

run at regular intervals between Freetown and Liverpool, Havre and Marseilles. The tonnage of shipping between 1899-1908 rose from 1,181,000 to 2,046,000.

Sierra Leone is administered as a crown colony, the governor being assisted by an executive and a legislative council; on the last named a minority of nominated unofficial members have seats. The law of the colony is the common law of England modified by local ordinances. There is a denominational system of primary and higher education. The schools are inspected by the government and receive grants in aid. In 1919 there were 163 elementary and intermediate schools in the colony and protectorate with an attendance of 6,285. The schools for higher education include fourah Bay College affiliated with Durham University, Wesleyan Theological College, Government School at Bo for the sons of chiefs, and the Thomas Agricultural Academy at Mabang founded in 1909 by a bequest of £60,000 from S. B. Thomas a Sierra Leonian. Separate schools are provided for Mahomedans.\*

The revenue for the administration of the government is derived largely from customs duties and, until prohibition of the importation of spirits in 1920, the duties levied upon them formed the main source of revenue. In the protectorate a house tax is imposed. In 1921 both the revenue and expenditures of the government were placed at over £1,000,000. The government maintains a standing military force for the putting down of revolts and the protection of the colony and protectorate. Freetown is the headquarters of the British Army in West Africa.

The protectorate is administered separately from the colony. It is divided into districts each under a European Commissioner. Native law is administered by native courts subject to certain modifications. Native courts may not deal with murder, witchcraft, cannibalism or slavery. These cases are tried by the district commissioner or referred to the Supreme Court at Freetown.

During the war period there came an increased demand for education from the Natives which was chiefly met by the Missionary Societies. As a result an Agricultural Trade School for vernacular teachers

\* In 1919 there were 192 centers of education with an enrollment of 12,000 students.

was established at Njala in the protectorate. The tribal system of government is maintained and the authority of the chiefs strengthened by the British. Domestic slavery has not been interfered with.

Having in mind the picture of Sierra Leone, colony and protectorate, as it is today let us turn to the forces which molded the country into this state. Sierra Leone was discovered in 1462 by the Portuguese, Pedro de Sintra, who gave it the name of Sierra Leone, Lion Mountain. The Portuguese had factories but none remained when the British came. At the end of the 17th Century an English fort was built on Bance Island in Sierra Leone Estuary. Traders were established there as long as the slave trade was legal but they did not found the present colony. In 1787 Dr. Henry Smeathman founded a colony of 400 Negroes and 60 Europeans. The plan was to promote a colony for Negroes discharged from the Army and Navy at the close of the American War of Independence, and for runaway slaves who had found their way to London. He bought a strip of land from a native chief, Nembana. Owing mainly to the utter shiftlessness of the settlers and great mortality among them and partly to an attack by the native this first attempt was a failure.

In 1791 Alexander Falconbridge, (formerly surgeon on board slave ships), collected the surviving fugitives and laid out a new settlement called Granville's Town. The promoters were Granville Sharp, William Wilberforce, and Sir Richard Carr Glyn who obtained a charter as the Sierra Leone Company with Henry Thornton as chairman. In 1792 John Clarkson, lieutenant in the British army and brother of Thomas Clarkson, slave trade abolitionist, brought to the colony 1,100 Negroes from Nova Scotia. In 1794 the settlement was transferred to the site of the original settlement and named Freetown. It was plundered at this time by the French during the Governorship of Zachary Macaulay father of Lord Macaulay. In 1807 the inhabitants numbered 1,871 and the company due to the many difficulties it had encountered transferred its rights to the crown.

The slave trade having been declared illegal, the slaves captured by the British were brought to Freetown and the population grew. The development of the colony, however, was hampered by too frequent changes

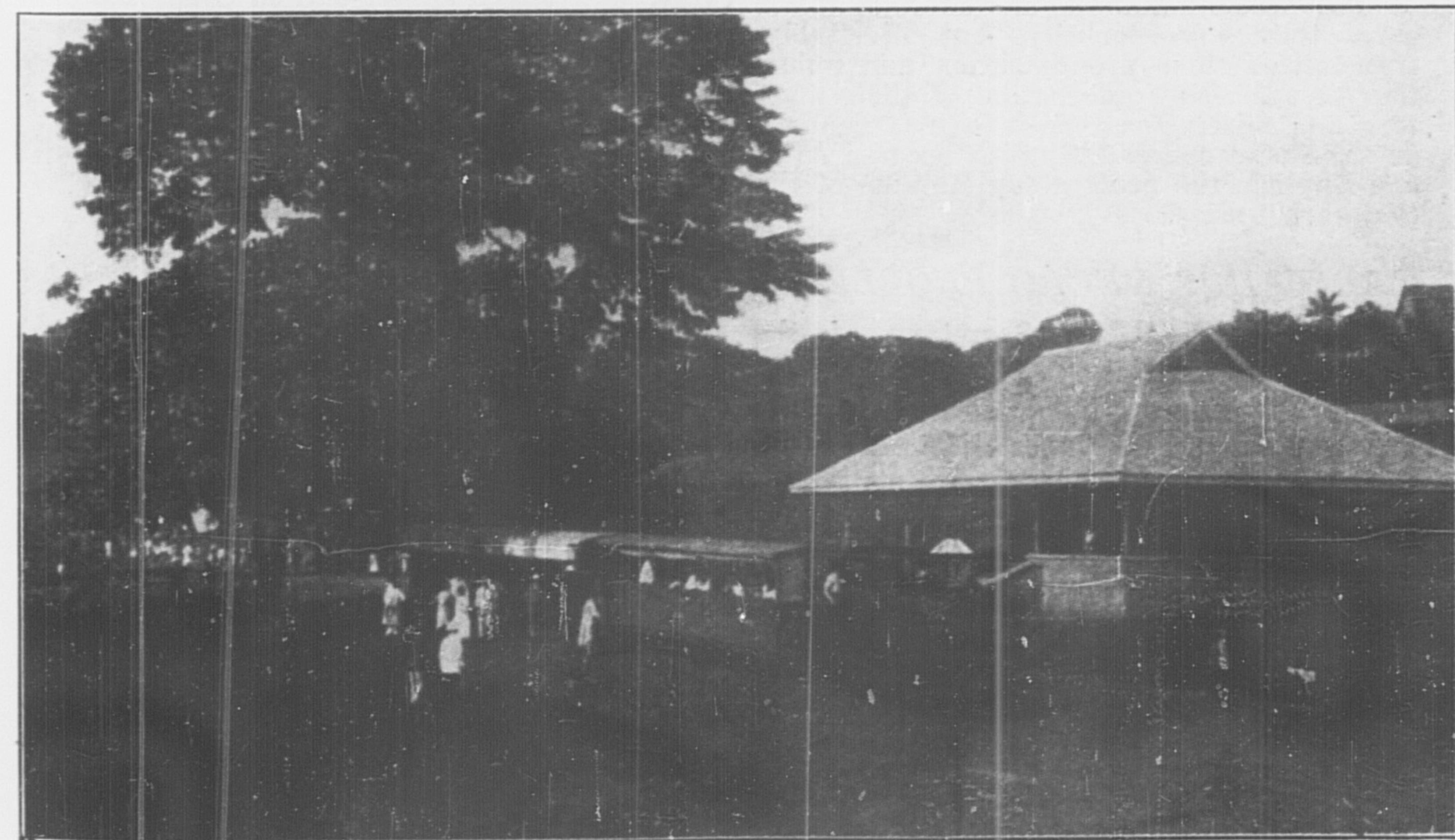
in governorship. In twenty-two years the colonists had no fewer than seventeen governors. One of the difficulties facing the governors was the illicit slave trading in bordering places. In 1825 General Charles Turner concluded a treaty with the rulers putting Sherbro Island, Turner's peninsula, and other places under British protection. This was not ratified by the crown but a similar agreement was in 1882.

In 1826 measures were taken to make liberated slaves self-supporting. Many took to trade and flourished. Among leading agents in spreading civilization were missionaries sent out by the Church Missionary Society. By 1884 England had purchased all the land now included in the colony. In 1866 Freetown was made the capital of the new government set up for the British settlements on the West Coast of Africa, comprising Sierra Leone, Gambia, Gold Coast and Lagos, each of which has a legislative council. In 1874 the Gold Coast and Lagos were detached and in 1888, Gambia also, to suppress inter-tribal wars which hindered trade. British influence was extended over the hinterland. Dr. Edward W. Blyden, a pure blooded Negro, was enlisted by the British in this work. Owing to the fact that no official boundary line separated the hinterland of Sierra Leone from the French colony of French Guinea British officers, seeking to put down tribal wars, were considered trespassers by the

French. This state of affairs culminated in the encounter known as the Waima Incident. In 1893 both British and French military expeditions were sent against the Sofas, Moslem mercenaries who ravaged the hinterland of both Sierra Leone and French Guinea. At dawn a French force attacked the British troops encamped at Waima thinking them Sofas. Both sides suffered heavily. An agreement was signed in 1895 defining the frontier.

In 1896 a Protectorate over the natural hinterland of Sierra Leone was established. Frontier police were organized and commissioners sent to explore. No opposition at the time was offered by the chiefs. Abolition of the slave trade followed. A house tax was imposed. Revolts broke out requiring a military punitive expedition. Investigation found the cause to be the arbitrary method of collecting the house tax and a desire to cast off British rule. Later increased confidence in the British administration seemed evident. The building of railroads, trade and the introduction of European ideas tended to modify native habits but the power of fetishism seems unaffected.

The World War affected life in Sierra Leone by disturbing the established trading relations with Europe. During the war the natives showed great loyalty and Sierra Leone forces played a prominent part in the Cameroon campaign.



Lisk-Carew B-os.

COTTON TREE RAILWAY STATION, 3:30 P. M. BUNGALOW TRAIN, FREETOWN