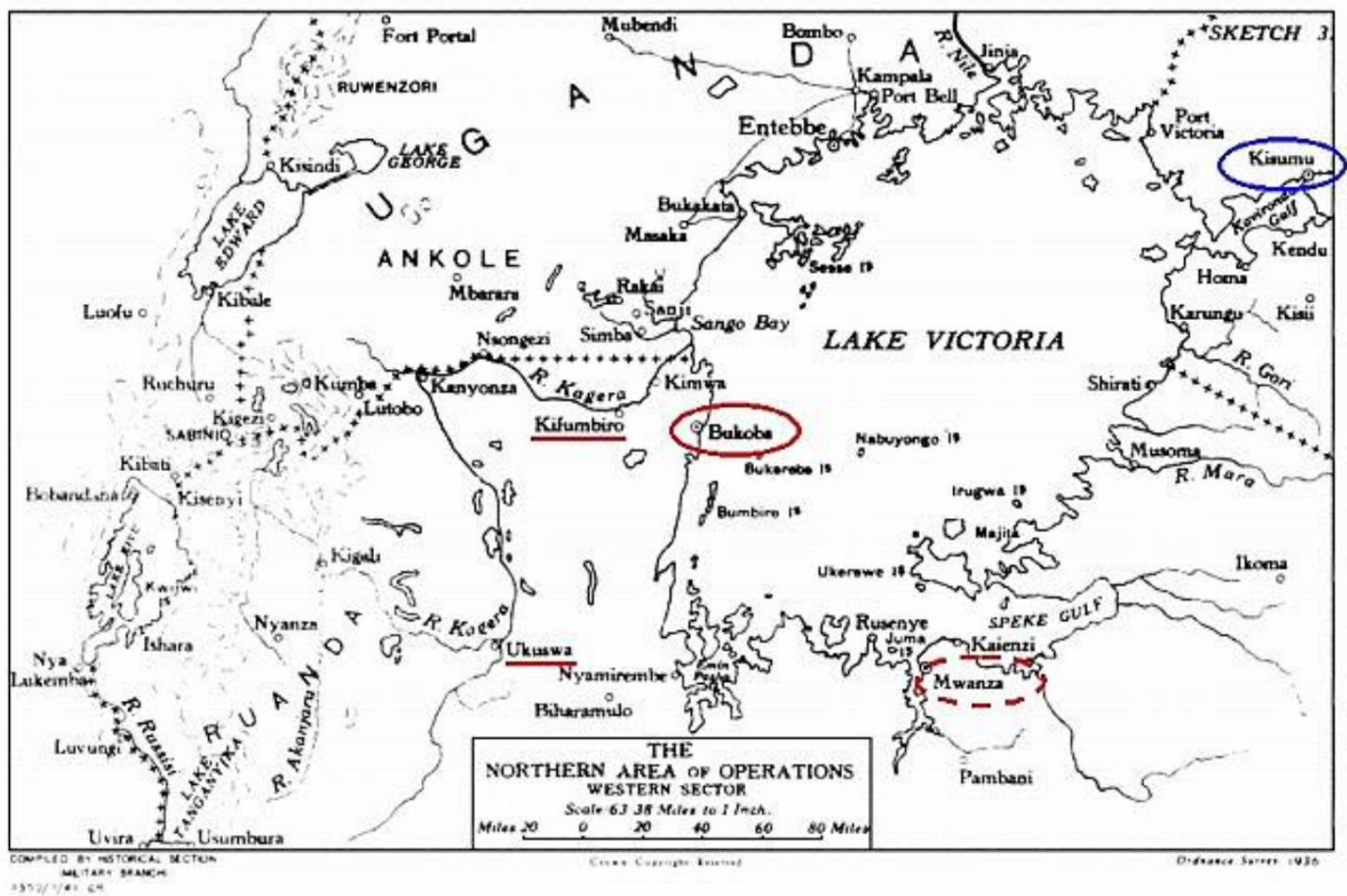


About the battles at Bukoba in June 1915 - Part 1

Introduction

At the start of 1915, the military forces in British East Africa had limited resources and were in desperate need of a success that would boost civilian and military morale. In London, they were not prepared to allocate larger forces to this front section, as the war on the Western Front seized all resources, but they nevertheless approved the launch of a smaller, isolated attack.

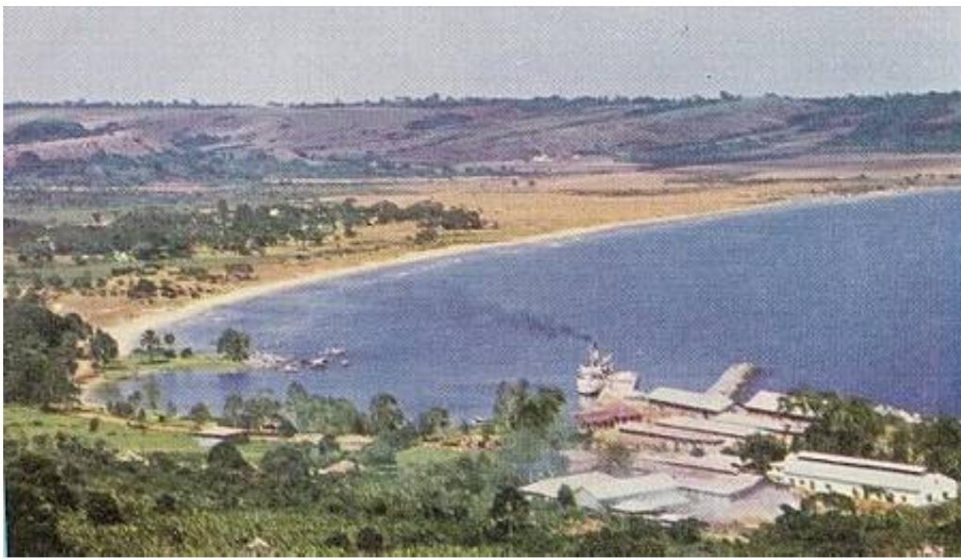
A plan for a raid across Lake Victoria, where sea supremacy had been won, was devised, and the possibility of either attacking Bukoba or Mwanza was considered. The choice fell on Bukoba (red marking), as Mwanza (red, dashed marking) was too heavily fortified to achieve the quick victory that was required. An attack on Bukoba could also weaken the German troops at the Kagera River, on the border between Uganda and German East Africa. The attack force was to be launched from Kisumu (blue marking), the English capital on the eastern shore of the lake.



Map 1: East Africa, west of Lake Victoria.
From Source 1.

Bukoba

Lake Victoria (also called Victoria Nyanza) is the largest lake in Africa, covering an area of 68,000 square kilometers. The coastline is 3,440 km long and the lake contains more than 3,000 islands. People who have stood on the shore describe it as "standing on the shore of an ocean".



Bukoba i 1950'erne.

From East African Railways and Harbors (Malcolm McCrow).

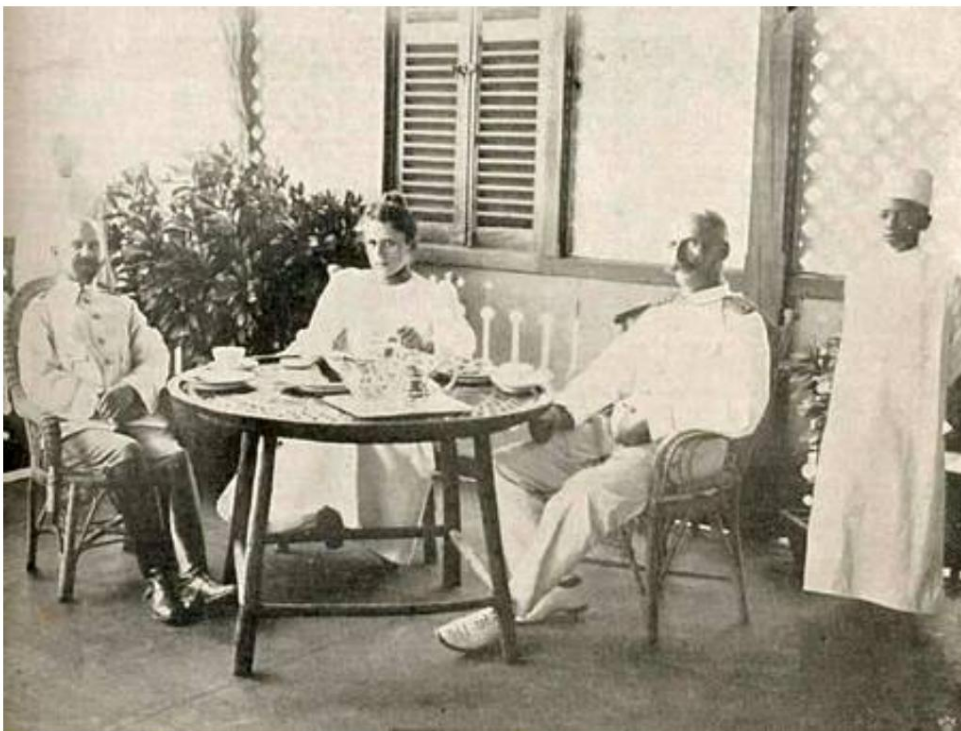
Bukoba [1](#)) was the German capital on the western shore of Lake Victoria, and housed, in addition to official offices, an important telegraph station. The area's exports of coffee and bananas are shipped from the port, and there was a shipping connection to, among other things, the German capital on the southern shore of the lake, Mwanza (also spelled Muansa).

About life in Bukoba

The German Protestant missionary Paul Döring, who together with his family arrived in Bukoba in 1911, has described in detail his experiences and impressions from life in Bukoba, before and during the war.

Missionary Döring's very interesting account can be read in *Dokumente der Sippe Döring* (Hans-Georg Döring) (Source 11).

The garrison



Willibald von Stuemmer is seen on the left as First Lieutenant, in Dar-es-Salaam, ca. 1901, together with the then Governor von Liebert and his wife. Von Stürmer was then the governor's adjutant.

Fra On the trail of the German protected areas

In peacetime, parts of the 7. *Feldkompagnie* (Captain Bock von Wülfigen) were garrisoned here. The garrison had 2 machine guns and 3 cannons 2).

The main force was located around Bukoba, with posts from the 7th Company approx. 50 km to the west (Kifumbiro), respectively approx. 150 to the south (Ukuswa). The post at Ukuswa was equipped with 1 machine gun. (Underlined in red on Map 1.)

From October 1914, Bukoba was also the command station for the highest German authority at Lake Victoria, the recently retired Major Willibald von Stuemmer 3), whose civilian function can almost be described as a county marshal.

After the start of the war, however, von Stuemmer entered active service again, and the units in the area around Bukoba were designated *Abteilung Stuemmer*.

Abteilung Stuemmer in March 1915 consisted of 7. *Feldkompagnie* and half of 1. *Schützenkompagnie* (the other half of which was in Mwanza). (Source 7)

Source 6 lists the units as *Abteilung Bukoba*, consisting of "C" *Kompagnie* and 7. *Reserve Kompagnie*, adding that lettered companies were probably temporarily assembled units, while reserve companies probably consisted of askaris of older cohorts ("re-called").

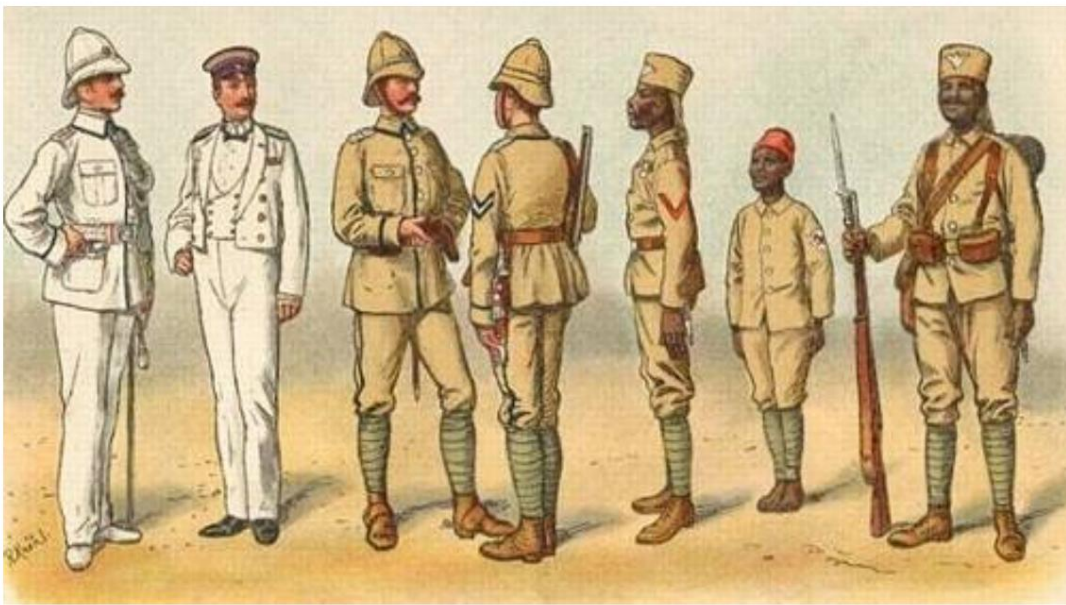
Table 1: German units at Bukoba in March 1915 (Source 13)

Employee	Quantity
Germans	61
Askarier	273
Ruga-rugas	520
Total	854
Machine guns	4
Cannons	3

English intelligence reports stated that per On 16 June 1915, well over 100 German soldiers and 140 *ruga rugas* (native auxiliaries) were in Bukoba, while another 400 and 1,400 *ruga rugas* were within a distance of 160 km. (Source 3)

Missionary Döring mentions that at the time of the attack there were approx. 25 Germans and no more than 100 askaris in the city itself, while the other units, incl. major Stuemmer, was to the north, on the Kagera River.

Uniforming and armament



Uniforms from German East Africa.

The plan was drawn by Richard Knötel 4). —

From left: 1st

Officer (parade uniform)

2. Sanitary officer (company uniform)

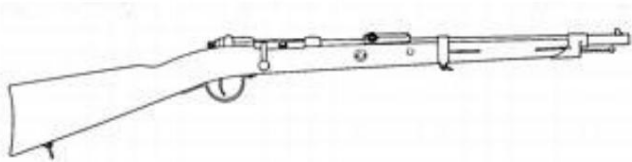
3. Officer (field uniform)

4. NCO (field uniform)

5. Native Corporal (*Ombascha*) (service uniform)

6. Student from the signal

school 7. Askari (field uniform).



Mauser rifle Model 1871.

From Source 2.

The askaris at Bukoba were equipped with Mauser rifles Model 1871, called *Mauserbüchse 71*, which had a caliber of 11.5 mm.



Ruga-rugas.
From Source 5.

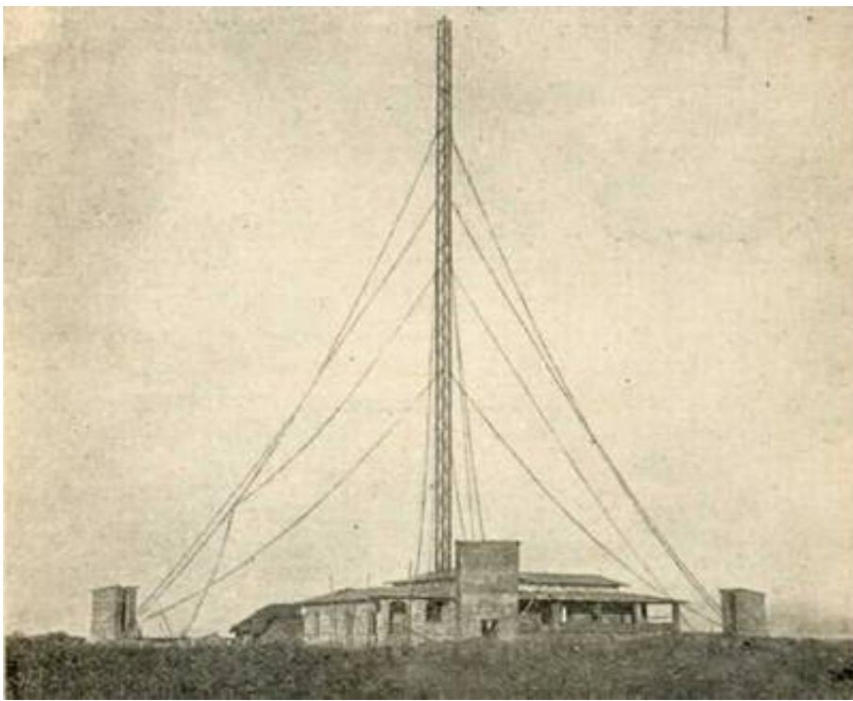
The rifle could only be loaded with one cartridge at a time, and the black powder charge developed a dense cloud of smoke. During combat against native tribes this ratio did not matter, on the contrary, perhaps, since the shooting seemed so much more dramatic, but in combat against better equipped units, it meant a lot that the shooter's position was revealed by a cloud of smoke.

Ruga-ruga is the collective term for the German auxiliary troops in East Africa, and the warriors in the photograph are from the Wahehe tribe [5](#)), which until 1898 had caused great problems for the German colonial power.

Ruga-rugas functioned as, among other things, as scouts, and could, as here, be armed with rifles, or with their own weapons. At the same time, they formed a reserve that could supplement the companies' askaris when vacancies arose.

The kneeling warrior is equipped with a Mauser rifle Model 1871.

During the fighting at Bukoba, German snipers also used modern hunting rifles. In Source 10, hunting rifles of *the Rigby .600* (15 mm) and *Holland .375* (9.5 mm) types are identified [6](#)).
—



Telegraph stations i Mwanza.

Fra On the trail of the German protected areas (Jaduland)

Telegraph stations

The telegraph station at Bukoba was equipped with a 60 m high antenna mast, while the mast at Mwanza was 85 m high.

The telegraph stations opened for traffic on 20 March 1911.

Billedet stammer fra artikler *The telegraphic connections of Germany with its colonies* of Ober-Postpraktikant H. Thurn Koblenz, and openly published in Süsserott's Illustrated Colonial Calendar, 1912.

The terrain around Bukoba



Bukoba, seen from the southwest.

Fra The German Colonial Lexicon, 1920 (University Library Frankfurt am Main).

The large white building in the center of the picture is the administration building, called *Boma* (= Swahili for fortification).

The mast on the right in the picture is the antenna mast of the telegraph station.

The foggy center of the image is the terrain in front of the city, while Lake Victoria lies to the right of the image. In the background to the left is a ridge with pieces of quartz rock; corresponding pieces of rock are also seen in the foreground.

The attack force



*General JM Stewart here
as Major General and
Commander-in-Chief in Aden, 1916.
From Source 9.*

The task was placed in the hands of Brigadier General JM Stewart [7](#)), who was commander of the forces in the area between Nairobi and Lake Victoria.

The general had on previous occasions personally reconnoitred for a possible attack on Bukoba, just as he had also led a small raid on Shirati (on the east coast of Lake Victoria) in January 1915.

The assault force was composed of units that had arrived in East Africa as parts of the Indian Expeditionary Corps B and C [8](#)) as well as local units. The total fighting force was approx. 1,600 men, with 8-12 machine guns.

The only newly added unit was the 25th (Frontiersmen) Bn. Royal Fusiliers who had arrived in East Africa on 4 May 1915.

Table 2: Assault Force at Bukoba, June 1915 *Commander:*

Brigadier General James M. Stewart *Deputy*

Commander: Colonel Henry Elliott Chevallier Kitchener [9](#))

Chief of Staff: Captain Caddell

Intelligence Officer: Captain Richard Meinerzhagen *Staff Medical*

Officer: Lieutenant Colonel Turner, Indian Medical Service **Unit**

Strength Machine- Note

		guns	4 Lt.
2nd Bn. Loyal North Lancashire Regiment 25th	274		Col. CEA Jourdain Lt. Col. DPD Driscoll
(Frontiersmen) Bn. Royal Fusiliers	462	-	
3rd King's African Rifles (3 companies)	that. 325	?	Lieutenant Colonel BR Graham
29th Punjabis/No. III Double Company	198	--	Captain Keppel
East African Regiment/Machine Gun Section 37 28th Mountain		4	
Battery/Left Section 94		-	2 pcs. 10-pdr mountain guns
Faridkot Sappers and Miners	91	--	Half a company Size etc.
Sanitary and utility units	?	-	unknown

The information on strength numbers is primarily taken from Source 1. However, a comparison with available war diaries shows some discrepancies and that the numbers do not include the native carriers who were assigned to the individual units.

The distribution of machine guns is taken from the war diaries of the respective units. Source 1 states that there were 12 machine guns in the attack force, but this information cannot be supported by other available sources. The last 4 machine guns may have belonged to a volunteer unit. It is possible that the 3rd King's African Rifles may have brought the machine guns, but this is not currently known

2nd Bn. Loyal North Lancashire Regiment

The battalion, which was the only regular British infantry battalion throughout the campaign in East Africa, arrived in Africa with Indian Expeditionary Force B. Since the landing at Tanga in November 1914, the battalion had been engaged in the defense of the Uganda railway as well as taking part in various minor operations.



2nd Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, East Africa, 1914-15 [10](#).

At Bukoba, the battalion participated with (Source 18):

- 12 officers 253
- non-commissioned officers and privates.

In addition:

- 17 native helpers 3
-
- interpreters 46 porters transporting the battalion's 4 machine guns.

The force included: Lieutenant Colonel Charles Edward Arthur Jourdain with staff and staff platoon, 1st Company (Captain Stokes) and 2nd Company (Major Bridges) and a platoon from 4th Company.

25th (Frontiersmen) Battalion, Royal Fusiliers

This battalion was established in London on 12 February 1915. A third of the soldiers were members of the Legion of Frontiersmen [11](#)), a privately run organization of men of colonial experience who, from the beginning of the war, had done everything to get the authorities to accept their offer to service at the front.



Soldiers of "A" Company, 25th (Frontiersmen) Bn. Royal Fusiliers, approx. 1915.
From Source 3.

The officer on the right is Lieutenant Frederick Courtney Selous [12](#)), a famous big game hunter and veteran of the Matabele War of 1893 [13](#)).

The age limit for the soldiers was 25-45, but Lieutenant Selous was 64 when he enlisted.

The battalion numbered 1,166 men, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Daniel Patrick Driscoll. It left Plymouth on 10 April aboard S/S Neuralia [14](#)) and arrived at Mombasa on 4 May 1915.

Immediately after its arrival in East Africa, the battalion was deployed to guard the Uganda railway, which ran along the border between German and British East Africa.

From the official side, it had been assessed that the battalion did not need any special training before it was sent to East Africa - after all, they were all experienced people. However, it turned out that more than half of the soldiers had not completed any formal shooting training, which is why such was organized in Nairobi (before or after Bukoba?).

From the battalion's war diary (Source 19) it appears that all 4 companies ("A" - "D") participated in the operations, while from the official history (Source 1) it appears that the battalion participated "minus two companies, i.e. half a battalion. What is the reason for this discrepancy, I do not know.

Immediately before the battalion's departure from Kisumu, a signal section consisting of 1 lieutenant, 15

male, including 4 natives). The battalion did not carry its own machine guns, but was supported by the machine gun division of the East African Regiment.



Maxim machine gun of the King's African Rifles.

East African participants in the First World War (Memorial Gates Trust).

3rd Bn. King's African Rifles

In August 1914, 3 King's African Rifles numbered: 24 English officers, 1 English staff sergeant and 750 native NCOs and privates. (Source 1)

The battalion was organized into 5 infantry companies and 1 camel-mounted company, each consisting of 125 natives [15](#). Each company was equipped with a machine gun.

Despite the illustration, however, it is unknown whether machine guns were brought with them during the action at Bukoba.



Hat brand

3rd King's African Rifles.

Own design,
after publication in Source 6.

The soldiers may be from the 3rd King's African Rifles if their cap badge is III (hard to decipher).

The mark with the Roman numerals was in use before the war, and was later replaced by a cloth mark with a white Hindu Arabic number 3, on a diamond-shaped red background. The badge was, by officers, worn on the left side of the cap; possibly similar for the crew.

The six companies were: "A", "B", "D", "E", "F" (camel mounted) and "G". A "C" Company had not existed since 1911-12, when an outbreak of beriberi had killed most of the company.

Due to the superstitions of the soldiers, a new "C" company was not created. None of my sources mention which three companies took part at Bukoba, but they may be "B", "D" and "E" companies, which had immediately taken part in operations at Lake Victoria. The three companies from it were under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Bertram Robert Graham.

The theoretical strength figure for three companies is 375, but casualties and illness have probably reduced the strength figure. I therefore assume that the force at Bukoba numbered between 300 and 325 men.

29th Punjabis



Regimentsmærke

29th Punjabis [16](#)).

The soldiers of the 29th Punjabis (Source 20) consisted of 3rd Double Company, which included:

- 2 English officers 4
- Indian officers 1
- Indian sub-doctor
- 179 Indian non-commissioned officers and privates.

In addition:

- 12 helpers 4
- porters 2
- carts (*limbers*).

The regiment's war diary for the period reports nothing further about the 2 carts, nor whether mules were brought along, or whether the carts were perhaps pulled by the 4 bearers.

East African Regiment

The name East African Regiment was chosen to designate a number of the European and Indian volunteers who enlisted for service at the start of the war. Enthusiasm was great at first, and more than half of the male population of Europe signed up to defend English East Africa. However, not all were accepted - for medical or age reasons.



East African Mounted Rifles, ca. 1915.

Fra *The Great War in a Different Light*.

The East African Mounted Rifles was a unit equivalent to the East African Regiment, only mounted.

The East African Regiment consisted of three companies - two European companies (82 men in total) and one company made up of members of the Indian population, called the *Pathan company* (80 men).

In addition to the purely moral function of demonstrating the will to defend, the regiment took part in the defense of the areas around Voi (the Pathan company) and Bura (the European companies) in the autumn of 1914; both locations located by the Uganda railway.

However, it became necessary to repatriate the majority of the regiment's soldiers, as there were no others who could take over their functions in civilian society. In June 1915 the regiment had thus dwindled into the machine gun division that participated at Bukoba. It is likely that the 37 men were supplemented by a number of machine gun carriers.

The machine gun division was deployed in support of 25th (Frontiersmen) Bn. Royal Fusiliers.

Faridkot Sappers and Miners

This pioneer company arrived in East Africa as part of the Indian Expeditionary Force B, and then consisted of 130 men. Since then, the number was increased to 200 men.

The company was organized into a staff division and two half-companies, and one of these took part in the current operations, consisting of 91 men and a number of mules for the transport of equipment and materiel.



3rd Sappers and Miners.

Drawn by AC Lowett, 1910.

Postcard from the National Army Museum, London.

The company was under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Harnam Singh, who had Major BW Mainprise, Royal Engineers, attached as an adviser, but who was in command at Bukoba my sources do not say.

The only officer mentioned in the Company's War Diary (Source 22) is Captain Tillard, Royal Engineers, who led a pioneer party of the Bombay Sappers and Miners. These pioneers may have been added to the company as actual personnel replacements or may have come from the field bridging train (No. 5 Bridging Train, 3rd Sappers & Miners) which accompanied the original Expeditionary Force B.

A picture of pioneers from Faridkot would have been appropriate, but the possibilities are not sufficient for this. Instead, this postcard must serve as an illustration, which can also be justified since it was Captain Tillard and his pioneers from Bombay who were responsible for the destruction of the telegraph station at Bukoba.

From the left you can see:

1. Lance Naik (undercorporal) (*Brahman of Oudh*)
- 2nd Jemadar (Lieutenant) (*Dekhani Mahratti*).

The sanitary service

The sanitary service was in the hands of C Section/22nd Indian Clearing Hospital [17](#).

The main liaison compartment was transported to the area aboard HMS RUSINGA. (Source 20)

The division consisted of a bearer section (*Bearer sub-division*) and a junction section (*Tent sub-division*). The stretcher section established itself near the landing site, from where the wounded were transported to the staging area set up on board HMS RUSINGA.

The charge of the attacking force's medical service was in the hands of Lieutenant-Colonel Turner, Indian Medical Service. (Source 18)

The number of personnel is not disclosed, but could be approx. 20 men. I base this figure on information from Source 1. Here the sanitary units [18](#)) in the Indian Expeditionary Force B are mentioned, which, among other things, consisted of 2 *Sections Indian Clearing Hospital*, with a strength of 37 men. Here we are talking about one division, which could thus consist of the mentioned approx. 20 men, perhaps supplemented as indicated below.

The English doctor, Francis Brett Young, who had originally been a doctor with the 2nd Rhodesian Regiment, arrived in East Africa in May 1916. Here he gives this insight into the various roles of the sanitary unit, which were not always "by the book":



The shipping dock in Kisumu, 1915.

From the archive at the Queen's Lancashire Regiment's museum, via Harry Fecitt.

The same evening ... I was attached to the Combined Field Ambulance, and given charge of the Indian section, which was called B 120 ... Henceforward I had to do with a number of African stretcher bearers, Indian ward-orderlies and babu (slangudtryk for "belæste indfødte") sub-assistant surgeons, Cape-boy muleteers, and a Boer conductor of transport. Nor could anything have been more different from the European conception of a Field Ambulance either in its constitution or its duties, for in time of action it might represent anything from a regimental aid-post to a casualty clearing station, or even take on the functions of a stationary hospital. The African stretcher bearers, fifty of them, were untrained, and ready to disappear into the bush on the approach of danger. Only one European medical officer was allotted to each section; the only technical assistance on which he could count, was that of two half-educated babus. [19](#))

In Kisumu, No. 4 Base Hospital, which was divided into an English and a native ward [20](#)).

The seated soldier, on the right of the picture, wears a Red Cross armband.

The Flotilla in Lake Victoria

Before the war, the English (northern) part of Lake Victoria was navigated by 9 smaller civilian cargo ships. In the German (southern) part of Lake Victoria was the tug MUANSA (40 tons) and a number of smaller motor vessels.

Table 3: Vessels that participated in the landing at Bukoba

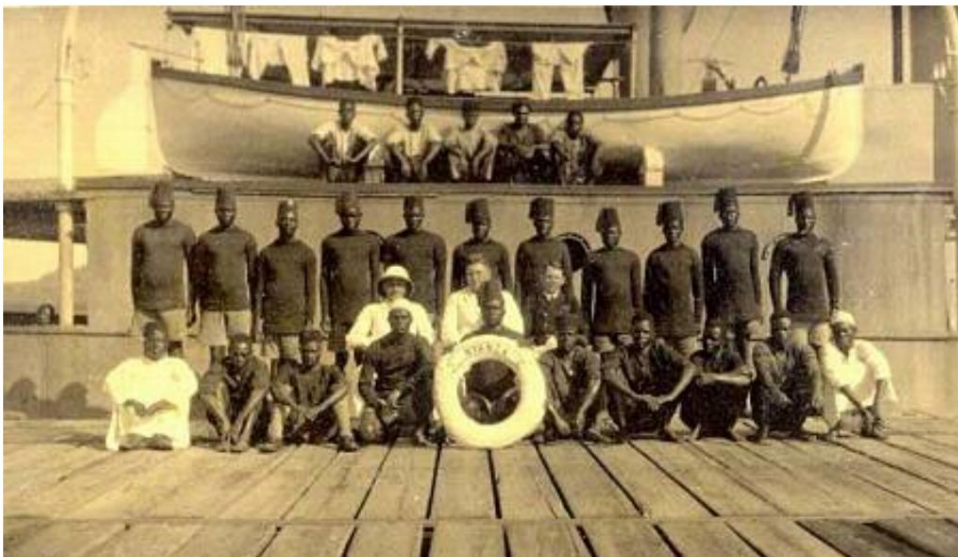
Name	Type	Tons	Knob	Seamed	Comment
WINIFRED, flagship	Cargo ship	700	9	1903	From Commander H.R. Hatch, Royal Naval Reserve. January 1915: HMS WINIFRED.
BROTHERHOOD	Cargo ship	1,200	8	1913	From January 1915: HMS USOGA.
COURAGE	Cargo ship	1,200	8	1914	From Captain Bruce. January 1915: HMS RUSINGA.
NYANZA	Cargo ship	1,146	9	1907	From January 1915: HMS NYANZA.
CAVE ROUND	Tug	200	9	1913	From January 1915: HMS KAVIRONDO.
PERCY ANDERSON	Tugboat	100	7	1913	From Lieutenant C.C. Garrett, RNR. January 1915: HMS PERCY ANDERSON.

None of the ships were initially armed, but when it was rumored that the German side was equipping MUANSA with cannons, they looked around for similar options. The only gun available in the area was a 9-pdr saluting gun at Kisumu, without sights.

Initially it was mounted on the tug SIR WILLIAM MACKINNON (70 tons) (not included at Bukoba), which had originally been an official vessel, and from which the cannon originated. The cannon was then moved to Percy Anderson and fitted with improvised sights. The ships were assigned armed guards from the paramilitary police forces in Uganda (see Postscript).

In October 1914, WINIFRED, KAVIRONDO and SIR WILLIAM MACKINNON were each fitted with a 12-pdr gun, manned by marines, and a number of lighter guns. Thus equipped, certain minor operations were carried out against German positions and installations along the coast, as well as chasing Muansa.

The naval flotilla is established



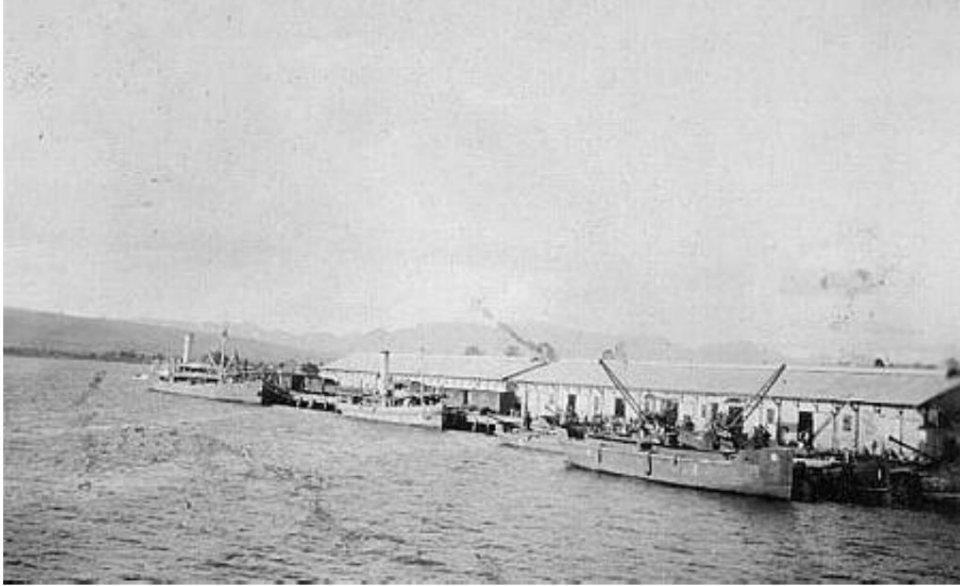
S/S NYANZA'S officers and crew, in the 1920s. Fra African Adventures (J. Gordon Mumford).

At the end of 1914, it was decided to multiply the armed vessels in an actual flotilla under the Royal Navy, called *the Lake Flotilla*. War Captain (Commander) GS Thornley, Royal Navy, arrived from England in January 1915 as flotilla commander.

The vessels had *His Majesty's Ship* (HMS) added to their names and could thereby fly the fleet's flag.

The captains were formally called up and the ships' other officers were awarded temporary ranks in the Royal Naval Reserve.

Three 4-inch guns [21](#)) which were salvaged from HMS PEGASUS [22](#)) with associated gun crews are added, and at least HMS WINIFRED (the flagship) is equipped with one of these pamphlets; the gun crew came from [23](#)) HMS HYACINTH.



It almost looks like ... but may not be ... the flotilla from Lake Victoria ...
Fra African Adventures (J. Gordon Mumford).

The source shows the image alongside images of other vessels that have not been further identified.

The photograph may date from the 1920s.

On 11 March 1915 there was a battle between WINIFRED and MUANSA. MUANSA ran aground, possibly damaged. The German crew manage to salvage their ship and escape to Mwanza (in the southern part of Lake Victoria) where repairs could be carried out.

It was not until July 1916 that MUANSA was finally dealt with, which - although not active - had still been a potential threat.



S/S USOGA, ved kaj in Kisumu, in 1962.

From East African Railways and Harbors (Malcolm McCrow).

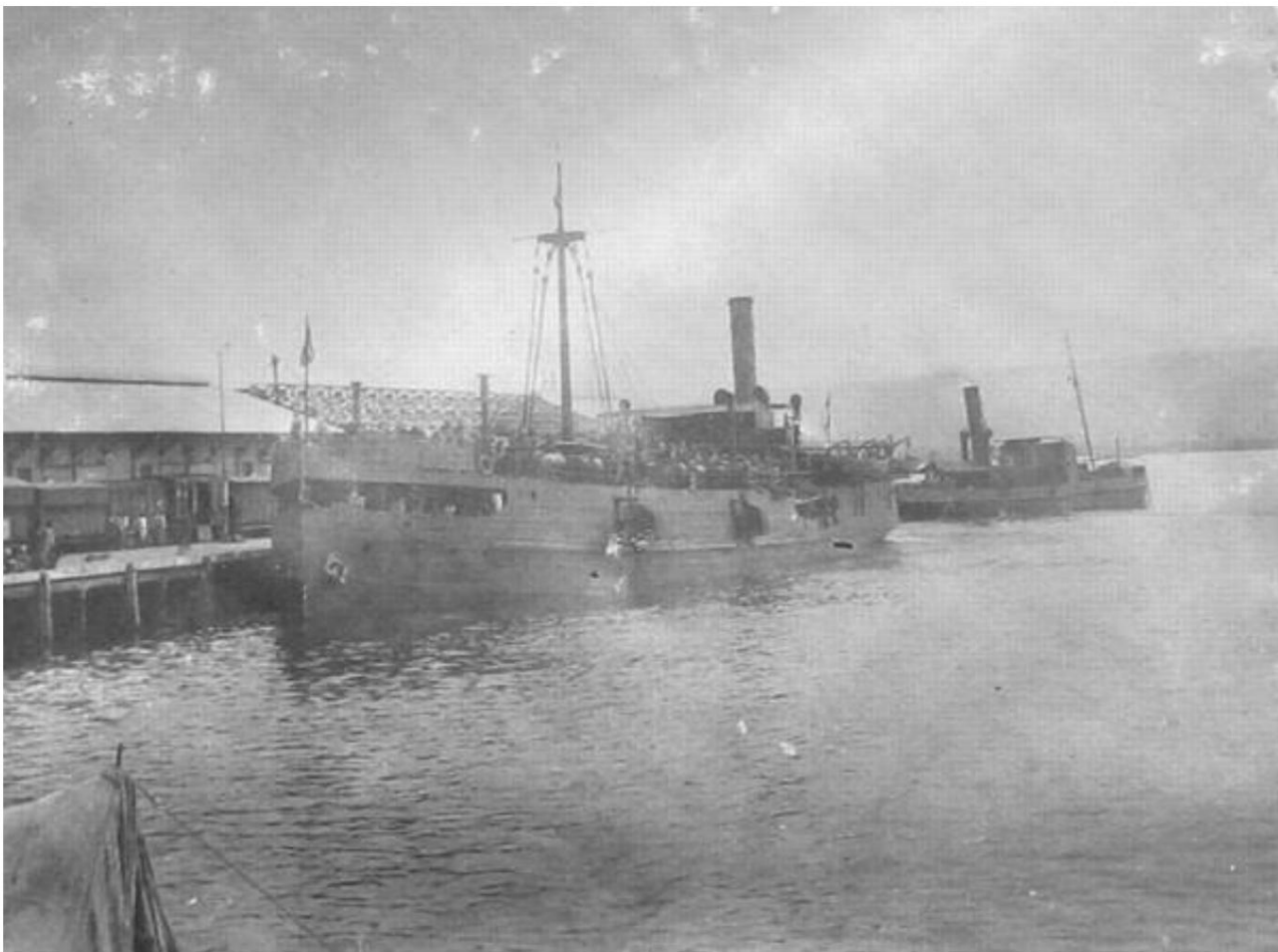
Source 15 also shows some small pictures of KAVIRONDO, NYANZA and USOGA. Source 14 mentions that NYANZA is still (in 2004) sailing on Lake Victoria.

HMS USOGA carried 25th (Frontiersmen) Bn. Royal Fusiliers (462), the machine gun division from the East African Regiment (37) and Faridkot Sappers and Miners (91), and one can understand why the space on board is described as tight. (Source 19)

Table 4: Relative transport capacity of the transport fleet [24](#)

Vessel	Net tonnage	Ugly tonnage 700	Transport capacity
HMS WINIFRED, flagship	420	210	
HMS BROTHERHOOD	1.200	720	360
HMS RUSINGA	1.200	720	360
HMS NYANZA	1.146	688	344
HMS KAVIRONDO	200	120	60
HMS PERCY ANDERSON 100		60	30
Total tonnage/men	4.546	2.728	1.364

HMS RUSINGA brought 2nd Bn. Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, 29th Punjabis, 28th Mountain Battery - 560 men in all. (Source 18)



HMS USOGA on departure from Kisumu, 20 June 1915.

From the archive at the Queen's Lancashire Regiment's museum, via Harry Fecitt.

The motor ships could be supplemented with a number of barges, e.g. for the transport of supplies and native porters, but none of the sources mention this.

If you look carefully at the picture, you get an impression of the very tight space conditions on board.

To note:

- 1) Læs mere om datidens Bukoba i *The German Colonial Lexicon*, 1920 (University Library Frankfurt am Main).
- 2) See *German colonial troops in East Africa - Uniforms and organization*, 1914.
- 3) *German East Africa in World War I (German protected areas)*.
- 4) *Fra History of the Imperial Protection Forces for German East Africa* (Arne Schöfert).
- 5) The photograph is used as a reference in Source 16, which also states the warriors' tribal affiliation and identifies the rifle.
- 6) See if these weapon types in e.g. *Rigby and Holland & Holland* (Wikipedia).
- 7) See *About the Indian Expeditionary Force C in East Africa*, 1914.
- 8) See *About some of the Indian units that took part in the Battle of Tanga, November 1914 (Parts 1-5)*.
- 9) The Colonel was the older brother of Lord Kitchener, and arrived in East Africa in January 1915. (Source 1)

- 10) From *The Queen's Lancashire Regiment, Part II: 1880-2000*, REGIMENT Journal No. 49, published by Nexus Special Interests, Swanley/Kent 2000.
- 11) Read more about the legion and the battalion in *About The Legion of Frontiersmen*.
- 12) Frederick Courtney Selous (1851-1917) (Wikipedia).
- 13) See *Matabele War (1893)* (Wikipedia). The Matabele tribe's territory later became Rhodesia (now Zimbabwe).
- 14) The battalion's official Christmas card from 1915 contains in the headings a description of the trip from England to East Africa. See *The Australian Frontiersman*, Vol 11 Number 1/2006 (Legion of Frontiersmen, Australian Division).
- 15) Read more about the battalion in *The King's African Rifles*.
- 16) *Fra 29th Punjabis (The British Empire)*.
- 17) During 1915, the name Clearing Hospital was changed to Casualty Clearing Station (in Danish: hovedverbindeplads). See *Royal Army Medical Corps (The Long, Long Trail)*.
- 18) See *On Indian Sanitary Units of the First World War*, in which the sanitary units of Expeditionary Force B are discussed.
- 19) Citatet stammer fra *Marching on Tanga - With General Smuts in East Africa* af Francis Brett Young, W. Collins Sons & Co., London 1919. og er her hentet fra *In the Bush - An Ambulance in East Africa (The Great War in a Different Light)*.
- 20) A mention of the hospital in Kisumu is found in *The British Journal of Nursing*, dated 22 April 1916 (Royal College of Nursing), citing an account by the South African nurse, Miss V. Stewart. The English department is described as light and airy. The Native Ward, where wounded Indians and Africans were treated, is described as a building of which Kisumu can only be proud. See also the mention of the cemetery in Kisumu (Commonwealth War Graves Commission).
- 21) Se *Royal Navy Handbook of the 4-inch Mark VII and VIII BL Guns, 1913 (World War One - The Maritime War)*.
- 22) The ship was sunk off Zanzibar on 20 September 1914 by SMS KÖNIGSBERG. See *HMS PEGASUS (Jane's Fighting Ships, 1919)* and *SMS KÖNIGSBERG (World War 1 Naval Combat)*.
- 23) From *Königsberg - A German East African Raider* by Kevin Patience, privately published, Bahrain, 1997 (via Harry Fecitt).
- 24) In the calculation, it is assumed that the declared tonnage is net tonnage. The ratio between net and gross tonnage is like 100 to 60, whereby the relative transport capacity in people can be calculated. Here, at the time, the ratio was used that the space requirement for 1 man, during shorter transports, corresponded to 2 tonnes of gross tonnage.