

encounters with the enemy. At the commencement of the year the force at my disposal was very small, and owing to the difficulties of transport and the loss of horses from horse sickness during the rainy season, I was unable to direct an attack with reasonable chance of success against powerful chiefs like Mashingombi and Kunzi; I therefore contented myself with harassing the rebels until the beginning of the dry season, when my force was increased by the 7th Hussars under Major Ridley, detachments of police, volunteers, and native contingent, but at no time did the troops at my disposal exceed 1,400 men.

The casualties during the campaign were as follows:—

*7th Hussars.*

Killed, 1 private. Wounded, Major H. M. Ridley and 2 privates.

*British South Africa Police.*

Killed, 10 Non-Commissioned Officers and Men. Wounded, 1 Officer and 13 Non-Commissioned Officers and Men.

*Umtali Rifles.*

Killed, 2 Non-Commissioned Officers and Men. Wounded, 1 Officer, 2 Non-Commissioned Officers and Men.

*Native Contingent.*

Killed, 16 Non-Commissioned Officers and Men. Wounded, 1 Officer, 20 Non-Commissioned Officers and Men.

I cannot speak too highly of the manner in which both Officers and men performed their duties in the face of great hardships owing to fever, weather, and difficulties of transport, at all times behaving in the most gallant and cheerful manner, and I trust that it may be possible that the time for the Medal Rolls to be open should be extended to the 31st October, 1897.

I wish especially to convey my appreciation of the manner in which Major H. M. Ridley, Captains G. A. L. Carew and R. M. Poore, and the Officers and men of the 7th Hussars, carried out my wishes in every particular, and greatly assisted in the suppression of the rebellion.

After Major Ridley was wounded Captains Carew and Poore commanded separate columns, and in the attack on Mashingombi these Officers timed their marches, and brought their forces into the field in such a manner as to render my plan of attack by three columns simultaneously entirely successful.

Surgeon-Major S. Hickson, A.M.S., I also wish to mention for the arrangements made for the comfort of, and attention paid to, the sick and wounded of the column to which he was attached, and to acknowledge the services of the Special Service Officers Lieutenant (local Captain) H. G. Moor, R.A., and Captain G. I. Walsh, 1st Leicestershire Regiment.

Although all the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and men have, as I have already stated, performed their duties in an exemplary manner, I beg that you will allow me to bring to Your Excellency's notice the following Officers of the British South Africa Police and Volunteers.

*Head Quarter Staff.*

Major (local Lieutenant-Colonel) P. T. Rivett Carnac (West Riding Regiment), Chief Staff Officer, and Chief Paymaster R. H. Everett I wish to mention for their valuable assistance during the operations; with so small a staff the work was necessarily very arduous.

*British South Africa Police, Volunteers, and others.*

Commandant (local Lieutenant-Colonel) the Honourable F. R. W. Eveleigh de Moleyns, D.S.O.,

Captain 4th Hussars, deserves my thanks for the great assistance he has rendered me as Commandant of the Mashonaland Division. It was greatly owing to his untiring energy, notwithstanding frequent attacks of fever, and the able manner in which he handled the columns under his command in the field that the rebellion was satisfactorily terminated.

Chief Inspector A. V. Gosling, District Staff Officer, acted as second in command and conducted several important patrols with conspicuous success. He commanded the attack on Kunzi's, and took part in nearly all the encounters with the natives, showing the greatest coolness and gallantry under fire.

Inspector Nesbitt, V.C., took over command of the Hartley District at a time when owing to sickness and loss of horses I feared I might have to order the retirement of the men holding Mashingombi in check, which course would have been, in my opinion, most disastrous. Inspector Nesbitt, acting under my instructions, pushed on to a position within a few hundred yards of Mashingombi's Kraal, thus preventing him from using his Impis to raid the country. He also repelled a determined attack on Fort Martin.

Inspector Harding has been present at almost every action throughout the operations, and was promoted to the rank of Inspector for his gallant conduct in the 1st M'toko Patrol, which was under fire for seven days out of ten. To him is due the rapid improvement in discipline and efficiency of the native contingent.

Sub-Inspectors Griffiths and Ellett served throughout the operations, and have proved themselves reliable Officers under trying circumstances.

Captain F. S. Wilson-Fox, 1st Volunteer Battalion, Gloucestershire Regiment, who acted as Galloper to Commandant the Honourable F. de Moleyns, Lieutenants Biscoe, Rhodesia Horse Volunteers (formerly Royal Navy), and Feltham, Rhodesia Horse Volunteers, served almost continuously throughout the campaign, and were of great assistance for their unfailing gallantry in action whilst attached to the British South Africa Police. These three Officers' services were rendered more valuable when there was a scarcity of available Police Officers owing to the prevalence of fever.

The Honourable H. Howard rendered very great assistance in the 1st M'toko Patrol and on many other occasions.

Captain and Local Major D. K. E. Hall, Army Service Corps, who is seconded for service with the British South Africa Company, though not under my command, has always carried out my wishes in the most loyal manner; his duties as Controller of Transport and Supply have been of a most difficult character owing to the rinderpest, the sickness amongst transport animals, and to the rains, but they have been performed in a thoroughly efficient way, and I trust Your Excellency will convey my appreciation of his services to the Military Authorities.

To Major Hamilton Browne, who commanded the Umtali Rifles, the credit is due for the suppression of the rebellion in Soswe's country and the neighbourhood of Marandellas, also for the capture of Soswe as well as several other important chiefs after severe engagements.

Doctor Fleming, Medical Director of the British South Africa Company and Principal Medical Officer, British South Africa Police, was in charge of the medical arrangements, which, owing to the size of the country over which the operations extended, required very careful organization. He was most untiring in his efforts to alleviate the