proceed to the dispatch of business unless duly summoned by authority of the Governor nor unless two Members at the least (exclusive of the Governor or of the Member presiding) be present and assisting throughout the whole of the meetings at which any such business shall be dispatched.

Who to preside

X. The Governor shall attend and preside at all meetings of the Executive Council, unless when prevented by illness or other grave cause, and in his absence such Member as the Governor may appoint, or in default thereof, or in the absence of such Member, then the senior Member of the Council actually present shall preside.

Journals or Minutes of the Executive Council to be kept
To be trans-

XI. A full and exact journal or minute shall be kept of all the proceedings of the Executive Council: and at each meeting of the Council the minutes of the last preceding meeting shall be confirmed or amended, as the case may require, before proceeding to the dispatch of any other business.

Twice in each year a full and exact copy of all minutes for the preceding half year shall be transmitted to us through one of our Principal Secretaries of State.

Governor to consult Executive Council

XII. In the execution of the powers and authorities vested in the Governor by us he shall in all cases consult with the Executive Council, excepting only in cases which may be of such a nature that, in his judgment, our service would sustain material prejudice by his consulting the Council thereupon, or when the matters to be decided shall be too unimportant to require their advice or too urgent to admit of their advice being given by the time which it may be necessary for him to act in respect of any such matters. In all such urgent cases, he shall, at the earliest practicable opportunity, communicate to the Executive Council the measures which he may so have adopted, with the reasons therefor.

Proviso Urgent Cases

Governor to propose Questions

XIII. The Governor shall alone be entitled to submit questions to the Executive Council for their advice or decision; but if the Governor decline to submit any question to the Council when requested in writing by any Member so to do, it shall be competent to such Member to require that there be recorded upon the minutes his written application, together with the answer returned by the Governor to the same.

Procedure in Cases where Governor acts in Opposition to Executive Council

XIV. The Governor may act in opposition to the advice given to him by the Members of the Executive Council if he shall in any case deem it right to do so, but in any such case he shall fully report the matter to us by the first convenient opportunity, with the grounds and reasons of his action. In every such case it shall be competent to any Member of the Council to require that there be recorded at length on the minutes the grounds of any advice or opinion he may give upon the question.

Rules as to the Enactment, Numbering and Arrangement of Ordinances

XV. In the making of Ordinances the Governor and the Legislative Council shall observe, as far as practicable, the following rules:—

(1) All Ordinances shall be distinguished by titles, and shall be divided into successive clauses or paragraphs numbered consecutively, and to every such clause there shall be annexed in the margin a short summary of its contents. The Ordinances of each year shall be numbered in one consecutive series commencing in each year with the number one.

(2) Except in the case of Bills reserved for the signification of our pleasure, all Ordinances passed by the Council in any one year shall, if assented to by the Governor, be assented to by him in that year, and **shall be dated as of the day on which the assent of the Governor is given,**

and shall be numbered as of the year in which they are passed. Ordinances not so assented to by the Governor, but reserved by him for the signification of our pleasure, shall be dated as of the day and numbered as of the year on and in which they are brought into operation.

(3) Each different matter shall be provided for by a different Ordinance, without intermixing in one and the same Ordinance such things as have no proper relation to each other; and no clause is to be inserted in or annexed to any Ordinance which shall be foreign to what the title of such Ordinance imports, and no perpetual clause shall be part of any temporary Ordinance.

XVI. The Governor shall not (except in the circumstances hereunder mentioned) assent in our name to any Bill of any of the following classes:—

Description of Hills, not to be assented to

(1) Any Bill for the divorce of persons joined together in Holy Matrimony;

(2) Any Bill whereby any grant of land or money, or other donation or gratuity, may be made to himself;

(3) Any Bill affecting the Currency of Sierra Leone or relating to the issue of Bank-notes;

(4) Any Bill establishing any Banking Association, or amending or altering the constitution, powers or privileges of any Banking Association;

(5) Any Bill imposing differential duties;

(6) Any Bill the provisions of which shall appear inconsistent with obligations imposed upon us by Treaty;

(7) Any Bill interfering with the discipline or control of our forces, by land, sea or air;

(8) Any Bill of an extraordinary nature and importance whereby our prerogative or the rights and property of our subjects not residing in Sierra Leone, or the trade and shipping of our United Kingdom and its dependencies, may be prejudiced;

(9) Any Bill whereby persons not of European birth or descent may be subjected or made liable to any disabilities or restrictions to which persons of European birth or descent are not also subjected or made liable;

(10) Any Bill containing provisions to which our assent has been once refused, or which have been disallowed by us;

unless the Governor shall previously have obtained our instructions upon such a Bill through the Secretary of State, or unless such Bill shall contain a clause suspending the operation of such Bill until the signification of our pleasure thereupon, or unless the Governor has satisfied himself that an urgent necessity exists requiring that such Bill be brought into immediate operation, in which case he is authorised to assent in our name to such Bill, provided that the same shall not be inconsistent with any obligations imposed on us by treaty. But he is to transmit to us by the earliest opportunity the Bill so assented to, together with his reasons for assenting thereto.

Proviso in Cases of Emergency for Immediate Operation of a Bill

XVII. Every Bill intended to affect or benefit some particular person, association or corporate body shall contain a section saving the rights of us, our heirs and successors, all bodies politic and corporate and all others, except such as are mentioned in the Bill and these claiming by, from, or under them. No such Bill, not being a Government measure, shall be introduced into the Legislative Council until due notice has been given by three successive publications of the Bill in the *Gazette*; and the Governor shall not assent thereto in our name until it has been so published. A certificate under the hand of the Governor shall be transmitted to us with the Ordinance signifying that such publication has been made.

Private Bills

XVIII. When any Ordinance shall have been passed, or when any Bill shall have been reserved for the signification of our pleasure, the Governor shall forthwith lay it before us, for our approval, disallowance or other direction thereupon, and shall transmit to us through a Secretary of State a transcript in duplicate of the same, and of the marginal summary thereof, duly authenticated under the Public Seal of the Colony, and by his own signature. Such transcript shall be accompanied by such explanatory

Ordinance to be sent Home duly authenticated

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observations as may be required to exhibit the reasons and occasion for passing such Ordinance or Bill.

Collection of Ordinances to be published every Year

Surveys and Reservations to be made before Waste Lands are disposed of. Governor not to purchase Lands

Appointments to be provisional and during pleasure

Suspension of Officers

XIX. In the month of January or at the earliest practicable period at the commencement of each year the Governor shall cause to be published, for general information, a complete collection *pi* all Ordinances enacted during the preceding year.

XX. Before disposing of any vacant or waste land to us belonging, the Governor shall cause the same to be surveyed, and such reservations to be made thereof as he may think necessary for roads or other public purposes. The Governor shall not, directly or indirectly, purchase for himself any of such lands without our special permission, given through one of our Principal Secretaries of State.

XXI. All Commissions to be granted by the Governor to any person or persons for exercising any office or employment shall, unless otherwise provided by law, be granted during our pleasure only; and whenever the Governor shall appoint to any vacant office or employment of which the initial emoluments exceed two hundred pounds sterling a year any person not by us specially directed to be appointed thereto, he shall at the same time expressly apprise such person that such appointment is to be considered only as temporary and provisional until our allowance or disallowance thereof be signified.

XXII. Before suspending from the exercise of his *office* any public officer whose annual pensionable emoluments exceed two hundred pounds sterling, the Governor shall signify to such officer, by a statement in writing, the grounds of the intended suspension, and shall call upon him to state in writing the grounds upon which he relies to exculpate himself, and if the officer does not furnish such a statement within the time fixed by the Governor, or fails to exculpate himself to the satisfaction of the Governor, the Governor shall appoint a Committee of the Executive Council to investigate the charges made and to make a full report to the Executives Council. The Governor shall forthwith cause such report to be considered by the Council, and shall cause to be recorded in the Minutes whether the Council, or the majority thereof, does or does not assent to the suspension, and if the Governor thereupon proceeds to such suspension he shall transmit the report of the Committee and the evidence taken by it, together with the Minutes of the proceedings of the Council, to us through one of our Principal Secretaries of State at the earliest opportunity. But if in any case the interests of our service shall appear to the Governor to demand that a person shall cease to exercise the powers and functions of his office instantly or before there shall be time to take the proceedings hereinbefore directed, he shall then interdict such person from the exercise of the powers and functions of his office.

Duties of Governor towards Native Inhabitants

Regulation of Power of Pardon in Capital Cases

XXIII. The Governor is, to the utmost of his power, to promote religion and education among the native inhabitants of the Colony, and he is especially to take care to protect them in their persons and in the free enjoyment of their possessions, and by all lawful means to prevent and restrain all violence and injustice which may in any manner be practised or attempted against them.

XXIV. Whenever any offender shall have been condemned to suffer death by the sentence of any Court, the Governor shall call upon the Judge who presided at the trial to make to him a written report of the case of such offender, and shall cause such report to be taken into consideration at the first meeting thereafter which may be conveniently held of the Executive Council, and he may cause the said Judge to be specially summoned to attend at such meeting and to produce his notes thereat. The Governor shall not pardon or reprieve any such offender unless it shall appear to him expedient so to do, after receiving the advice of the Executive Council thereon; but in all such cases he is to decide either to extend or to withhold a pardon or reprieve, according to his own deliberate judgment, whether the Members of the Executive Council concur therein or otherwise, entering, nevertheless, on the Minutes of the Executive Council a Minute of his reasons at length, in case he should decide any such question **in opposition to the judgment of the majority of the Members thereof.**

XXV. The Governor shall punctually forward to us from year to year, Blue Book through one of our Principal Secretaries of State, the annual book of returns for the Colony, commonly called the Blue Book, relating to the Revenue and Expenditure, Defence, Public Works, Legislation, Civil Establishments, Pensions, Population, Schools, Course of Exchange, Imports and Exports, Agriculture, Produce, Manufactures, and other matters in the said Blue Book more particularly specified, with reference to the state and condition of the Colony.

XXVI. Except in cases provided for by our above-recited Letters Patent, the Governor shall not upon any pretence whatever quit the Colony without having first obtained leave from us for so doing under our Sign Manual and Signet, or through one of our Principal Secretaries of State. Governor's Absence

XXVII. In these our Instructions the term " the Governor" shall, unless inconsistent with the context, include every person for the time being administering the Government of the Colony, and the term "Sierra Leone," unless the subject or context otherwise requires, shall include both the Colony and Protectorate of Sierra Leone. Definitions of terms "the Governor" and "Sierra Leone "

Given at our Court at Saint James's this Twenty-eighth day of January 1924, in the Fourteenth Year of our Reign.

APPENDIX IX

FREETOWN MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

(Constituted 1893)

(Ordinance No. 28 of 1908)

C. May.	Mayor
The Commissioner of Police	Government Nomine
The Medical Officer of Health	
J. A. Songo Davies	
O. J. R. Thomas	Central Ward
H. Nelson Williams	
J. J. Johnston	
E. S. Beoku Betts	
E. A. C. Davies	
B. W. Davies	
O. A. Pratt	East Ward
T. C. Woode	
M. A. Karoem	
C. May	West Ward
I. A. Wyndham	
S. E. Thorpe	
D. E. Carney	Town's clerk
J. F. Boston	City Solicitor

APPENDIX X

MAYORS OF FREETOWN (Elected)

Year	Name
1895	S. Lewis, B.L.
1896	S. Lewis, B.L.
1897	J. Taylor
1898	T. C. Bishop (died 7th December 1898)
1899	Sir S. Lewis, Kt., B.L. (elected 20th January 1899)
1899	A. S. Hebron, B.L. (elected 9th November)
1900	P. Lemberg
1901	(3. J. G. Barlatt
1902	C. E. Wright, B.L.
1903	C. E. Wright, B.L.
1904	J. H. Thomas

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APPENDIX X—*cont.*

<i>Year</i>	<i>Name</i>
1905	J. H. Thomas
1906	J. H. Thomas
1907	P. Lemberg
1908	T. J. Thompson, B.L.
1909	J. H. Thomas
1910	C. E. Wright, B.L.
1911	J.H. Thomas
1912	J. H. Thomas
1913	J. H. Thomas
1914	J.H. Thomas
1915	E. H. Cummings, M.B.E.
1916	Dr W. Awunor Renner (died 6th March 1917)
1917	E. H. Cummings, M.B.E. (elected 20th April)
1917	E. H. Cummings, M.B.E. (elected 9th November)
1918	E. H. Cummings, M.B.E.
1919	S. J. S. Barlatt, B.L.
1920	S. J. S. Barlatt, B.L.
1921	E. H. Cummings, M.B.E.
1922	E. H. Cummings, M.B.E.
1923	O. May
1924	O. May

APPENDIX XI

PRIVATE MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS

- H. O. Bankole Bright, L.R.C.P. & S.(Edin.), L.F.P. & S.(Glas.), Garrison Street, Freetown.
T. C. Maxwell, M.R.O.S.(Eng.), L.R.C.P.(Lond.), Freetown.
I. C. Pratt, L.R.C.P. & S. (Ed in.), L.F.P. & S. (Glas.), Sackville Street, Freetown.
H. G. Bennett Dove, M.B., B.S.(Dunelm.), Regent Road, Freetown.
J. A. Williams, M.B., Ch.B.(Edin.), George Street, Freetown.
W. O. Taylor, M.R.O.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), Westmoreland Street, Freetown.

APPENDIX XII

PRACTISING BARRISTERS AND SOLICITORS

- A. S. Hebron, Trelawney Street, Freetown
A. J. Shorunkeh-Sawyer, Charlotte Street, Freetown
J. C. Shorunkeh-Sawyer, Charlotte Street, Freetown
T. J. Thompson, Water Street, Freetown
R. N. Hebron, Charlotte Street, Freetown
J. F. Boston, Oxford Street, Freetown
M. A. Taylor, Fourah Bay Road, Freetown
B. J. S. Barlatt, Walpole Street, Freetown
C. D. H. Daring, Charlotte Street, Freetown
C. E. Wright, Gloucester Street, Freetown
E. S. B. Betts, Howe Street, Freetown
G. W. S. L. Thomas, Pultney Street, Freetown
T. A. Taylor, Gloucester Street, Freetown
T. E. Nelson-Williams, Garrison Street, Freetown
N. J. P. Metzger-Boston, Oxford Street, Freetown
C. J. Kempson, Walpole Street, Freetown
W. E. A. Macaulay, Rawdon Street, Freetown
O. J. V. Tuboku-Metzger, Howe Street, Freetown
J. C. Zizer, Regent Road, Freetown

APPENDIX XIII

MEMBERS OF THE SIERRA LEONE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

The Managers ~~of~~—

The Bank of British West Africa Limited
The Colonial Bank Limited

The Agents of Messrs—

Elder Dempster & Co. Limited
Pickering & Bertheud Limited
G. B. Ollivant & Co. Limited (*President*)
The African and Eastern Trade Corporation Limited
Peter Ratcliffe & Co. Limited
Paterson, Zochonis Limited
Societe Commerciale de l'Ouest Africain
Compagnie Francaise de l'Afrique Occidentale
Co operativo Wholesale Society Limited
A. Genet & Co.
Schumacher & Straumann
Anglo-Colonial Trade Corporation Limited
Eastern and Western Trade Corporation Limited
Secretary, F. A. Miller

APPENDIX XIV

MEMBERS OF THE SHERBRO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

The Agents of Messrs—

African and Eastern Trade Corporation Limited (York Island)
Bank of British West Africa Limited (Bonthe)
Compagnie Francaise de l'Afrique- Occidentale (Bonthe)
Elder Dempster & Co. Limited (Bonthe)
Pickering & Bertheud Limited (Bonthe)
Paterson, Zochonis Limited (York Island)
Societe Commerciale de l'Ouest Africain (Bonthe)

APPENDIX XV

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION

The Director of Education (*Chairman*)
The Bishop of Sierra Leone
The Bishop of Amasri
The General Superintendent of the Wesleyan Mission
The General Superintendent of the United Methodist Missionary Society
The General Superintendent of the United Brethren in Christ
The Venerable Archdeacon M. Wilson
The Rev. Mother Superior, St Joseph's Convent
Rev. W. B. Marke
Rev. J. B. Nichols
Rev. W. N. Martin
Mr M. J. Marke
Miss C. Pidsley
Mrs Caseley Hayford
The Commissioner of Lands and Forests
The Deputy Director of Sanitary Service
The Chief Inspector of Schools

APPENDIX XVI

LIQUOR LICENSING BOARD

(*Ordinance No. 25 of 1921*)

The Police Magistrate (*ex-officio*), *Chairman*
 A. J. Shorunkeh-Sawyer, O.B.E., B.L.
 E. H. Cummings, M.B.E.
 O. F. Loxley, Agent, Co-operative Wholesale Society
 W. A. Valantin
 J. A. Songo Davies
 D. L. Hedd
 F. Gatherum, Agent, African and Eastern Trade Corporation

APPENDIX XVII

RECREATION GROUND BOARD

(*Ordinance No. 5 of 1909*)

The Director of Public Works
 The General Manager, Railway Department
 The Commissioner of Police
 An officer of the West African Regiment
 J. H. Phillips
 F. A. Miller
 J. A. Songo Davies
 E. A. O. Noah, *Secretary*
 N. E. Curtis

APPENDIX XVIII

SIR ALFRED JONES' TRADE SCHOOL

BOARD OF MANAGEMENT

The Director of Public Works
 The Director of Education
 The Engineer-in-Charge, Mabella Station
 W. S. Cole, Superintendent, Freetown Waterworks
 W. P. Golley, Builder and Contractor
 A. W. Spencer, Foreman of Works, Public Works Department, *Secretary*

APPENDIX XIX

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE TAX ADVISORY BOARD

The District Commissioner, Headquarters District (*President*)

Freetown Police District

E. W. Walker
 O. J. Samuels
 J. B. Macaulay
 T. C. Fraser
 A. N. Brown
 W. B. C. Wallace

Headquarters District

Rev. J. P. Coker, J.P.
 A. N. Jones, J.P.
 T. V. John
 L. B. Palmer
 T. S. French, J. P.
 E. B. Short, J.P.

APPENDIX XX

MEMBERS OF SHERBRO JUDICIAL DISTRICT ADVISORY BOARD

The Commissioner, Southern Province (*President*)
 The District Commissioner, Bonthe District
 The Medical Officer, Bonthe
 R. G. Macaulay
 E. Hall

APPENDIX XXI

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF PROVINCIAL STATISTICS

	<i>Northern Province</i>	<i>Central Province</i>	<i>Southern Province</i>
Area	13,850 sq. m.	7570 sq. m.	5560 sq. m.
Population	566,950	588,268	295,685
House Tax	£18,477	£24,495	£17,764
Revenue	£20,199	£29,171	£108,477!
Expenditure		£17,620	£21,872
Districts	4	4	5
Chief doms	102	69	46
European Staff	Political	8	9

¹ Includes customs duties paid on exports from Southern Province ports

APPENDIX XXII

DUTIES, FEES, LICENCES, ETC.

TABLE OF DUTIES LEVIABLE ON IMPORTS

Levied under the Customs Tariff Ordinance, 1924 (No. 48 of 1924)

<i>Item</i>	<i>Articles</i>	<i>Rate of Duty</i>
1. Arms, ammunition and explosives :		£ s. d.
(i) Arms—		
Swords, bayonets and similar weapons	Each	6 3
(ii) Fire-arms—		
(a) Rifles and guns, other than percussion, air and flintlock	”	2 0 0
(b) Percussion and air guns	”	1 0 0
(c) Revolvers and pistols	”	12 6
(d) Flintlock guns	”	3 0
(iii) Ammunition—		
(a) Cartridges, loaded—		
(i) For rifle, revolver or pistol	Per hundred	10 0
(ii) Other	”	3 4
(b) Cartridges unloaded	”	1 2
(c) Percussion caps		2
(d) Shot, slugs and pellets	Per lb,	1

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Item	Articles	Rate of Duty			
	Arms— <i>cont.</i>				
	(iv) Explosives—		£	s.	d.
	(a) Dynamite and cognate substances	Per lb.		7	
	(6) Gunpowder			6	
	(c) Fireworks		1	0	
2.	Asphalt:—				
	(a) Pitch	Per lb.		¼	
	(6) Tar	Per Imp. gal.		2	
3.	Bags for use in the exportation of West African produce	Per hundred	8	4	
4.	Deads, other than real coral	Por lb.		10	
5.	Beer and ale, stout and porter, containing not more than 10 per centum by weight of pure alcohol	Per Imp. gal.	1	0	
	<i>Note.</i> —Any such liquor containing more than 10 per centum by weight of pure alcohol shall be charged duty as spirits. When beer, ale, stout, or porter is imported, twelve bottles of the size known as reputed quarts, or twenty-four bottles of the size known as reputed pints, shall be deemed to contain two Imperial gallons.				
6.	Bread, otherwise known as trade biscuits (not tinned)	Per 100 lb.	3	0	
7.	Candles, including night-lights and tapers		10	0	
8.	Cement (the weight of all packings, inner and outer, to be included)	Per 400 lb.) (gross) J ,			
9.	Chemicals :				
	(a) Calcium carbide	Per lb.		½	
	(b) Dyes and dye-stuffs				
10.	China ware, earthenware and pottery: Clay pipes			5	
11.	Cider and perry containing not more than 10 per centum by weight of pure alcohol	Per gross		6	
	Any such liquor containing more than 10 per centum by weight of pure alcohol shall be charged duty as spirits. When cider or perry is imported, twelve bottles of the size known as reputed quarts, or twenty-four bottles of the size known as reputed pints, shall be deemed to contain two Imperial gallons.	Per Imp. gal.	1	0	
12.	Coffee:				
	(a) Raw	Per lb.		1	
	(b) Other.			3	
13.	Coral, real	Per oz.		5	
14.	Fish :				
	Dried, salted, smoked or pickled, not in tins, jars, or bottles	Per 100 lb.	3	0	
15.	Flour and meal :				
	Wheaten	Per cwt.	2	2	
16.	Lard and lard substitutes	Per 100 lb.	10	5	
17.	Lime, all kinds	Per ton	18	8	
18.	Matches :				
	In boxes containing 80 matches or less! (matches in boxes containing a greater quantity than 80 matches! each to be charged in proportion) J	Per gross of boxes		6	

<i>Item</i>	<i>Articles</i>	<i>Rate of Duty</i>		
		£	s.	d.
19. Meat:				
	(a) Beef and pork, pickled or salted, not canned or bottled	Per 100lb.	4	2
	(b) Smoked or cured, not canned or bottled.	„	14	7
20. Metals:				
	(a) Corrugated-iron sheets	Per ton .	4	2 8
	(6) Lead in sheets or bars		7	9 4
21. Milk:				
	Condensed or otherwise preserved	Per 100lb.	7	6
22. Oil:				
	(a) Fuel	Per Imp. gal.	9	
	(b) Illuminating, including kerosene and other refined petroleum burning oils			9
	(c) Lubricating			9
	(d) Motor spirit			4
23. Painters' colours and materials :				
	(a) Paints and colours	Per 100 lb.	5	0
	(6) Paint oils, polishes and varnishes	Per Imp. gal.		9
	(c) Turpentine and turpentine substitutes .	„		9
24. Salt :				
	(a) Table	Per 100 lb,	1	4
	(6) Other kinds	Per cwt. .	1	6
25. Soap :				
	(a) Toilet, including shaving soap	Per 100 lb.	1	13 4
	(b) Other kinds	Per cwt. .		7 6
26. Spirits:				
	(i) Potable—			
	(a) On brandy, gin, rum, whisky and other spirits or strong waters, the true degree of strength of which can be immediately ascer- tained by Tralles' alcoholometer, of the strength of 50 degrees per centum of pure alcohol by such alcoholometer	Per Imp. gal.	1	5 0
	And if of greater strength, for every degree over 50 degrees per centum by such alcoholometer, an additional duty of			6
	And if of a less strength, for every degree below a strength of 50 degrees per centum by such alcoholometer, a reduction of duty of			4
	Provided always that the duty shall in no case be less than		1	2 4
	(b) On all spirits being sweetened or mixed with any article so that the degree of strength cannot be ascertained as aforesaid		1	5 0
	(ii) Not potable—			
	(a) Methylated, when the Comptroller of Customs is satisfied that the spirit is intended solely for industrial purposes and is not intended for sale			1 0
	(6) Methylated, other		1	2 4

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Item	Articles	Rate of Duty		
Spirits—cont.			£	8. d.
	(c) Perfumed, including dentifrices, toilet preparations and washes .	Per Imp. gal. 1	5	0
	(d) Other.		1	0
	<i>Note.</i> — Spirituous drugs and medicinal preparations containing not more than 20 per centum by weight of pure alcohol, to be charged at the <i>ad valorem</i> rate of duty of 20 per centum. Spirituous drugs and medicinal preparations containing more than 20 per centum by weight of pure alcohol to be charged at the rate of £1, 5s. per Imperial gallon.			
	Any liquor containing not more than 2 per centum by weight of pure alcohol shall be deemed to be non-alcoholic.			
	When spirits are imported in cases of twelve bottles of the size known as reputed quarts, or twenty-four bottles of the size known as reputed pints, each case shall be deemed to contain two Imperial gallons.			
27.	Starch.	Per 100 lb.	3	4
28.	Sugar.	Per cwt. .	9	4
29.	Tea	Per lb. .		4
30.	Tobacco :			
	(a) Unmanufactured	"	1	6
	Manufactured—			
	(b) Cigars	Per hundred	5	0
	(c) Cigarettes		1	4
	(d) Other manufactured tobacco and snuff	Per lb. .	5	0
31.	Wines:			
	Still wines of a strength not exceeding 20 degrees proof spirit	Per Imp. gal.	0	2 3
	Still wines of a strength exceeding 20, but not exceeding 30 degrees proof spirit		0	3 3
	Still wines of a strength exceeding 30, but not exceeding 42 degrees proof spirit		0	4 3
	Sparkling wines		0	5 0
	Any such liquor containing more than 20 per centum by weight of pure alcohol shall be charged duty as spirits			
32.	Wood and timber :			
	Unmanufactured: Lumber	Per 1000 superficial ft.	1	0 0
33.	All edibles, groceries, provisions and other articles ordinarily used as food for human consumption, not otherwise mentioned in this schedule, including condiments	12½ per centum, <i>ad valorem</i>		
34.	All goods, wares and merchandise not included in any other item in this schedule	20 per centum, <i>ad valorem</i>		

In the case of specific duties, the rates of duty shall be charged upon any greater or less quantity of such goods, wares and merchandise proportionately.

Bottles containing wines, spirits and other beverages not measured on importation shall be taken to contain as follows:—

Imperial quarts—a quarter of a gallon

Imperial pints—an eighth of a gallon

Reputed quarts—a sixth of a gallon

Reputed pints—a twelfth of a gallon

When bottles are measured on importation, measurements shall be taken to the 01 of a gallon, and duty charged accordingly.

IMPORTS EXEMPTED FROM THE PAYMENT OF CUSTOMS DUTY

Item

1. Aircraft and accessories.
2. All edible provisions imported on ice or in refrigerating chambers.
3. All goods imported in special circumstances for objects of a general public character, or an enterprise deemed to be beneficial to the Colony or Protectorate, with the approval of the Governor in Council.
4. All non-consumable articles, such as furniture, plate, glass or cutlery, and any other articles whatsoever approved by the Governor in Council, when such non-consumable articles or such other articles are imported for the sole use of any mess or canteen, or garrison or regimental institute, belonging to officers or warrant officers, sergeants or rank and file of his Majesty's army, or the Sierra Leone Battalion of the West African Frontier Force, and when it is certified by the officer commanding the corps having such mess or canteen, or garrison or regimental institute, that the same are imported solely for the use of any such mess or canteen, or garrison or regimental institute, and that they or any of them will not be sold or applied for any purpose save as hereinbefore mentioned.
5. Animals and birds, living.
6. Appliances, apparatus and materials proved to the satisfaction of the Comptroller of Customs to be imported exclusively for use in any process for the separation of metals from ores.
7. Arms, accoutrements, equipment and uniform, the property of officers of his Majesty's Army or Navy, the West African Frontier Force, or the Civil Service, or of any Colonial Force of Constabulary, Volunteers, or Police, imported by such officers for their personal use as required by the regulations of their respective Services. The professional robes of nil officers of the Colonial Service who are barristers-at-law or advocates of the Scottish Bar.
8. Articles imported by—
 - (a) the Inspector-General of the West African Frontier Force and his staff officers for their private use when on inspection duty within the Colony or the Protectorate ;
 - (b) boundary and other special commissioners and their assistants, and by officers specially appointed for service generally in British West Africa, and whose duties require them to travel between the various British West African possessions, for their private use when on duty within the Colony or Protectorate.
9. Articles of every description imported for the sole use of any mess or officer or member of the crew of any of the ships of his Majesty's Squadron on the Coast of Africa, upon proof being

Item

- made to the satisfaction of the Comptroller of Customs that the same are *bona fide* imported for the sole use of any such mess, officer or member.
10. Articles officially imported by, or for the use of—
 - (a) his Majesty's troops ;
 - (b) his Majesty's ships, or for any officer or member of the crew serving on one of his Majesty's ships ;
 - (c) the Government of the Colony.
 11. Articles for the official use of any foreign Consulate, and the luggage and personal effects of the Consular representative of any foreign country, or his family, or suite, if such Consular representative is not engaged in any other business or profession in the Colony, provided that a similar privilege is accorded by such foreign country to the British Consulate therein.
 12. Articles other than guns, gunpowder and spirits imported by natives of the Colony or Protectorate on their return by land from other parts of West Africa to the extent of ten shillings/duty.
 13. Books, stationery and school apparatus generally for the use of educational establishments, chemicals required for tuition purposes and articles required for outdoor games, when certified by the head of the establishment that such articles are intended exclusively for the use of such establishment, and admitted as such by the Comptroller of Customs.
 14. Boy Scouts and Girl Guides. All articles imported into the Colony by officers of any body of Boy Scouts or Girl Guides recognised by the Colonial Government, which are required solely for the use of such Scouts, Guides or their officers.
 15. Bullion.
 16. Buoys, chains, anchors and sinkers for mooring vessels.
 17. Clothing imported immediately before embarkation which the Comptroller of Customs is satisfied is intended for the importer's personal use on a voyage to a place outside the tropics.
 18. Coal, coke and patent fuel.
 19. Coins which are legal tender and bank and currency notes.
 20. Coopers' stores, including casks, shooks, staves and heading hoops, rivets, rushes, tenterhooks and chalk, specially imported for the packing of West African produce.
 21. Corkwood.
 22. Drugs and medicinal preparations which do not contain alcohol and are included in the *British Pharmacopoeia*, or in Volume I. of the *Extra Pharmacopoeia*, but excluding patent or proprietary medicines.
 23. Dressings certified to be imported for free distribution by missionary societies.
 24. Filters and parts thereof and all appliances for the filtration of water.
 25. Fire-arms, ammunition and sporting equipment imported with the sanction of the Governor, by the secretary of any rifle club, the rules of which have been approved by the Governor.
 26. Fire-arms for sporting purposes re-imported, which have previously been licensed and duty paid under the laws of the Colony or Protectorate and have remained in the possession of the exporter.
 27. Fish caught by, and prepared for food upon, a trawler operating from the Colony ; but not fish which is tinned or bottled or which has been prepared for food in any other way.
 28. Fishing nets and gear.
 29. Fresh fish and fruit, not preserved in any way.
 30. Goods exported for alteration or repairs, provided they are specially so entered with the Customs authorities before exportation, and are re-imported within nine months from date of exportation, or within such further period as the Comptroller may allow.
 31. Ice, ice-chests and refrigerators.

Item

32. Implements and tools—
 - (a) Agricultural, except machets and cutlasses ;
 - (b) Soldering.
33. Instruments and appliances for—
 - (a) scientific purposes and research ;
 - (b) surveying and prospecting ;
 - (c) the professional use of surgeons, oculists and dentists.
34. (1) Machinery (excluding sewing machines and typewriters), including parts—namely,
 - (a) Agricultural;
 - (b) Electric lighting and power for industrial purposes ;
 - (c) Marine;
 - (d) Mining and gold dredging ;
 - (e) Other industrial and manufacturing ;
 - (f) Railway and tramway ;
 - (g) Water boring and pumping ;
 - (h) For use in connection with the preparation of, or prospecting for, any natural product of West Africa, or the development of any industry in connection with such product.
 The term "machinery" shall mean machines consisting of a combination of moving parts and mechanical elements which may be put in motion by physical or mechanical force, admitted as such by the Comptroller of Customs.
- (2) Machinery accessories, appliances and plant, which the Comptroller of Customs is satisfied are for use exclusively in connection with any machinery detailed above.
35. Manures, all kinds, insecticides, fungicides, vermin killers, and other substances which the Comptroller of Customs is satisfied are imported exclusively for use as manures, or as remedies for diseases of, or preventives of insect attacks on, plants and animals.
36. Meat, fresh, including game and poultry.
37. Memorial tablets, memorial windows and tombstones, together with the necessary accessories.
38. Mosquito netting, including mosquito nets, made up of mesh not larger than 12 x 12 to the square inch, and mosquito-proof gauze, made up of mesh not larger than 18x18 to the square inch.
39. Motor vehicles and accessories, tools and implements (but not spare parts) imported with motor vehicles and included in the purchase price of such motor vehicles, and required for use in connection therewith.
40. Packages, other than bags and sacks, ordinarily imported for the packing and transport of West African produce.
41. Outer packing in which goods are packed and imported, such as packing cases, crates, or other covers, and such immediate or inner packings as may, in the opinion of the Comptroller of Customs, be of no commercial value.
42. Passengers' baggage, being wearing apparel, articles of personal adornment, toilet requisites, and any portable articles imported in a passenger's baggage, or on his person, which lie might reasonably be expected to carry with him for his own regular and private use, and which are passed as such by the Comptroller of Customs, and in which may be included spirits or perfumery not exceeding one reputed quart of each, cigars or cigarettes not exceeding one hundred of each, or any tobacco not exceeding one pound in weight.
43. Patterns, samples and advertising materials of no commercial value admitted as such by the Comptroller of Customs.
44. Personal effects when satisfactory evidence is given that they are being re-imported after a previous importation.
45. **Piassava fibre.**—**Hackles** or combs for the dressing of.

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Item

46. Printing machines and all appliances (except printing paper) used in the process of printing, and printing ink.
47. Printed literary matter, including maps, charts, plans, scientific and technical works in all languages, and printed music; also trade catalogues and price lists.
48. Rice.
49. Seeds, plants, bulbs, roots, shrubs and trees imported for agricultural or horticultural purposes.
50. Sir Alfred Jones' Tropical Laboratory.—All materials imported for the purpose of scientific research in.
51. Specimens of natural history, mineralogy or botany.
52. Telegraph materials.—All *bona-fide* telegraph materials imported for the use of the African Direct Telegraph Company.
53. Vegetables (fresh), including potatoes, onions and garlic.
54. Vessels, including lighters, boats, canoes, and steam and other launches, with their necessary fittings and tackle, such as masts, oars, sails, anchors and chains.
55. Water tanks and vats, and ready-made spare parts.
56. West African produce and West African manufactures, excluding tobacco—
 - (a) West African produce ;
 - (b) All articles which in the opinion of the Comptroller of Customs are made substantially from West African produce.
57. Works of art, drawings, engravings, photographs, also philosophical and scientific apparatus and appliances brought by professional persons for their use personally and not for sale or exchange.

EXPORT DUTIES

Levied tender the Customs Tariff Ordinance, 1924 (No. 48 of 1924)

		£	s.	d.
Palm kernels	Per ton	1	0	0
Kola nuts	Por lb.			½

PROHIBITED OR RESTRICTED IMPORTS

Ordinance No. 1B of 1920

Base or counterfeit coin : coins legally current or any money purporting to be such, not being of the established standard in weight or fineness.

Indecent or obscene prints, paintings, books, cards, lithographic or other engravings, or any other indecent or obscene articles.

Books, newspapers, or other printed matter which in the opinion of the Comptroller of Customs—subject to any direction of the Governor—are seditious, defamatory, scandalous or demoralising.

Articles having the appearance or bearing any distinctive mark of the uniform appertaining to any office or employment in the Colonial Service or in any of his Majesty's forces, except such articles as are for the use of a member of the Colonial Service or of his Majesty's forces—except under licence under the hand of the Governor.

Arms of war: artillery of all kinds, apparatus for the discharge of all kinds of projectiles, explosive or gas diffusing, flame-throwers, bombs, grenades, machine-guns, and rifled small-bore, breech-loading weapons of all kinds, as well as ammunitions for use with such arms, and all other fire-arms and ammunition whether complete or in parts.

Gunpowder, including nitro-glycerine, dynamite, gun-cotton, flashing powders, trade gunpowder and every other substance used or manufactured with a view to pro-explosion.

Ordinance No. 12 of 1914

Infringing copy of a work in which copyright subsists, for sale or hire.

Ordinance No. 12 of 1920 and Order in Council No. 17 of 1921 and No. 7 of 1922

Dye-stuffs, the produce or manufacture of Germany :

- (a) All the derivatives of coal tar generally known as intermediate products capable of being used or adapted for use as dye-stuffs, or of being modified or further manufactured into dye-stuffs.
- (b) All direct cotton colours, all union colours, all acid colours, all chrome and mordant colours, all alizarine colours, all basic colours, all sulphide colours, all vat colours (including synthetic indigo), all oil, spirit and wax colours, all lake colours, dyes, stains, colour acids, colour lakes, leuco acids, leuco bases, whether in paste, powder, solution or any other form.

Methylated spirits—non-mineralised save under permit under the hand of the Governor or of such officer as he shall appoint in that behalf.

Ordinance No. 1 of 1894

Folded woven goods, unless the same shall be in folds or laps of not less than 36 inches in length and each piece thereof be marked with the number of yards and inches (if any) contained therein. Such mark shall be stamped upon the fabric of each piece.

Exceptions.—Silks, silk velvets, tweeds, handkerchiefs, succatoons, brilliants, muslins, taffetas, India bafts, broad-cloth, worsted cloth, and all piece-goods made wholly or partly from woollen or worsted yarn.

Ordinance No. 4 of 1913

Opium, prepared.

Opium (except by sea).

Ordinance No. 1 of 1906

Petroleum which gives an inflammable vapour at a temperature of below 95 degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer.

Ordinance No. 16 of 1920

Stills, or any apparatus suitable for the distillation of alcohol or the rectification or re-distillation of spirits.

Trade or injurious spirits.

Ordinance No. 7 of 1889

Merchandise marks : all such goods and also all goods of foreign manufacture bearing any name or trade mark being or purporting to be the name or trade mark of any manufacturer, dealer or trader in the United Kingdom or any British possession unless such name or trade mark is accompanied by a definite indication of the country in which the goods were made or produced.

Ordinance No. 12 of 1920 and Order in Council No. 25 of 1921

Shaving-brushes manufactured in or exported from the Empire of Japan (whether such shaving-brushes are exported direct to the Colony or Protectorate or otherwise).

PROHIBITED EXPORTS

Prohibited by Ordinance No. 12, Order No. 19 of 1921 and No. 8 of 1923

- (a) To all foreign destinations :
Ammunition; butter; cocaine; explosives other than industrial explosives; fire-arms; opium.
- (6) To Russia, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey :
Aircraft; rice—the variety of, variously known as "hill rice," "upland rice," and "dry rice."

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LIGHT DUES

Levied under Ordinance No. 11 of 1902, No. 22 of 1908 and No. 10 of 1913
s. d

Upon every ship or vessel entering the harbour of Freetown, Sierra Leone, otherwise than from the Sierra Leone river, or entering the port of Sherbro from the sea, for each and every voyage on which such ship shall so enter the said harbour, per ton register	3
Steamship loading or discharging not less than 5 tons and not more than 100 tons of cargo in lieu of dues, upon every ton .	2 0
<i>Exemptions.</i> — Same as for harbour dues.	

HARBOUR DUES

Levied under Ordinance No. 11 of 1902, No. 22 of 1908 and No. 5 of 1921

Upon every vessel of—	£	s.	d.
30 and under 50 tons		7	6
50 80 "		12	6
80 " 100 "	1	0	0
100 200 "	1	10	0
200 300 "	2	10	0
300 400 "	3	0	0
400 500 "	5	0	0
For every 100 tons over 500 tons		5	0
In lieu of the above:			
Vessels of 10 and under 30 tons —			
Yearly	1	10	0
On every entry into port		5	0
Vessels under 10 tons—			
Yearly	15	0	
On every entry into port	2	6	

Exemptions.—Any ship entering the harbour of Freetown for any one or more of the following purposes shall not be liable to the payment of any harbour or light dues whatever—viz.

- (1) Vessels entering for the sole purpose of taking or discharging stores for any of his Majesty's ships on the West Coast of Africa.
- (2) For taking and discharging goods belonging to the Colonial or Imperial Government.
- (3) For taking or discharging specie or any cargo under 5 tons.
- (4) For taking or discharging a crew or part of a crew.
- (5) For landing or embarking passengers and their personal baggage.
- (6) For delivering or receiving mails.
- (7) For taking supplies of coal or provisions.
- (8) For repairing damages.
- (9) For taking or discharging launches, boats with their necessary gear, or any article which is admitted by the Comptroller of Customs to be equipment of a ship. The following description of ships shall be exempt from the payment of harbour and light dues :—
 - (a) Any yacht visiting the Colony solely for the purposes of pleasure.
 - (b) All telegraph ships.
 - (c) All transport ships.
 - (d) All ships of war.
 - (e) Ships auxiliary to his Majesty's Navy, or to the Navy of any Foreign Power, provided that the said ships are the property of and not merely chartered by or on behalf of his Majesty or a Foreign Government.

PUBLIC WAREHOUSE RENTS (FOR FIRE-ARMS)

*Levied under Proclamation of 12th January 1909, made under
Ordinance No. 10 of 1908*

	<i>a. d.</i>
For depositing fire-arms and ammunition, per cubic foot or fraction thereof per month or fraction of a month	1
For depositing every 100 lb. weight of gunpowder or fraction thereof per month or fraction of a month	4

PUBLIC WAREHOUSE RENTS (FOR EXPLOSIVES)

*Levied under Proclamation No. 1 of 1909, made under
Ordinance No. 11 of 1908*

For depositing explosives other than gunpowder, per cubic foot or fraction thereof per month or fraction of a month	1

GOVERNMENT WAREHOUSE RENTS

Levied under Ordinance No. 25 of 1924

- (a) All goods entered to be warehoused for home consumption :
 For the first month of deposit, per cubic foot or fraction of a cubic foot per month or fraction of a month 2
 For every subsequent month or fraction of a month, per cubic foot or fraction of a cubic foot 4
- (b) All goods entered to be warehoused for re-exportation:
 For the first month of deposit, per cubic foot or fraction of a cubic foot, per month or fraction thereof 4
 For every subsequent month or fraction of a month, per cubic foot 8

RENTS FOR KING'S WAREHOUSE, GOVERNMENT TRANSIT SHEDS, GOVERNMENT WHARF, LEGAL QUAY, OR ANY BUILDING OTHER THAN GOVERNMENT WAREHOUSES UNDER CONTROL OF COMPTROLLER OF CUSTOMS

Levied under Ordinance No. 25 of 1924

- (a) All goods except produce of the Colony, other than goods in transit or goods entered to be warehoused for re-exportation :
 After the first seven days, for each and every month or fraction of a month—double the rent usually charged on such goods when regularly warehoused.
- (6) Goods in transit or goods permitted to be warehoused for re-exportation :
 After the first seven days, for each and every month or fraction of a month—treble the rates charged on goods in the Government warehouse.

*Per month
or fraction
thereof*

- (c) Produce of the Colony : *s. d.*
 For each puncheon (or other similar receptacle) of palm oil 3 0
 For each case containing not more than eight Imperial gallons of palm oil 3
 For each tin containing not more than four Imperial gallons 2
 For each package of native produce other than palm oil—
 (1) not exceeding eight cubic foot in bulk 3
 (2) exceeding eight cubic feet in bulk, for each additional cubic foot 1

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PASSPORT FEES

Each passport issued to a British subject to travel	
Each permit issued to a British subject to travel	
To visa	
To renew after two years from date of original issue of passport	

PETROLEUM MAGAZINE RENTS

Levied under Governor's Order No. 4 of 1919

For the first month of deposit of petrol, per cubic foot or fraction thereof	2
For every subsequent month or fraction of a month, per cubic foot or fraction thereof	\
When in transit or to be re-exported :	
For the first month of deposit, per cubic foot or fraction thereof	8
For every subsequent month or fraction thereof, per cubic foot or fraction thereof	4

CUSTOMS FEES

Levied under Ordinance No. 12 of 1902

REGISTRAR OF SHIPPING

For registering a ship and granting a certificate of registry	5	0
For each form of bill of sale or mortgage issued	1	0
For each form of declaration issued		6
For endorsing the names of owners upon certificate or registry on change of owners	2	0
For endorsing the names of owners upon certificate of registry on change of masters	2	0
For each entry in the registry book relating to transfer by bill of sale	1	0
For each entry in the registry book relating to mortgage	2	0
For transmitting particulars on application to transfer registry to another port	2	6
For granting certificate of mortgage or sale	5	0
For sales of mortgages made before registrar under certificates of sale or mortgage, each	2	6
For inspection of the registry book	i	n

SHIPPING MASTER

1. Engagement or discharge of crew :	
Ships under 60 tons	4 0
Ships between 60 and 100 tons	7 0
Ships between 100 and 200 tons	15 0
For every additional 100 tons	5 0
2. Engagement or discharge of seamen separately	2 0
3. Copy of seamen's certificate of discharge	1 0
4. Indentures of apprentices	5 0
5. Certificate of deposits of any document	2 0
6. Sanction, in writing, to discharge of any seaman or apprentice	5 0
7. Rendering account of wages, etc., of seamen deceased or left behind	2 0
8. Copy of certificate of desertion	2 0

Shipping Master—*cont.*

9. Examination of provisions or water	s. d. 10 0
10. Attesting -will of a seaman	2 0
Nos. 1, 2, 5, 7 and 8 to be paid by master of vessel.	
In case of No. 1, the master may deduct, for partial repayment, from the wages of any mate, purser, engineer, surgeon, carpenter or steward, i.e. 6d.; from all others, except apprentices, 1s.	
In case of No. 2, the master may deduct in each case from wages, 1s.	
Nos. 3 and 10 by seaman.	
No. 4 by parties interested.	
No. 9 by party to blame.	

FEES PAYABLE BY THE PUBLIC UNDER SECTION 24 OF ORDINANCE No. 25
OF 1924, FOR THE SERVICES OF CUSTOMS OFFICERS OUTSIDE THE
USUAL HOURS, AND ON SUNDAYS AND PUBLIC HOLIDAYS

	<i>Per hour or part there of</i>
For attendance outside the usual hours on ordinary weekdays :	
Comptroller, Assistant Comptroller, Collector and Sub-Comptroller	a. d. 12 6
Supervisor (Freetown) and Principal Clerks.	5 0
First-class officers, second-class officers	4 0
Third-class officers	3 0
Fourth-class officers.	2 0
Probationers	1 6
Boatmen, watchmen, messengers and others	1 0

Any services rendered on Sundays or public holidays shall be charged for at the above rates plus 50 per cent., provided always that the minimum charge for the service rendered on such days for an hour or less shall be as for the two hours.

In addition to the fees laid down in Schedules L, M and O of the Sierra Leone Customs Consolidation Ordinance, 1902, there shall be the fees prescribed above for services rendered or attendance given during any time outside the hours appointed by the Governor under section 13 of the Customs Ordinance, 1902.

Should officers be directed to attend to duty at any time on the request of any person and not so be required, such officers shall be paid overtime fees at the rates laid down above by the person making the request in respect of such time as such officers shall have been in attendance in consequence of such request.

All applications of whatever nature for the services of the Comptroller or officers of Customs shall be made in writing to the Comptroller of Customs.

Where services are rendered by an officer acting in a position above his substantive position the fees payable in respect of such services shall be the same as if the services were rendered by an officer permanently holding such higher position.

The following rates of remuneration to be paid by merchants for the services of officers employed for their convenience at the transhipment or landing of goods in Freetown or Sherbro, elsewhere than the public wharf, are to be paid into the Colonial Treasury to defray the expense of the officers so employed—viz.

Attendance of an officer at the transhipment of goods for the convenience of merchants, per day or any part of a day	5 0
Attendance of an officer landing goods for the convenience of merchants per day or any part of a day	5 0

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Customs Fees—*cont.*

£ s. d.

The following fees shall be paid by merchants and others for services rendered by officers in granting and attesting to the following documents:—

1. Certificate of the landing of packages at any port by a particular ship	10	0
2. Certificate of the examination and verification of the contents of a package—for every package	5	0
3. Certificate of gauging or the measuring of casks or other vessels containing liquids :		
Every 100 gallons and under	5	0
Every 100 gallons, or fractional part thereof, above the first 100 gallons	2	0
4. Certificate for packages that have fallen overboard and are not recovered—each package	5	0

SURVEY AND ADMEASUREMENT OF VESSELS

For each measured transverse section	10	0
For each certificate of survey, in addition to the above	1	1 0
For each certificate of survey or of identity where measurement of tonnage not required	1	1 0

APPRAISEMENT DUTY

Levied under Ordinance No. 20 of 1805

Upon appraisement of ships or vessels, lands and tenements, or lots and parcels of goods and merchandise, when no auction takes place, per cent.	2	0 0

REGISTRATION OF INSTRUMENTS

Levied under Ordinance No. 23 of 1906

For every acknowledgment or proof of an instrument	2	6
For the registration and recording of every instrument other than memorial or grant executed before the Registrar-General, for every folio of seventy-two words	0	9
For verifying every memorial and recording the same	5	0
For depositing every instrument	2	0
For taking out the same	2	6
For filling up every form of grant and registering same (section 24)	5	6
For every search in each distinct set of books or memorials, for half-an-hour	2	6
For every additional half an hour	2	6
For an attested copy of, or extract from, any recorded instrument or memorial, for every folio of seventy two words	1	0
For comparing, if required, an instrument with the register thereof, for every folio of seventy-two words	0	6
For every other certificate or extract	2	6

REGISTRATION OF PATENTS

Levied under Ordinance No. 3 of 1913

SECOND SCHEDULE

	£	s.	d.
On filing petition for a patent	1	0	0
On grant of patent	5	0	0
On application for extension	1	0	0
On grant of extension or original patent in lieu of extension	5	0	0
On application for registration of notifications of assignments, transmissions, etc.	1	0	0
On registering notifications of assignments, transmissions, etc.	10	0	
For every inspection and search of register, etc., for every half-an-hour	2	6	
For certified copies of entries under the hand of the Registrar-General for every extract not exceeding a folio of seventy two words	10	0	
And for every folio or a portion of a folio exceeding seventy-two words, at the rate of (per folio)	1	0	0

Note. — Applicants must in addition pay the cost of all requisite advertisements in the *Gazette* and other papers.

REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARKS

Levied under Ordinance No. 17 of 1913

1. On application to register a trade mark for one or more articles included in one class	10	0	
2. For registration of a trade mark for one or more articles included in one class	1	0	0
3. For registering a series of trade marks, for every additional representation after the first in each class	5	0	
4. On notice of opposition, for each application opposed by opponent	1	0	0
5. On application to register a subsequent proprietor in cases of assignment or transmission, the first mark	1	0	0
6. For every additional mark assigned or transmitted at the same time	5	0	
7. For continuance of mark at the expiration of fourteen years	1	0	0
8. Additional fee where fee is paid within three months after expiration of fourteen years	10	0	
9. Additional fee for re-registration of trade mark where removed for non-payment of fee	1	0	0
10. For altering an address on the register, for every mark	5	0	
11. For every entry in the register of a rectification thereof, or an alteration therein, not otherwise charged	10	0	
12. For cancelling the entry, or part of the entry, of a trade mark upon the register, on the application of the owner of such trade mark	5	0	
13. On request to Registrar to correct a clerical error, or permit amendment of application under section 34	5	0	
14. For certificate of refusal to register a trade mark	1	0	0
15. For certificate of refusal at the same time for more than one trade mark, for each additional trade mark, after the first	10	0	
16. For certificate of registration to be used in legal proceedings	1	0	0
17. For certificate of Registrar under Rule 25, other than certificate of registration, to be used in legal proceedings	5	0	
18. For inspecting register, for every half hour	2	6	
19. For inspecting documents lodged in connection with the registration of a trade mark	2	0	
20. For copies or extracts, for every seventy-two words or part thereof	1	0	
21. For certifying copies or extracts	5	0	

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REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS

Levied under Ordinance No. 13 of 1913, Schedule N. Section 44

	£	s.	d.
(a) For registering birth or death at private residence	1	0	
(b) For entering the baptismal or other name of child upon certificate produced after registry of birth—to be paid by the person procuring the name to be entered	1	0	
(c) For taking, attesting and transmitting a declaration made by informant respecting a birth in another district, to be paid by the informant	2	0	
(d) Upon the registration of a birth when the child is more than three months old and not more than twelve months old	5	0	
(e) Upon the registration of a birth when the child is more than twelve months old	10	0	
(f) Upon the registration of a death with the authority of the Registrar-General after the expiration of twelve months	10	0	
(g) For searching the registry books of births or deaths, for each name within ten years	1	0	
(h) For every year beyond	0	6	
(i) For a certified extract from the registry of births or deaths	2	6	
(j) For a certified extract from the registry of births or deaths upon demand made at the time of registering any birth or death by the person giving the information concerning the same	0	3	
(k) For registering a birth or death for the purpose of Part VI. of the Ordinance	0	6	

REGISTRATION OF FRIENDLY SOCIETIES

Levied under Ordinance No. 10 of 1886

For registering every return made according to the provisions of the Ordinance	1	1	0
For searching and inspecting register of Friendly Societies	2	6	
For a certified copy of any entry in, endorsement on, or extract from, the said register (if under five folios)	5	0	
Above five folios, per folio	1	0	

REGISTRATION OF COMPANIES

Levied under Order in Council No. 3 of 1919

PART I

BY A COMPANY HAVING A SHARE CAPITAL

For registration of a company whose nominal share capital does not exceed £2000	2	0	0
For registration of a company whose nominal share capital exceeds £2000, the following fees, regulated according to the amount of nominal share capital—that is to say, For every £1000 of nominal share capital, or part of £1000, up to £5000	1	0	0
For every £1000 of nominal share capital, or part of £1000, after the first £5000 up to £100,000	5	0	
For every £1000 of nominal share capital, or part of £1000, after the first £100,000	1	0	
For registration of any increase of share capital made after the first registration of the company, the same fees per £1000 or part of a £1000 as would have been payable if the increased share capital had formed part of the original share capital at the time of registration.			

£ s. d.

Provided that no company shall be liable to pay in respect of nominal share capital, on registration or afterwards, any greater amount of fees than £50, taking into account in the case of fees payable on an increase of share capital after registration the fees paid on registration.

For registration of any existing company, except such companies as are by law exempted from Payment of fees in respect of registration, the same fee as is charged for registering a new company.

For registering any document by law required or authorised to be registered, other than the memorandum or the abstract required to be filed with the Registrar by a receiver or manager, or the statement required to be sent to the Registrar by the liquidator in a winding up

5 0

For making a record of any fact by law required or authorised to be recorded by the Registrar.

5 0

PART II

BY A COMPANY NOT HAVING A SHARE CAPITAL

For registration of a company whose number of members, as stated in the Articles, does not exceed 20

2 0 0

For registration of a company whose number of members, as stated in the Articles, exceeds 20, but does not exceed 100

5 0 0

For registration of a company whose number of members, as stated in the Articles, exceeds 100, but is not stated to be unlimited, the above fees of £5, with an additional 5s. for every 50 members or less number than 50 members after the first 100.

For registration of a company in which the number of members is stated in the Articles to be unlimited

20 0 0

For registration of any increase on the number of members made after the registration of the company in respect, of every 50 members or less than 50 members of that increase

5 0

Provided that no company shall be liable to pay on the whole a greater fee than £20 in respect of its number of members, taking into account the fee paid on the first registration of the company in Sierra Leone.

For registration of any existing company, except such companies as are by law exempted from payment of fees in respect of registration, the same fee as is charged for registering a new company.

For registering any document by law required or authorised to be registered, other than the memorandum or the abstract required to be filed with the Registrar by a receiver or manager, or the statement required to be sent to the Registrar by the liquidator in a winding up

5 0

For making a record of any fact by law required or authorised to be recorded by the Registrar.

5 0

LICENCES

Auctioneers', annual

10 0 0

Billiard-table (public), annual

2 2 0

Boats plying for hire, Freetown harbour (1s. extra for boatman's badge), annual

10 0

Crown lands:

For cutting wood or trees

1 0 0

For occupying and using land.

1 0

Dogs (keeping of), annual

4 0

Explosives, licence to sell, annual

2 0 0

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Licences—*cont.*

Fire-arms, licence to sell flintlock guns and gunpowder in Protectorate, annual	£	s.	d.
Fire-arms, licence to soil flintlock guns and gunpowder in Protectorate, half-yearly	10	0	0
Fire-arms, licence to bear an arm of precision, for every issue or renewal of, annual	6	0	0
Fire-arms, licence to keep a private warehouse for sale of		2	6
Fire-arms, flintlock guns, licence to bear for five years		10	0
Game :		2	0
Qualified licence to Government officers		10	0
Full		5	0
Qualified "general licence"		3	0
Full		25	0
Marriage		2	2
Marriage, civil		5	5
Pilots		2	2
Spirits :			
For sale of intoxicating liquor for consumption both on or off the premises:			
In Freetown—			
Yearly		75	0
Half-yearly		40	0
Quarterly		25	0
Without Freetown—			
Yearly		30	0
Half-yearly		20	0
Quarterly		12	0
For sale of intoxicating liquor in stores in quantities not being less than one reputed gallon not for consumption on the premises :			
In Freetown—			
Yearly		50	0
Half-yearly		30	0
Without Freetown—			
Yearly		20	0
Half-yearly		15	0
For sale of intoxicating liquor in stores in quantities of less than one gallon not for consumption on the premises :			
Yearly		25	0
Half-yearly		15	0
For an occasional licence for special occasion, per diem		10	0
For a saloon-bar licence to sell intoxicating liquor to be consumed on the premises :			
Yearly		25	0
Half-yearly		15	0
Quarterly		8	0
Warehouse, Sherbro		30	0
Wine and beer in Freetown, annual		5	0
Wine and beer without Freetown, annual		3	0

STAMP DUTIES

Levied under Ordinance No. 363 of 1905

Affidavits, each	1	0
Appraisalment of goods over the value of £10	1	0
Attestation of signature :		
Under the seal of the Supreme Court	3	0
Under the seal of the Colony	1	1
Award :		
Where the amount exceeds £10 and does not exceed £50		6
Where the amount exceeds £50 and does not exceed £100	1	0
And for every additional £50 or fractional part thereof		

Bank Cheques : on every cheque £ s. d.
2

Exemption.—Cheques drawn on behalf of the Government by the Colonial Treasurer or other officer duly authorised by the Governor when *ex-officio* concerned, or on behalf of the Imperial Government by the District Paymaster or other officer duly authorised to draw the same when *ex-officio* concerned.

Bank-notes: on every licence to issue and reissue bank-notes 50 0 0

Bills of exchange, promissory notes (and herein shall be included I.O.U.s and other acknowledgments of indebtedness) drawn in or out of this Colony and payable or negotiated within this Colony :

For any sum exceeding £1	and not exceeding £10	1
£10	£25	3
£25	£50	6
£50	£75	9
£75	£100	1 0

And for every additional £10 or fractional part thereof 1
Bills of lading, each 3

Exemption.—The master's copy.

Bonds for the payment of any sum of money not exceeding £100 5 0

For every additional £25 or fractional part thereof 1 0

Exemption.—Conditional bonds required by the Government for the protection of the Revenue.

Bottomry bonds 5 0

Bonds of indemnity or other bonds not being for the payment of a specified sum of money 5 0

Charter party: on every charter party or copy 1 0

Certificate of admission to a barrister, solicitor, advocate, proctor or a notary 10 0 0

Exemption.—The certificate of any person appointed permanently or temporarily a legal officer of the Crown. Such exemption shall not extend to any officer engaging in private practice.

Concessions (*Ordinance No. 8 of 11*)02):

For registering instruments of transfer of rights granted by concession, for every square mile or portion thereof 1 0 0

Licence to prospect within the Colony or Protectorate 5 0 0

Licence to carry on mining within the Colony or Protectorate 30 0 0

On profits made from or in respect of the exercise of concession rights, for every 20s. 1 0

In addition to the duty otherwise payable under "The Concessions Ordinance, 1902," or any Ordinance amending the same 25 0 0

Exemption.—Any concession which purports to be an absolute conveyance and is specially exempted from this duty by the Governor or by any other person appointed by him for that purpose.

Conveyances and other assignment of property, real and personal, mortgages' and transfers thereof, and liquidations :

Where the amount is of or under £25 1 0

Where the amount exceeds £25 and does not exceed £50 2 0

£50 £75 3 0

£75 £100 4 0

On every additional £25 or fractional part thereof of the purchase money or amount

Provided that in the case of a reconveyance or discharge of a mortgage the stamp duty shall be for every £100 or fractional part of the total amount or value of the money at any time secured 1 0

1 0

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Stamp Duties—*cont.*

	£	s.	d.
Courts: Every judgment of the Supreme Court and Court of Appeal issued out of the said Courts by the Master of the Supreme Court:			
If amount exceeds £20 and does not exceed £50		10	0
If amount exceeds £50 and does not exceed £100	1	0	0
If amount exceeds £100, upon every additional £100 or fractional part thereof		5	0
For second or subsequent copy of any such judgment, and all other copies or extracts delivered, per folio		1	0
Summonses issued out of Judge's Chambers		3	0
Certified extracts from the office of the Registrar-General, per folio		1	0
Reports of attachments and seizures, per folio		1	0
<i>Exemptions.</i> —Documents, instruments or extracts of any kind required for the Crown or for the use of this Colony or in any matter or suit or thing wherein the Colonial Treasurer or any other public officer is <i>ex-officio</i> concerned.			
Leases or agreements for leases:			
Where the annual rental exceeds £10 and does not exceed £20		1	0
Where the annual rental exceeds £20 and does not exceed £50		2	0
Where the annual rental exceeds £50 to £70 and does not exceed £100		3	0
And for every additional £50 or fractional part thereof		2	0
Legacies: On every receipt or other discharge of any legacy by any will or testamentary instrument, or for the clear residue (when devolving to one person) and share of the clear residue (when devolving to two or more persons) of the personal estate of any person (after deducting debts, funeral expenses, legacies and other charges first payable thereout), whether the title to the first residue or any share thereof shall accrue by virtue of any testamentary disposition, or upon a partial or total intestacy: where such legacy, residue or share of residue shall—			
Amount to £50 and shall not exceed £100		1	0
Exceed £100 and shall not exceed £200		1	10
And for every additional £100 or fractional part thereof		10	0
<i>Exemptions.</i> —Legacies and residues or share of residue of any such estate or effects as aforesaid giving or devolving to or for the benefit of the husband, wife or children of the deceased			
Letters patent on any invention		5	0
Letters of Naturalisation if person an African		1	0
Letters of naturalisation to a person not an African		10	0
Marriage Licence		2	2
Marriage, civil (<i>levied under Ordinance No. 10 of 1914</i>):			
For giving certificate of notice to marry		5	0
Filing every notice and entering same		3	0
On issue of each certificate		2	6
Licence to marry without notice or certificate		5	5
On every marriage in a Registrar's office		1	1
For searching a marriage register book for each name within ten years		1	0
For every year beyond		1	0
For a certified extract		5	0
Powers or letters of attorney, each		5	0
Probate of wills or letters of administration to the estates of intestates:			
Where the amount of personal property in this Colony—			
Exceeds £20 and does not exceed £50		10	0
Exceeds £50 and does not exceed £100	1	0	0
And every additional £50 or fractional part thereof		10	0
And no probate or letters of administration shall issue out of the Supreme Court until a declaration shall be made on			

Probate—*cont.*

£ s. d.

Oath by the executor or person proving the will or by the administrator of the probate value of the deceased estate. And the probate of the will or the letters of administration shall be impressed with, or shall have affixed thereto, the stamp or stamps of the value of the duty made payable.

Protests:

Of any bill of exchange or promissory note	1	0
Of any other kind	5	0

Order in Council No. 12 of 1923

Receipt on every discharge for the payment of £2 and upwards .

Exemptions.—All public officers *ex-officio* concerned. All members of the Sierra Leone Civil Police Force and of the Sierra Leone Battalion of the West African Frontier Force, exclusive of the officers of the said forces.

2

Ordinance No. 14 of 1906

Agreement or memorandum of agreement under hand only, where the subject matter is of the value of £5 and upwards

Exemptions.—Memorandum of agreement for the hire of any servant, labourer, mechanic or boatman.

Memorandum of agreement relating to the wages of any seaman on board of any vessel using the ports of this Colony.

6

Memorandum, letter of agreement, relating to the sale or purchase of any goods, wares and merchandise.

SUPREME COURT FEES

ORIGINAL JURISDICTION

Levied under Rules of the Supreme Court of the 1th day of April 1908, made under Ordinance No. 14 of 1904

SUMMONSES, WRITS, NOTICES, COMMISSIONS AND WARRANTS

	£	s.	d.
On sealing a writ of summons for commencement of an action	7	0	
On sealing a concurrent, renewed, or amended writ of summons for commencement of an action	2	6	
On sealing a notice for service under Order XVI., Rule 47	2	6	
On sealing a writ of mandamus or injunction	1	0	0
On sealing a writ of subpoena for witnesses not exceeding three persons	5	0	
On sealing every other writ	7	0	
On sealing or issuing an originating summons	10	0	
On amending same	2	6	
On sealing or issuing a summons for directions under Order XXX.	10	0	
On sealing or issuing any other summons or warrant	3	0	
On sealing or issuing a commission to take oaths or affidavits in the Supreme Court	5	0	0
Every other commission	1	0	0
On marking a copy of a petition of right for service	5	0	

APPEARANCES

On entering an appearance for each person	2	0
On amending the same	2	0

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COPIES

	£ s . d.
For office copies of all records, proceedings, judge's notes, affidavits, or other writing, per folio	9
On examining a written or printed copy, and marking or sealing same as an office copy, for each folio	2

ATTENDANCES

On an application, with or without subpoena for any officer to attend as a witness, or to produce records or documents to be given in evidence (in addition to the reasonable expenses of the officer), for each day or part of a day he shall necessarily be absent from his office	1 0 0
The officer may require a deposit of stamps on account of any further fees, and a deposit of money on account of any further expenses which may probably become payable beyond the amount paid for fees and expenses on the application, and the officer or his clerk taking such deposit shall thereupon make a memorandum thereof on the application. The officer may also require an undertaking in writing to pay any further fees and expenses which may become payable, beyond the amounts so paid and deposited.	

OATHS

On taking an affidavit, or an affirmation or an attestation upon honour in lieu of an affidavit or a declaration for each person making the same	1 6
And in addition thereto for each exhibit therein referred to and required to be marked	1 0

FILING

On filing a special case or petition of right	1 0 0
On filing an affidavit, deposition, or set of depositions (including any exhibits annexed to any such affidavit or deposition), statement of claim in default of appearance, petition, preliminary act, submission to arbitration, award, warrant of attorney, cognovit bail, satisfaction piece, bond, writ of execution with return, and power of attorney, and every other proceeding in a probate action, or in a divorce or other matrimonial cause or matter required by Act of Parliament or Ordinance, General Order, or Order in the action, cause or matter to be filed in the Master's office	2 0
On filing scripts in a probate action or on depositing pursuant to an order in any cause or matter any documents for safe custody, or production, if the number does not exceed five	5 0
If exceeding five	10 0
On a receipt for any document or documents to which the two last fees apply when delivered out, or for any other document or documents filed or deposited in a probate action, when delivered out	2 0

CERTIFICATES

On a certificate of appearance, or of a pleading, affidavit, or proceeding having been entered, filed or taken or of the negative thereof, unless otherwise provided	
Or if required for use in a foreign country	2 0
	5 0

SEARCHES AND INSPECTIONS

	£	s.	d.
On an application to search for an appearance or an affidavit, and inspecting the same	1	0	
On an application to search an index, and inspect a pleading, judgment, decree, order or other record, unless otherwise expressly provided for by any Act of Parliament or Ordinance of this Order, and to inspect scripts filed or documents deposited pursuant to an Order for safe custody or production, for each hour or part of an hour	2	6	
Not exceeding one day	10	0	

EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES

On every memorandum of appointment for an examination to be taken before an examiner appointed by the Court	5	0	
On every witness sworn and examined by any such examiner or other officer in his office, unless otherwise provided, including oath, for each hour or part of an hour	10	0	
On an examination of witnesses by any such examiner or officer away from his office (in addition to reasonable travelling and other expenses), per day	3	0	0
The examiner or officer may require a deposit of stamps on account of fees and a deposit of money on account of expenses which may probably become payable beyond any amount paid for fees and expenses upon the examination, and the examiner or officer or his clerk taking such deposit shall thereupon make a memorandum thereof and deliver the same to the party making the deposit.			
The examiner or officer may also require an undertaking, in writing, to pay any further fees and expenses which may become payable beyond the amount so paid and deposited.			

HEARING

On entering or setting down, or re-entering, or re setting down, a cause or matter for trial or hearing in the Supreme Court, including hearing or further consideration where no such fee was paid on the original hearing, whether on summons adjourned from chambers or otherwise, and including special case, a petition in a divorce or matrimonial cause or matter by which a proceeding is commenced and petition of right, but not any other petition, nor any other summons adjourned from chambers	1	0	0
On answering and setting down for hearing in Court a petition by which any proceeding is commenced, unless otherwise provided	1	0	0
Any other petition	10	0	
Where the trial or hearing of any such cause or matter or petition by which any proceeding is commenced shall exceed one day, for each additional day or part of a day occupied	1	0	0

JUDGMENTS, DECREES AND ORDERS

For drawing up and entering judgments, decrees and orders, whether made in Court or at chambers, per folio	1	6	
For signing	7	6	

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TAXATION OF COSTS

	£	s.	d.
On taxing a bill of costs, if under six folios		6	8
If the bill exceeds six folios, for every additional folio besides the fee above-mentioned			4
These fees, unless otherwise provided, shall be taken on signing the certificate, or on the allowance of the bill of costs as taxed ; but the fees shall be due and payable, if no certificate or allocatur is required, on the amount of the bill as taxed, or on the amount of such part thereof as may be taxed, and the solicitor or party suing in person shall in such case cause the proper stamps to be impressed on, or affixed to, the bill of costs.			
The taxing officer may require a deposit of stamps on account of fees before taxation and the officer or his clerk on taking such deposit shall make a memorandum thereof on the bill of costs.			

PAYMENTS INTO COURT

On money paid into the Court :			
For sums under £100, percent.	1	0	0
For sums above £100, per cent.		10	0

MISCELLANEOUS

For reading every deed or other exhibit	1	0	
On signing, settling, or approving an advertisement	10	0	
On taking a recognizance or bond, whether one or more than one obligor, and whether entered into by all at one time or not		10	0
On assignment of a bond		5	0
On taking bail, and taking same off the file and delivery		2	6
On a commitment		5	0
On an application to produce Judge's notes	1	0	0
On vacating a recognizance or bond	10	0	
On a citation		5	0

BY THE MASTER OF THE SUPREME COURT

Levied under Ordinance No. 30 of 1905

Affidavits	1	0	
Attestation of signature under the seal of the Supreme Court			
Bonds of indemnity or other bonds not being for the payment of a specified sum of money	3	0	
Certificate of admission to a barrister, solicitor, advocate, proctor or notary		5	0
Every judgment of the Supreme Court of Appeal issued out of the said Courts by the Master of the Supremo Court:—	10	0	0
If amount exceeds £20 and does not exceed £50		10	0
If amount exceeds £50 and does not exceed £100			
If amount exceeds £100, upon every additional £100 or fractional part thereof	1	0	0
For second or subsequent copy of any such judgment, and all other copies or extracts delivered, per folio		5	0
Summonses issued out of judge's chambers		1	0
Reports of attachments and seizures, per folio		3	0
		1	0

£ 8. d.

Probates of wills or letters of administration to the estates of intestates—

Where the amount of personal property in this Colony exceeds £20 and does not exceed £50	10	0
Exceeds £50 and does not exceed £100	1	0
And for every additional £50 or fractional part thereof	10	0
And no probate or letters of administration shall issue out of the Supreme Court until a declaration shall be made on oath by the executor or person proving the will or by the administrator of the probable value of the deceased's estate.		
And the probate of the will or the letters of administration shall be impressed with, or shall have affixed thereto, the stamp or stamps of the value of the duty hereby made payable.		

FEES TAKEN ON APPEALS FROM THE DECISIONS OF MAGISTRATES

Levied under Ordinance No. 4 of 1877

For serving any written notice mentioned in this Ordinance, including proof of service thereof	1	0
Attendance by Attorney to take out subpoenas		6
To the Crown for each person subpoenaed		6
For serving each subpoena, the same as allowed in the Summary Jurisdiction of the Court.		
Attendance in person at the hearing of the appeal, same as allowed to witnesses.		
Attendance by Attorney or Counsel, according to the importance of the case 10 s. 6 d. to	1	1
To counsel or attorney for examining the proceedings, according to the length and importance of the case 5s. to	10	0
Attendance of witness as under :		
Labourers, for the day 6s. to	1	0
Mechanics and artisans 1 s. 6d. to	3	0
Clerks and petty shopkeepers 2 s. 6d. to	5	0
Merchants and gentlemen 5s. to	10	0
Double the amount to witnesses coming to Freetown from places distant beyond six miles.		
Only one day's attendance shall be allowed, unless the Judge shall otherwise order.		

SHERIFF'S FEES

By the sheriff, under-sheriff, bailies and others the officers or ministers of the sheriff of the colony—		
For every warrant which shall be granted by the sheriff to his officer upon any writ or process	2	6
For a n arrest	10	6
For conveying the defendant to gaol from the place of arrest, per mile	1	0
For bail bond	1	1
For receiving money upon deposit for arrest and paying the same into Court	6	8
Assignment of bail or other bond	5	0
For the return of any writ of <i>Habeas Corpus</i>	8	0
For the return of any writ or process and filing the same	1	0
For the bailiff to conduct prisoner to gaol	6	0
To the bailiffs for serving writs of summons, or for executing warrants on extent. <i>Capias ultagatum, Levavi facias, Fieri facias, Ca. Sa., Ne Exeat, Attachment, Elegit.</i> Writ of possession, forfeited recognizance, and other like matters, for each, if the distance from the sheriff's office does not exceed five miles	5	0

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Sheriff's Fees— <i>cont.</i>	£	8.	d.
If beyond that distance, per mile additional			6
For each man left in possession on writs of sequestration, etc., when absolutely necessary, per diem		3	0
For every sale by auction, notwithstanding the defendant should become bankrupt or insolvent—			
Where the property sold does not produce more than £300 per cent.	5	0	0
Where the property sold does not produce more than £500 per cent.	3	0	0
Where it exceeds £500 per cent.	2	10	0
For a bond of indemnity	1	1	0
Certificate of execution having issued for record		5	0
Sheriff for summoning jury and presiding at the inquisition	2	2	0
On writs of <i>Extent</i> , <i>Elegit</i> , <i>Caputs ultagatum</i> , and others of the like nature, for summoning the jury and presiding at the inquisition	2	2	0
For drawing and copying the inquisition, per folio		1	0
For return to common or special venire		5	0
The like on <i>Distingas</i> or <i>Habeas Corpus</i> for common jury		12	0
The like on <i>Distingas</i> or <i>Habeas Corpus</i> for special jury		14	0
For attending : naming special jury		10	6
For bailiff for summoning common or special jury		7	6
For sheriff attending on trial at Bar or before Court, per diem		10	0
For sheriff attending levy, sale, etc.		10	6
For sheriff's bailiffs (not exceeding three per diem) attending in Court, on trials, each per diem		2	6
For any duty not herein provided for, such sum as the Court may direct the Master of the Court to allow.			
Under Ordinance No. 19 of 1918, section 17 (3), in the pound or part thereof, on amount levied under House Tax Ordinance, 1918		2	0
<i>Note.</i> —The folio mentioned throughout this schedule or table of fees must contain seventy-two words, reckoning each figure as word.			

SUMMARY JURISDICTION

Vide Scott on *Costs*, 4th edition, p. 507 *et seq.*

PROBATE AND DIVORCE DIVISION

Vide Scott on *Costs*, 4th edition, p. 507 *et seq.*

Vide also pp. 271, 272, 273, 375, 380, 383 and 384 of Coote's
Court of Probate.

ESCHEAT DIVISION

Levied under Ordinance No. 19 of 1880

BY MASTER OF SUPREME COURT

Filing claim or any other application	2	6
Filing counter-claim or giving evidence of appearance	2	0
Hearing fee	5	0
Every summons containing not more than four names	2	6
Every witness sworn	1	0
Every order or exhibit filed	1	0
Every order	5	0
Every office copy of any document, first five folios, per folio of 100 words	5	0
Every folio or part folio after the first five		6
For taxation of costs and any other court or office business not before mentioned, such other fees as shall be ordered by the Court.		

BY THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL,

Attendance of Registrar-General, or clerk, or deputy, and	£ 8. d.
production of records at the request of a party	5 0

INTESTATE ESTATES

Levied under Ordinance No. 8 of 1887

For every order to administer when the estate shall appear to	
be above £50 and not more than £200	7 6
When the estate shall appear to be above £200	15 0
For every office copy, per folio	3
On the gross amount of every estate collected, per centum	5 0 0

BY THE MASTER OF SUPREME COURT

*Levied under Order of Court of 9th May 1900, made under Ordinance
No. 8 of 1887*

For filing every petition	5 0
For filing every affidavit, or other document	1 6
For filing every exhibit	1 0
For entering every appearance to citation	2 0
For every office-copy of any document, per folio	3
Searching records	2 6
For every judge's order	1 0
For sealing every order or other document	4 3
For taxing every bill of costs :	
If five folios or under	5 0
If exceeding that length, for every additional folio	1 0
For any other court or office business not before mentioned, such other fees as shall be ordered by the Court.	

Levied under Ordinance No. 21 of 1918

On the gross amount of every estate deposited in the Treasury for distribution, per centum	5 0 0

VICE-ADMIRALTY DIVISION

Table of fees to be taken by the Judge, Registrar, Marshal and Practitioners, etc., of the Vice-Admiralty Division of the Supreme Court of Sierra Leone

N.B.— By 30 and 31 Vict., c. 4a, s. 14, it is provided that "Any Deputy Judge, Deputy Registrar, or Deputy Marshal, appointed under this Act, shall be entitled to the same fees in respect of any duty performed by him as would be lawfully payable to the Judge, Registrar, or Marshal, respectively, for the performance of the same duty."

IN PRIZE PROCEEDINGS

For tables of fees to be taken by the Judge, Registrar, Marshal and Practitioners, etc., in Prize Proceedings, see Appendices B and C to the Rules of Court, dated 5th August 1914, made by his Majesty the King in Council, under the Prize Courts Acts, 1804.

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ON APPEAL TO THE FULL COURT OF THE COLONY OF SIERRA LEONE **FROM**
THE SUPREME COURT OF SIERRA LEONE. AND FROM THE SUPREME
COURT OF THE COLONY OF GAMBIA

*Levied under Ordinance No. 14 of 1912, and Order of the Privy Council of
the 13th June 1913*

SCALE OF FEES

	£	3.	d.
On motion for leave to appeal	1	0	0
On setting down appeal for hearing	1	0	0
Where the hearing of the appeal shall exceed one day, for each additional day or part of a day occupied	1	0	0
On every bond		10	0
On order for leave to appeal	1	0	0
On settling special case	1	0	0
Costs of transmission and other charges as the Court directs.			

POLICE COURT FEES

Levied under Ordinance No. 29 of 1905

For a summons	2	1	
For a subpoena	1	0	
For a warrant	4	2	

PETROLEUM LICENCES

Levied under Ordinance No. 1 of 1906

Petroleum store licence for an unlimited quantity	1	0	0
Petroleum store licence for any quantity not exceeding 100 gallons	2	6	
Petroleum hawker's licence	2	6	

LIQUOR LICENCES

Levied under Ordinance No. 25 of 1921

GOVERNOR'S ORDER OF 13TH JUNE 1900

For every application for a certificate under section 7	2	6	
For a certificate under section 12	5	0	

TRANSFER OF LIQUOR LICENCE

Levied under Ordinance No. 25 of 1921

For every application for a certificate	2	6	
For transfer of a liquor licence	1	0	0
For a certificate under section 18	5	0	

NATIVE LABOUR FOREIGN SERVICE

Levied under Ordinance No. 25 of 1913

For each person employed under a " foreign contract of service "	2	6	

FEES OF COURT OF REQUESTS

Levied under Ordinance No. 18 of 1906

CROWN FEES—POUNDAGE		£	s.	d.
Issuing every summons where the amount for which it is issued—				
Does not exceed £5, in the pound			6	
Exceeds £5, but does not exceed £10	3	0		
Exceeds £10		5	0	
Each affidavit sworn under provisions of section 16		1	0	
For making each exhibit to an affidavit		1	0	
Issuing every warrant against the goods where the amount—				
Does not exceed £5, in the pound			0	
Exceeds £5, but does not exceed £10		5	0	
Exceeds £10	10	0		
Every hearing, where the amount—				
Does not exceed £5, in the pound		1	0	
Exceeds £5, but does not exceed £10		10	0	
Exceeds £10		15	0	
Every judgment by consent or agreement—half the hearing fee.				
Every commitment summons, in the pound			3	
Every hearing of such summons, in the pound			6	
Every subpoena			1	0

BAILIFF'S FEES

Serving every summons within one mile of Court House	4	0	
Serving every summons beyond one and within two miles	1	3	
Serving every summons beyond two and within three miles		1	10
Serving every summons beyond three and within four miles		2	6
Serving every summons beyond four and within five miles		3	3
Serving every summons beyond five and within six miles		4	1
Serving every summons beyond six and within seven miles		5	0
Serving every summons beyond seven and within eight miles			
Serving every summons beyond eight miles, 1s. extra for every mile.			
Executing every warrant where the amount for which it is issued does not exceed £5	2	6	
Executing every warrant where the amount for which it is issued exceeds £5		5	0
Mileage fee for executing warrants is twice the fee for the service of summonses.			
Serving every subpoena within two miles of Court House	1	0	
For every mile beyond two miles of Court House		6	
Serving every commitment summons where the amount claimed does not exceed 20s.		6	
Serving every commitment summons where it does exceed 20s.	1	0	
For keeping possession of goods till sale, per day—including expenses of removal, storage of goods and all other expenses, not exceeding five days—6d. in the pound on the value of the goods seized to be fixed by appraisement in the case of dispute.			
The poundage in execution must in no case exceed	1	10	0
The total fee to be taken for serving every subpoena is in no case to exceed		3	0
All fractions of a pound, for the purpose of calculating poundage, shall be treated as an entire pound.			

CORONER'S COURT

Levied under Ordinance No. 33 of 1907

For copies of the depositions in cases where the verdict is murder or manslaughter, etc.—reasonable sum not exceeding for every folio of one hundred words	6

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DRUGGISTS' FEES

	£	s.	d.
For certificate of qualification		10	0
On application for examination		5	0

MUNICIPAL LICENCES

Levied under Ordinance No. 28 of 1908

For every licence to any—

Apothecary, surgeon or physician :

Yearly	6	0	0
Half-yearly.	3	5	0
Quarterly	2	0	0

Architect, civil engineer or surveyor :

Yearly.	6	0	0
Half-yearly.	3	5	0
Quarterly.	2	0	0

Attorney, proctor, advocate, barrister-at-law, conveyancer, equity draughtsman, special pleader or notary public :

Yearly	6	0	0
Half yearly.	3	5	0
Quarterly	2	0	0

(One licence shall enable the holder to practise all the above-mentioned branches of the legal profession which he would, but for this Ordinance, be entitled to practise.)

Banker :

Yearly.	25	0	0
Half-yearly	14	0	0
Quarterly	8	0	0

Persons who contract to build or execute the whole of any building or the whole of the mason-work or the woodwork thereof:

Yearly.	3	0	0
Half-yearly.	1	15	0
Quarterly	1	0	0

Chemist, chemist and druggist, druggist, pharmaceutical chemist or herbalist, or any vendor of patent medicines :

Yearly	4	0	0
Half-yearly.	2	5	0
Quarterly	1	5	0

Hawker or pedlar of manufactured goods not being articles of food :

Yearly.	7	6	
Half-yearly.	4	0	
Quarterly	2	6	

Hotel, inn, or restaurant keeper :

Yearly.	2	0	0
Half-yearly.	1	5	0
Quarterly	15	0	

Pawnbroker or any person lending money upon the security of any hereditaments situate within the city at a rate of interest exceeding 10 per cent, per annum:

Yearly	12	0	0
Half-yearly.	7	0	0
Quarterly.	4	0	0

For every licence—

For a cart, truck, wagon or other such vehicle as is constructed or adapted for use and is used solely for the conveyance of any goods or burden in the course of trade or husbandry and whereon the Christian name and surname

Municipal Licences—*cont.*

of the owner shall visibly and legibly be printed in letters of not less than one inch in length, if the same shall have four or more wheels :	£	8.	d.
Yearly	1	0	0
Half-yearly	11	0	
Quarterly	6	0	
If less than four wheels :			
Yearly	15	0	
Half-yearly	8	0	
Quarterly	6	0	
For a bath, invalid, or sedan chair or carriage, not being a perambulator, and not drawn by animals, and for every bicycle, tricycle or velocipede :			
Yearly	10	0	
Half-yearly	6	0	
Quarterly	3	6	
For every carriage, except as hereinbefore specified. If such carriage shall have four or more wheels and shall be drawn or be adapted or fitted to be drawn by two or more horses, mules, oxen or other animals, or shall be drawn or propelled by mechanical power:			
Yearly	3	0	0
Half-yearly	2	0	0
Quarterly	1	0	0
If such carriage shall have four or more wheels and shall be drawn or be adapted or fitted to be drawn by one horse, mule, ox or other animal:			
Yearly	2	0	0
Half yearly	1	2	6
Quarterly	12	6	
If such carriage shall have less than four wheels :			
Yearly	1	10	0
Half-yearly	17	6	
Quarterly	12	6	
For every hammock :			
Yearly	10	0	
Half-yearly	6	0	
Quarterly	3	6	
For every licence—			
To hold any concert, dancing, musical, theatrical or other entertainment to which admission is to be obtained on payment of any money or reward :			
Yearly	4	0	0
Half-yearly	2	10	0
Quarterly	1	10	0
Single e n t e r t a i n m e n t	10	0	

IN THE PROTECTORATE

COURT OF THE DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

(Civil and Criminal Cases)

*Levied under Order in Council of 13th January 1900, nute
under Ordinance No. 6 of 1003*

1. Filing every plaint in criminal cases	1	0	
2. Filing any plaint in civil cases when the amount for which it is issued—			
(a) Does not exceed £5, in the pound	6		
(b) Exceeds £5, but does not exceed £10	3	0	
(c) Exceeds £10.	5	0	

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Court Fees—*cont.*

	£	s.	d.
3. In cases of land dispute or other matters in which the value of the property claimed—			
(a) Does not exceed £ 5	2	0	
(b) Exceeds £5, but does not exceed £10	3	0	
(c) Exceeds £10	5	0	
In the event of the party summoned asserting that the dispute has already been settled, in addition to the fees above specified, such fee to be paid by each party as the District Commissioner may determine, not exceeding	10	0	0
Such fee to be forfeited by the party reopening a matter already decided.			
4. Each warrant of distress when the amount—			
(a) Does not exceed £5, in the pound		6	
(b) Exceeds £5, but does not exceed £10	3	0	
(c) Exceeds £10	5	0	
5. Every hearing when the amount—		6	
(a) Does not exceed £5, in the pound		6	
(b) Exceeds £5, but does not exceed £10	4	0	
(c) Exceeds £10	6	0	
6. Every judgment by consent or agreement—half the hearing fee.			
7. Every commitment summons, in the pound		2	
8. Every hearing of such summons, in the pound		1	
(Provided that in no case shall the fees jointly payable in respect of a commitment summons and the hearing thereof be greater than that which would have been payable for filing a plaint in respect of the same amount of money under heading 2 hereof.)			
9. Every subpoena		6	
10. Noting appeal	10	0	
11. Fee for Court messengers employed in civil proceedings, to summon defendant or witnesses for each journey per mile, but in no case to be less than 1s. 6d. for each journey		3	
(If process is issued at any other place in the district than the headquarters of the district or the headquarters of the sub-district for service within the district, then the service fee shall be charged on the mileage as estimated by the District Commissioner or Assistant District Commissioner issuing such process and certified to by him on the counterfoil of the summons, subpoena or other document.)			
(If process is issued at one headquarters for service in another district, the service fee shall be charged as from the headquarters of the district or sub-district in which the place of service is situated and an additional fee of one shilling shall be charged for the cost of transmission between the two headquarters.)			
(If process is issued at the headquarters of a district or sub-district and the place of service is within such district or sub-district, the mileage to be charged in respect of such service shall be that between such headquarters and a fixed central point within the chiefdom in which such place of service is situated. The central point in each chiefdom in his district and the distance in miles between such central point and the headquarters of the district or sub-district shall be determined by the District Commissioner. Every District Commissioner or Assistant District Commissioner in charge of a district or sub-district shall keep at his headquarters a list setting out such central points and their distance in miles from his headquarters and a copy of such list shall be on view in his office.)			

(All fractions of a pound, for the purpose of calculating poundage, shall be treated as an entire pound. In cases of extreme poverty, and in order that justice may be done, the District Commissioner may remit the Court fees or any portion of them, but a note to that effect shall be made in the Record Book.)

SCALE OF FEES TO BE PAID BY APPELLANTS FROM THE DISTRICT COMMISSIONER'S COURT TO THE COURT OF THE CIRCUIT JUDGE

	£	s.	d.
1. For serving any written notice mentioned in the Ordinance	1	0	
2. To the Crown for each person subpoenaed		6	
3. Messengers serving each subpoena if under five miles	1	0	
4. Beyond five miles—for each additional five miles an extra		10	
5. For attendance in person of the respondent at the hearing of the appeal—the same as is allowed to witnesses by this Order.			
6. Notwithstanding the scale, the total fee to be taken for serving each subpoena is in no case to exceed	5	0	
7. Attendance of witness as under (per diem)—			
(a) Labourers		1	0
(b) Mechanics and artisans		3	0
(c) Clerks and petty shopkeepers		5	0
(d) Merchants and gentlemen	10	0	

Levied under Regulation dated 24th November 1906

For a certified copy of proceedings in any cause or matter taken before the Circuit Court of the Court of the District Commissioner—per one hundred words

IMPORT DUTIES 0

The same as for the Colony of Sierra Leone, except that duty-paid goods imported into the Colony may be carried into the Protectorate free of further duty.

HOUSE TAX

On each house with less than four rooms, per annum

Exemptions.—Houses occupied by persons in the service of the Government. 5 0

Chiefs are entitled to a rebate of 5 per cent, on the tax paid by them.

Where there is no alternative, produce, etc., is accepted in payment of the tax.

STORE LICENCES

For dealing in wares, goods, merchandise, or other articles in a store, or keeping or exposing them in a store for purposes of being dealt in:

Yearly	1	0	0
Half-yearly	12	6	

HAWKERS' LICENCES

Yearly.	10	0
Half-yearly.	10	0

SPIRIT LICENCES

For the sale of spirits—

Yearly.	20	0	0
Half-yearly	12	0	0

Spirits must be sold in quantities of not less than one reputed pint and may not be consumed on the premises.

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LICENCE TO SELL MERCHANDISE AND SPIRITS ON VESSELS, BOATS AND LIGHTERS

Levied under Ordinance No. 26 of 1905

	£	s.	d.
Yearly.	5	7	6
Half-yearly	3	6	0

FEES TO BE TAKEN IN THE CIRCUIT COURT UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE PROTECTORATE COURTS JURISDICTION ORDINANCE, 1903

Levied under Order in Council of 11th February 1904

FEES ON SUMMONS AND HEARING CIVIL CASES

On Summons or Petition

Where the amount involved—	£	5.	d.
Does not exceed £10	2	6	
Exceeds £10, but does not exceed £25	2	6	
Exceeds £25, but does not exceed £50	5	0	
Exceeds £50, but does not exceed £100	10	0	
Exceeds £100, £ per centum on the amount, but not to exceed 50s.			
Where judicial relief is sought but not the recovery of money or property	10	0	
On judgment debtor summons	2	6	
On interpleader on the value of the property involved for each £100 or part thereof (not to exceed 50s.)	5	0	

On Hearing

Where the amount involved—			
Does not exceed £10	2	6	
Exceeds £10, but does not exceed £25	5	0	
Exceeds £25, but does not exceed £50	10	0	
Exceeds £50, but does not exceed £100	1	0	0
Exceeds £100, 1 per centum on the amount.			
Where judicial relief is sought but not the recovery of money or property	1	0	0
On judgment debtor summons	5	0	
On interpleader on the value of the property involved for each £100 or part thereof (not to exceed 50s.)	10	0	
On motion for review where the amount involved does not exceed £25	2	6	
On motion for review where the amount involved exceeds £25	5	0	
On every motion, application or demand not specifically charged	2	C	6

FEES ON AFFIDAVITS, APPLICATIONS, BONDS, ETC.

EXECUTION IN CIVIL PROCEEDINGS

On issuing writ of execution against property for less than £50	5	0
On issuing writ of execution against property for £50 and upwards	10	0

CRIMINAL MATTERS

On warrant to arrest an accused person	5	0
On search warrant	6	0
On warrant of distress	5	0
On each recognizance, except to prosecute or give evidence	2	0

£ s. d.

On every subpoena, including civil and general criminal matters	
On swearing affidavit or making declaration, if not otherwise specifically charged (for each deponent)	1 0
On marking every exhibit or document annexed to an affidavit or declaration	2 0
On attesting signature of a document or execution of a deed for each document or deed and each copy thereof (irrespective of the number of parties)	1 0
On certifying a copy of a document as an office copy, if not otherwise specifically charged, for every one hundred words	4 0
On affixing the seal of the Court to any document not in a proceeding	0 3
On granting certificate of purchase of land sold under a decree, for every £25, and also for every fractional part of £25, of the purchase money	5 0
	2 6

GENERAL (INCLUDING CIVIL AND CRIMINAL MATTERS)

On every formal decree	2 0
On every order drawn up, and every office copy of an order (if not otherwise specifically charged)	10 0
On filing any document	1 0
On issuing writ of <i>Habeas Corpus</i>	10 0
On warrant for prisoner to give evidence (civil cases)	ft 0
On warrant for witness (civil cases)	5 0
On warrant of arrest (civil cases)	5 0
On warrant or order of attachment against property, where the value of the property does not exceed £50	5 0
On warrant or order of attachment against property, where the value of the property exceeds £50	10 0
On commission to take evidence	10 0
On justification of each surety	2 0
On every bond not otherwise specifically charged	5 0

FEES FOR PARTICULAR DUTIES

SERVICE

Service of any document	1 6
Preparing affidavit of service by order of the Court	1 6
Swearing affidavit of service by order of the Court	1 6

EXECUTION

Personal arrest, including arrest on order of committal or attachment	2 0
For execution of every writ or warrant against property	2 6
Man in possession when necessary, for the first three days—each day	2 0
Man in possession when necessary—for each subsequent day	1 C
For sale under execution or distress warrant, including the receipt of the purchase money and delivery of the property where the property does not produce more than £300, 5 per cent.	
For sale under execution or distress warrant, including the receipt of the purchase money and delivery of the property where the property does not produce more than £400, 4½ per cent.	
For sale under execution or distress warrant, including the receipt of the purchase money and delivery of the property where the property does not produce more than £600, 4 per cent.	

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Fees—*cont.*

£ s. d.

For sale under execution or distress warrant, including the receipt of the purchase money and delivery of the property where the property does not produce more than £600, 3½ per cent.	
For conveying a person to gaol from the place of arrest, in addition to the above fees, for each mile or part of a mile	6
For executing writ of possession or delivery	5 0

TAXATION

For taxing bills of costs, if under six folios	8 0
If bill exceeds six folios, for every additional folio of 100 words, besides the fee above mentioned	6

MILEAGE FEE

When any duty under the head of " Service " or " Execution " is performed at a greater distance than a mile and a half from the Court, there shall be paid in addition to the above fees, for every mile or part of a mile (one way)	3

GENERAL

For taking and putting into writing the statement of any person by direction of the Court 2s. to	10 0
For taking inventory of property by direction of the Court, for each day or part of a day	10 0
For searching the archives	2 6
For officer of Court accompanying judge or referee to view-lands (besides travelling expenses to be paid by the parties)	2 6
For making copy of any document or proceedings by direction of the Court	i 0
And for each 100 words after the first 100 (each figure being counted as a word)	3

ALLOWANCES TO WITNESSES

Such sum as the Court may in its discretion allow in each case.

NOTES

In all cases the value of the property involved or the amount of damages claimed must be stated in the writ of summons.

Where one summons contains more than one claim, separate fees for the summons and hearing are payable on each claim. The same fees are payable on a counter-claim as if the claim had been made by summons.

Half the hearing fee is payable where the whole cause of action is admitted at or before the commencement of the hearing.

Where an officer serves or executes more than one document or writ on the same route, one mileage fee only is charged ; and it is to be apportioned amongst the documents or writs.

Where the sheriff or registrar executes any duty in person by direction of the Court, he is entitled, instead of mileage fees, to his actual travelling expenses, and such travelling allowances as the Court may direct.

The fees paid to the sheriff and officers of Court cover all such expenses as cost of paper, preparation and posting up and delivery of notice, hiring, and ringing of bells and the like.

The Court may, in any case, civil or criminal, require a witness's expenses to be paid or secured before issuing a subpoena for the witness.

The travelling expenses of witnesses in all civil and criminal causes shall be allowed according to the sums reasonably and actually paid.

An officer in the Public Service when summoned as a witness, except when summoned by the Crown, is allowed costs and travelling expenses as if he were not in the Public Service; when a witness actually attends for less than one hour he may be allowed only half costs if the Court thinks fit.

In criminal proceedings the Court may, if it thinks fit, direct repayment of any fees paid.

No fees are taken which would be payable by any public department; but in criminal proceedings such fees shall, nevertheless, where they would ordinarily be payable, be taken as paid for the purpose of assessing any costs which the Court shall direct to be paid.

In general, fees are paid into the Treasury for public use, but the following fees are payable to the officer or officers concerned:—

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS

Levied under Ordinance No. 13 of 1913

Schedule P (sections 35 and 46)

	£	s.	d.
(a) For registering a birth or death			6
(b) For registering a birth or death at private residence	1	0	
(c) For entering the baptismal or other name of child upon certificate produced after registry of birth			6
(d) For taking, attesting and transmitting a declaration made by an informant respecting a birth in another district	1	0	
(e) Upon the registration of a birth when the child is more than three months old and not more than twelve months old	1	0	
(f) Upon the registration of a birth when the child is more than twelve months old	2	0	
(g) Upon the registration of a death with the authority of the Registrar-General after the expiration of twelve months	2	0	
(h) For registering a still-birth			6
{ i) For registering same at private residence	1	0	

MEDICAL OFFICERS

Levied under Ordinance No. 33 of 1907

For giving evidence at a Coroner's inquest touching the cause of death	1	1	0
For a post-mortem examination at the order of the Coroner	2	2	0

Levied under Governor's Order of 5th May 1909

For superintending exhumation of body	2	2	0
Post-mortem examination without section	1	1	0
Post-mortem examination with section	2	2	0

DEPUTY CORONERS

Levied under Ordinance No. 33 of 1907

For every inquest held	2	2	0

VACCINATION OFFICERS

Levied under Ordinance No. 12 of 1907

To public vaccinators	6		
To assistant public vaccinators	3		

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CURATOR OF INTESTATE ESTATES

Levied under Order in Council of 12 th April 1897

	£	s.	d.
On total amount collected on estate administered by him, per			
centum	2	0	0

APPENDIX XXIII

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF OTHER WEST AFRICAN COLONIES

NIGERIA

Governor, Sir Hugh Clifford, G.C.M.C.

Chief Secretary, E. A. Baddeley.

Lieutenant-Governor, Northern Provinces, W. F. Cowers, C.M.O.

Lieutenant-Governor, Southern Provinces, Colonel H. C. Moorhouse, C.M.G., D.S.O.

Chief Justice, Sir R. M. Coombe, Kt.

Attorney-General, D. Kingdon, K.C.

Commandant, Nigeria Regiment, W.A.F.F., Lieut.-Col. E. Badham, D.S.O.

Director of Medical and Sanitary Services, D. Alexander, C.M.G.

Treasurer, D. S. MacGregor.

Director of Marine, Captain R. H. W. Hughes, C.B., C.S.I., C.M.G., D.S.O., R.D., R.N.R.

Comptroller of Customs, F. A. Clinch.

Secretary for Native Affairs, S. McG. Grier.

Puisne Judges, A. F. C. Webber; Sir F. A. Van der Moulen, Kt., O.B.E.; M. L. Tew.

Secretary, Northern Provinces, G. S. Browne.

Secretary, Southern Provinces, Lieutenant-Colonel F. Jenkins, C.M.G.

General Manager, Railways, E. M. Bland, M.Inst.T.

Postmaster-General, H.M. Woolley.

Auditor, B. E. Hanson.

Surveyor-General, A. Cleminson.

Director of Forests, H. N. Thompson, C.M.G.

Director of Public Works, G. L. Cox, M.Inst.C.E.

Inspector-General of Police, Northern Provinces, Captain A. G. Uniacke, D.S.O.

Inspector General of Police, Southern Provinces, C. W. Duncan.

Director of Education, Northern Provinces, F. M. Urling Smith.

Director of Education, Southern Provinces, H. I. Hyde-Johnson.

Director of Agriculture, O. T. Faulkner.

Director of Prisons, Northern Provinces, Captain A. G. Uniacke, D.S.O.

Director of Prisons, Southern Provinces, Lieutenant-Colonel E. L. Salior, M.C.

GOLD COAST

Governor, Brigadier-General Sir F. G. Guggisberg, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., R.E.

Chief Justice, Sir P. C. Smyly, Kt., LL.D.

Colonial Secretary, Dr J. C. Maxwell, C.M.G.

Attorney-General, R. W. H. Wilkinson, K.C.

Treasurer, C. W. Leese.

Director of Medical and Sanitary Services, M. E. O'Dea.

Secretary for Native Affairs, O. W. Welman.

Chief Commissioner, Ashanti, J. Maxwell, C.M.G.

Chief Commissioner, Northern Territories, Major H. Walker Leigh.

Puisne Judges, E. R. Logan; R. E. Hall; L. C. Dalton; W. P. Mitchelin; A. B. Howera.

Comptroller of Customs, Captain J. M. Reid.
Director of Public Works, E. H. D. Nicolls, O.B.E., A.M.I.C.E.
General Manager, Railway, E. W. Cozens-Hardy.
Commanding Officer, Gold Coast Regiment, W.A.-F.F., Lieut.-Col. J. M'Donnel.
Postmaster-General, Major S. B. Gosling.
Auditor, W. Bowerley.
Director of Education, D. J. Oman, O.B.E.
Director of Agriculture.
Conservator of Forests, L. A. King-Church.
Surveyor-General, Lieutenant-Colonel R. H. Rowe, D.S.O., M.C., R.A.
Inspector-General of Police, Lieutenant-Colonel H. W. M. Bamford, O.B.E.,
 M.C.
Inspector-General of Prisons, Captain C. E. Cookson.
Director of Geological Survey, A. E. Kitson, C.M.G., C.B.E., F.R.S.
Commandant, Northern Territories Constabulary,

GAMBIA

Governor, Captain C. H. Armitage, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Colonial Secretary, C. R. M. Workman.
Judge of the Supreme Court, S. S. Sawroy-Cookson.
Receiver-General, H. D. Smith.
Senior Medical Officer,
Legal Adviser, E. G. Barton.
Director of Public Works, H. A. Tyler Smith.
Director of Posts and Telegraphs, G. R. H. Frith.
Commissioner of Police and Inspector of Prisons, Captain C. H. Greig.

APPENDIX XXIV

PUBLIC HOLIDAYS (1925)

1st day of January (*Thursday, 1st January*).
 Good Friday (*Friday, 10th April*).
 Easter Monday (*Monday, 13th April*).
 24th day of May (*Sunday, 24th May*).
 Whip Monday (*Monday, 1st June*).
 The King's Birthday (*Wednesday, 3rd June*).
 1st Monday in August (*Monday, 3rd August*).
 10th day of October (*Saturday, 10th October*).
 1st day of November (*Sunday, 1st November*).
 Christmas Day (*Friday, 25th December*).
 26th day of December (*Saturday, 26th December*).

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In Finance the C.W.S. is exceptionally strong. At the end of 1923 the Assets totalled £47,777,211 ; Share Capital paid up, £5,300,000; and Reserve, Depreciation, and Insurance Funds, £6,100,000. The Sales in 1923 were £66,000,000, and increased in 1924 by more than £6,000,000.

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