



Souvenir

In Commemoration of the Centenary
of the 1820 Settlers of Albany.

April
1820



April
1920

Arrival of British Settlers in 1820.

From painting by
T. Raines.

THE 211th YEAR OF THE OFFICE.

SUN Insurance Office OF LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1710.

THE OLDEST INSURANCE COMPANY IN THE WORLD

Total Funds, 31st December, 1918—**£3,740,742**

HEAD OFFICE FOR SOUTH AFRICA:

"**SUN**" Buildings, C/r. Cathcart Street and Alexandra Road,
KING WILLIAM'S TOWN.

ALAN B. GORDON, *Manager for South Africa.*

Sub-Branches and Chief Agencies:

JOHANNESBURG, DURBAN, CAPE TOWN, PORT ELIZABETH,
EAST LONDON, QUEENSTOWN, BLOEMFONTEIN
AND PIETERMARITZBURG.

Agencies throughout

THE CAPE PROVINCE, NATAL, TRANSVAAL, ORANGE FREE
STATE, RHODESIA, PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA
AND SOUTH-WEST PROTECTORATE

OVER **£7,000,000 PAID**

BY THE

RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY

IN RESPECT OF

Accident and Sickness, Workmen's
Compensation, Motor Car, Drivers,
Lifts, Burglary and Fidelity
Guarantee.

INSURANCE CLAIMS.

*For Prospectuses apply to any of the Company's
Branches or Agencies.*

In Universal Demand:

RAYDEN'S

ALL GOLD JAM

For PURITY and EXCELLENCE

Chiazzari & Company, Ltd.

P.O. Box 3, POINT,
DURBAN,

South Africa.

Cable Address: "CHIAZZARI."

Steamship, Bunkering, Shipping, Forwarding and Custom
House Agents, Bonded Warehousemen, Stevedores,
Fire and Marine Insurance Agents.

EXPORTERS of Maize, Bark, Ore, and other S.A. Produce.

*IMPORTS:—Merchants Shipments received, Cleared, Bonded
or Forwarded with despatch.*

STORAGE:—Either Bonded or Free.

ALSO AT DELAGOA BAY.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA, LIMITED,

With which are incorporated The Bank of Africa, Ltd.,
Established 1879 ; The National Bank of the Orange River
Colony, Ltd., Established 1877 ; and The Natal Bank, Ltd.,
Established 1854.

Bankers to the Government of the Union of South Africa
in the Transvaal, Natal, and Orange Free State.
Bankers to the Imperial Government in South Africa.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL -	£4,000,000
SUBSCRIBED AND PAID UP CAPITAL -	£2,965,000
RESERVE FUND -	£1,050,000

Head Office - PRETORIA.

LONDON OFFICES:

Circus Place, London Wall, E.C. 2.—18, St. Swithin's Lane, E.C. 4, and 25, Cockspur Street, S.W. 1.

NEW YORK OFFICE: 10, Wall Street.

This Bank has over 400 Branches and Sub-Branches in Africa with Offices also at:—
BOMBAY (INDIA), PORT LOUIS (MAURITIUS), ANTWERP. (BELGIUM),
JAMESTOWN (ST. HELENA).

***The Bank's Savings Bank System offers every facility for thrift. Interest at 3%
per annum is allowed. Apply to any Branch of the Bank to open an account.***

The History of Bayes' Corner



(IN THE FORTIES).

DRAPERY.



(1872)

Large Showrooms with all requisites for
Ladies' and Children's Apparel

The Oldest
Established
**Textile
Business
Premises**
in
**GRAHAMS-
TOWN.**

TERMS:—

LESS 5% on all
purchases of £1
and upwards.

Perfect Lighting
and Ventilation.

Shopping under
Hygienic
conditions.



(1887)

Boys' and Gent.'s Clothiers.



(1903)

Complete House Furnishers.

JOHN CHAPMAN, Transvaal Tobacco Manufacturer.

(Decendant of the 1820 British Settlers).

THE LEADING LINE.

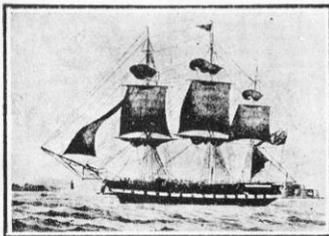
Chapman's

Special



Tobacco.

We really ought
to charge more
than we do.



Old Matured

John Chapman's
SPECIAL
★ ★ ★
GUARANTEED PURE
Selected MAGALIESBERG
TOBACCO
JOHN CHAPMAN
JOHANNESBURG
P.O. BOX.
2659

Magaliesberg Tobacco

JOHN CHAPMAN, P.O. Box 2659.
JOHANNESBURG.

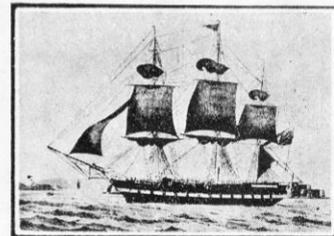
Chapman's

Special

for

Quality.

Tried and True,
its up to
you.



**s.v. CHAPMAN was the first SHIP to arrive in Algoa Bay
on 10th APRIL, 1820, with 271 Settlers aboard.**



THE Picture on the left represents the landing of the first British Settlers on the shores of Port Elizabeth in 1820. Near that memorable spot in 1920 stands one of our three extensive warehouses with very complete stocks of all Merchandise for the 1920 immigrants.

To-day Port Elizabeth is the Premier Port
of South Africa, and S. F. & Co. is one of
the best known Firms in the Union. £

STEPHEN, FRASER & CO.
(WHOLESALE),
PORT ELIZABETH.

Ploughs which make Farming Pay

are the Ploughs which have been tested and proved under the heaviest conditions. Ploughs which are "trouble proof" make farming easier and more profitable.

Single Furrow:

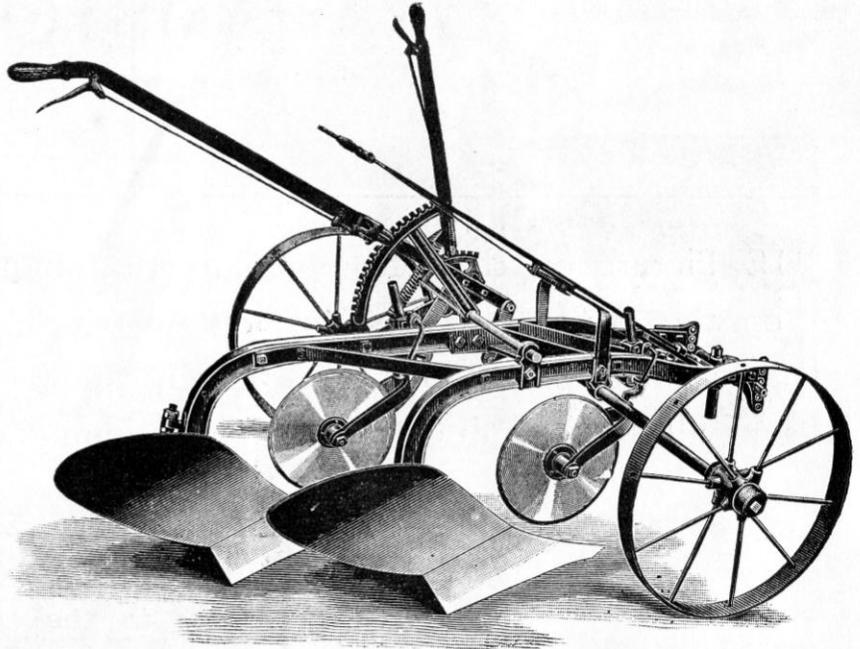
Famous, 10in. ; Blue Bird, 12in. ;
Dutchman Vlei Breaker ; Cali-
fornia Good Enough ; Wiard
Hillside.

Double Furrow:

Little Chief, 24in. ; Canadian Chief,
24in. ; Federal Chief, 24in. ; Big
Chief, 24in. ; Flying Dutchman,
24 and 28in. ; Perfection Dutchman,
28in. ; South African Chief, Disc.

Three Furrow:

Federal Chief, 36in. ; Big Chief,
36in. ; Flying Dutchman, 36in. ;
South African Chief, Disc.



Send for our New Plough Catalogue.

MALCOMESS & CO., LTD.,

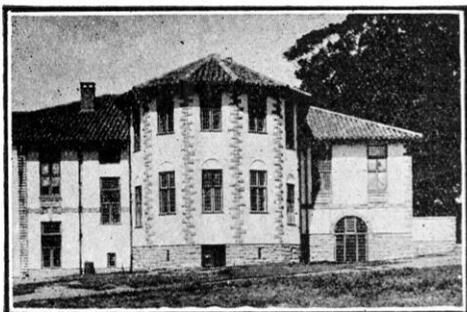
**EAST LONDON and
DURBAN.**

Rhodes University College

All Communications
to be addressed to
"The Registrar."

(UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH AFRICA),
GRAHAMSTOWN.

TELEPHONE ... 71.
P.O. BOX ... 94.
TELEGRAMS:
"RHODESCOL."

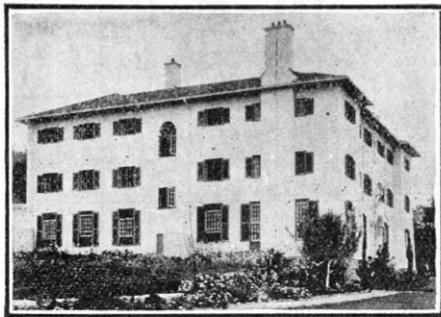


Portion of Main Buildings.



College House—Residence for Men Students.

Rhodes University College
is one of the Constituent
Colleges of the University
of South Africa.



Oriel House—Residence for Lady Students.

The College Callendar
and all information re-
garding Fees, course of
Study, etc., can be ob-
tained from the Regis-
trar.

T. BIRCH & CO., LTD.

GRAHAMSTOWN.

Established
1860.

The Mail Order House.



T. BIRCH & CO.'S BUILDINGS.

**Gentlemen's
High-Class
Outfitters.**

**Boys'
School and
College
Outfitters.**

**Ladies'
High-Class
Drapers.**

ALFRED EVERITT

Produce Merchant,

P.O. BOX 20,

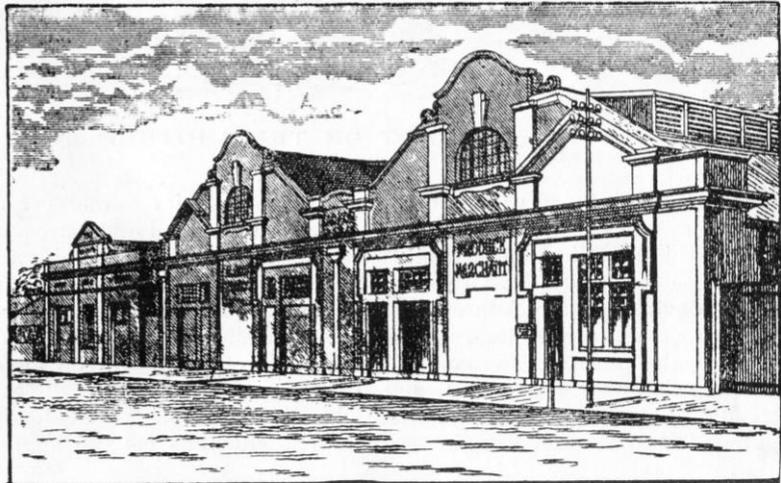
King William's Town.

P.O. BOX 10,

East London.

Highest Prices given and prompt
settlements made for

**WOOL
MOHAIR
SKINS
HIDES**

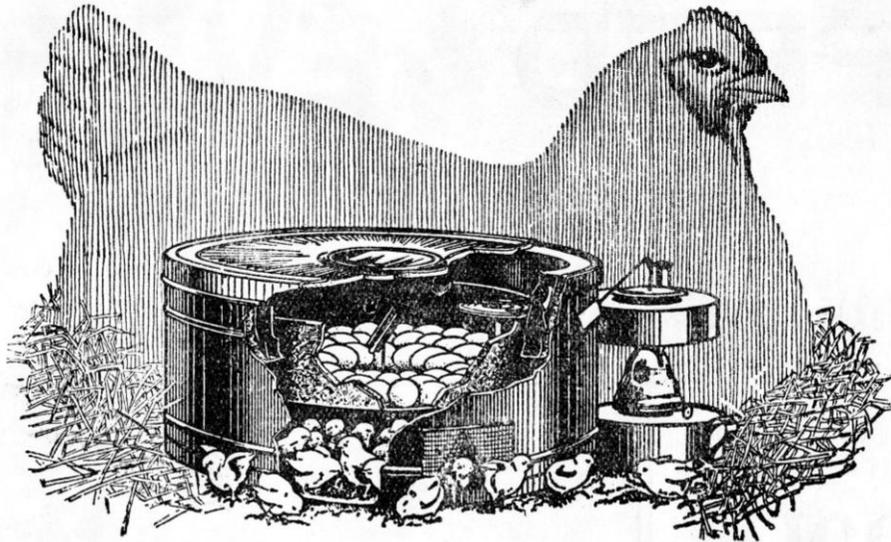


Portion of King William's Town Premises.

Wool and Mohair sold by Public Auction, Private Treaty, or Shipped at Owner's Account.

M

M



BUILT ON THE "MOTHER HEN" PRINCIPLE.

AN Incubator is of value only in proportion to its hatching qualities. It is of the utmost importance to every one raising chickens to realise that a round incubator without cold corners is very much better than any old style incubator because it does the one and only thing any incubator should do: **It Duplicates Nature**—the "SIMPLICITY" is the one which most nearly duplicates "Mother Hen" methods. The heating device is a Hot Water Radiator in the side walls so that the heat is furnished from the sides towards the centre, and an even heat is assured—a distinct improvement on the box-type Incubator, heated on one side or in the centre. The copper coil contains the hot water which furnishes the heat and entirely surrounds the Egg Chamber, equalizing and distributing the warmth. Entirely constructed of metal the incubator is exceedingly sanitary and can be kept clean and thoroughly scalded with hot water after use. It is also a combined Hatcher and Brooder so that the chickens can be kept in a day or two after hatching.

MALCOMESS & CO., LTD., EAST LONDON and DURBAN.

M

M



**HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE VISCOUNT
BUXTON OF NEWTIMBER, P.C., G.C.M.G.**

Governor-General of the Union of South Africa, 1914-1920.

INTRODUCTION.

THE history of South Africa as a White Man's Country is very short as history goes. But its inhabitants, White and Black, have managed to crowd a great deal of history into a period of a comparatively few years. One epoch has followed close on the heels of another/ and a space of time of less than two hundred and fifty years covers the whole period of development of South Africa.

Three white races contributed to the early history, and to the gradual development of South Africa.

There were those of Dutch descent, first settled as farmers in the Cape Province, from whom sprung the voortrekkers, men and women who, with indomitable endurance and determination, and in spite of almost overwhelming difficulties and hardships, constantly moved further afield.

Then there were the Huguenots, who, few in numbers and soon absorbed into the Dutch-speaking section, have nevertheless left a distinctive mark in name, feature and character. The Huguenots settled in and developed the near Western Province.

Then came the British, the Officials and the Immigrants, who were at first but sparsely scattered about the country, until they were strongly reinforced by the "1820 Settlers."

The hardships with which these Settlers had to contend meant the survival of the fittest. They not only occupied and developed the Eastern Province, but gradually spread out elsewhere/ and, as time went on, their blood and their brains and their sturdy character went to invigorate the Country as a whole through their 150,000 descendants.

These three White Races have all in their own way been a source of strength to South Africa, and constitute the blend from which the South African now springs.

I do not propose to trace the history of the 1820 Settlers, with which I am mainly concerned here; it is not written in the books of the South African historians, Dr. Theal and Professor Cory? But we all have read and know of the terribly hard times these

brave people had to undergo during their early years in the country, with destructive drought and equally destructive flood, and the decimation by manifold diseases of their flocks and herds and crops. Nor was this all; for, being utilised like the Dutch settlers in other districts as a sort of bulwark against Kaffir inroads, they were harassed and plundered by the Natives, and had to be ever on the watch with perpetual alarms and excursions.

South Africa and the British Empire both gained from this immigration. On the one hand, it greatly assisted to knit closer together the connexion between South Africa and the United Kingdom; on the other, it actively contributed to the development of the country; while to the immigrants South Africa owes many of its foremost men.

This great Dominion is equally the home of both of the great White Races "Dutch" and "British." Neither race can claim the country specially as its own; and, come what may, the two races have to live side by side for ever and aye. Both are equally devoted to their Country, and realise its fascination and its charm; both have suffered equally from its chastisements and prospered from its beneficence.

A predecessor of mine, Sir Rufane Donkin, gave a kindly welcome to the 1820 Immigrants, and did his best to succour and assist them. For this he got into trouble, as Governors not infrequently did in those days. I, in happier times, desire to pay a tribute to the memory of these intrepid Settlers who have gone; and to send a message of goodwill to their numerous descendants.

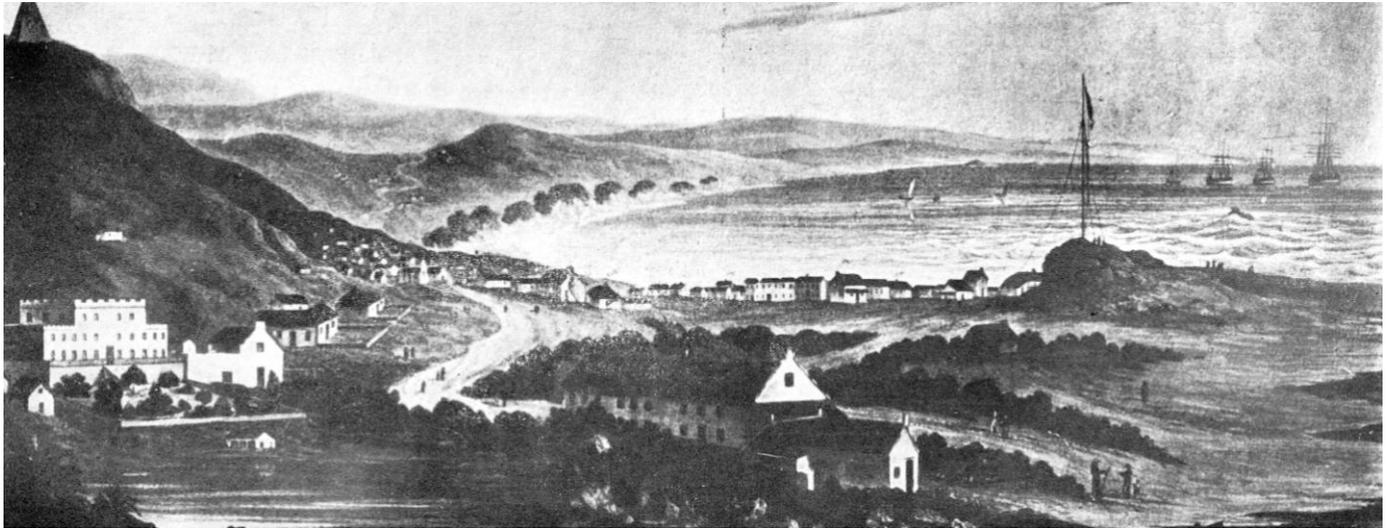
Souvenir of Centenary of 1820 Settlers.

The Centenary, which (as suggested by President Reitz) may become an annual celebration, is no more essentially a celebration for those of British descent than Dingaan's Day is essentially an anniversary for those of Dutch extraction; for both these events were in different ways of great moment to South Africans.



Government House,
Cape Town.

March 21, 1920.





THE LATE MR. CORNELIUS COCK, J.P. for the whole of Cape Colony. Second son of the Hon. Wm. and Elizabeth Cock.

The story of Cornelius Cock's whole life is one of devotion to public duty, and is thrilling in the extreme. As a schoolboy at Sir Richard Southey's farm on the Klip River in 1834 he narrowly escaped with his life during a Kaffir onslaught. Fought at Wolf's Craig as Captain of Hottentot levy in 1846, and numerous other engagements. In charge Commissariat Stores with General Somerset's Division. Captured the guns from the rebel Hottentot leader, Hans Branders, at Kara. In 1846 also, was in charge Imperial Land Transport, and was offered a commission in the British Army by Sir Harry Smith, but circumstances prevented his accepting it. Mr. Cock saved the lives of about 100 mariners when the *Welcombe*, *Emma* and *Amana* were wrecked off the Peddie coast. Mr. Cock signalled to those in distress words of hope and encouragement by writing words on the Sand Hills, and, induced the crews to follow his instructions, which ultimately

The Late Cornelius Cock—continued.

resulted in all lives, with one solitary exception, being saved. Mr. Cock married first Miss Letitia Smith, a daughter of Commissary General Smith, and some years after her death he married Miss Edith Jaffray, the second daughter of Mr. Wm. MacKillop Jaffray, of Stirling, Scotland, and Grahamstown.



ELIZABETH COCK, wife of the Hon. William Cock*. Mrs. Cock was 27 years of age when she arrived with her husband and family at Algoa Bay per *Weymouth*. This picture is from a photograph of an oil painting in the possession of Miss Edith Cock, Lessendrum, Peddie, a granddaughter of Mrs. Cock.

(*See page 84.)



LORD CHARLES SOMERSET, Governor of the Cape Colony from 1814 to 1827.

Lord Charles Somerset was a younger son of the Duke of Beaufort. He was a strong and able Governor, and had the interests of the Colony at heart. His haughty and autocratic manner caused him to be feared and disliked by many. Thomas Pringle, who fell foul of His Excellency on the question of the freedom of the Press, tells us that the principal citizens of Cape Town amongst the Dutch section went in awe of Lord Charles, "whose power," they said, "was absolute and whose displeasure ruin." He was the father of General H. Somerset, who figured so largely in the history of the Eastern Province as Military Commandant of the Frontier. He was also the grandfather of Major Somerset, an officer of the Cape Mounted Riflemen.



GENERAL SIR HARRY SMITH.
A FAMOUS SOLDIER & ADMINISTRATOR. Colonel Harry Smith came to the Cape in 1829 as Senior Member of Council and in command of troops, and was transferred to India in 1836. For his Indian services and the victory of Aliwal he was rewarded by a Baronetcy. In 1847 he returned to the Cape as Governor and High Commissioner, which office he held until his recall in 1852.

The whole story of this gallant soldier's career teems with romance and thrilling incidents, and his manly, forceful personality dominates every page and 'compels the reader's admiration. The memory of Sir Harry Smith will be always green in the minds of South Africans, for, besides the sterling work accomplished, the pictures of certain scenes in this man's history are of the kind that indelibly impress the imagination. The romantic attachment and marriage with the Spanish maiden at the storming of Badajos; the historic ride of six hundred miles from Cape Town to Grahams

town in six days during the fiercest heat of 1st-6th January, 1834; the scene before the Committee of Public Safety on his arrival at Grahamstown; the wild gallop after Hintza and the dragging of that great chief from his horse by the scruff of his neck; the cutting of his way, wearing the cap and uniform of the C.M.R., at the head of 250 gallant Riflemen, through dense masses of Sandilli's warriors between Fort Cox and King William's Town. These and countless other mental pictures will always be conjured up as though by magic at the mere mention of the name of Sir Harry Smith.

The curtain closed on his departure from King William's Town and then Cape Town, amid great demonstrations from all races and classes, and an extract from Miss Cecil Lewis' "Founders and Builders" is worthy of repetition. Of the occasion of this great man's farewell the authoress remarks: "I like best his answer to the letter from the tradesmen and mechanics: I myself am a working man. Whatever reputation I may have at any time possessed I gained simply and solely by being a working man who put his whole heart into his work."



THE WIFE. OF LIEUT.-GENERAL JACOB GLEN CUYLER.

Mrs. CUYLER, whose portrait is here reproduced, was the wife of the distinguished soldier and landroost. Her maiden name was Miss Hartman, her family being of Huguenot descent. General and Mrs. Cuyler had three sons and two daughters.



A DISTINGUISHED FIGURE IN EARLY SETTLER DAYS.

LIEUT.-GENERAL JACOB GLEN CUYLER,
Landroost of Uitenhage and Military
Commandant of the Frontier.

Born in Albany, North America, in 1775, Colonel Cuyler, as he is popularly remembered, left America as a very young child with his parents owing to their loyalty to the British Connexion during the War of Independence.

In 1811 Colonel Cuyler commanded the right division of Colonel Graham's force which cleared the Zuurveld of the Amaxosa.

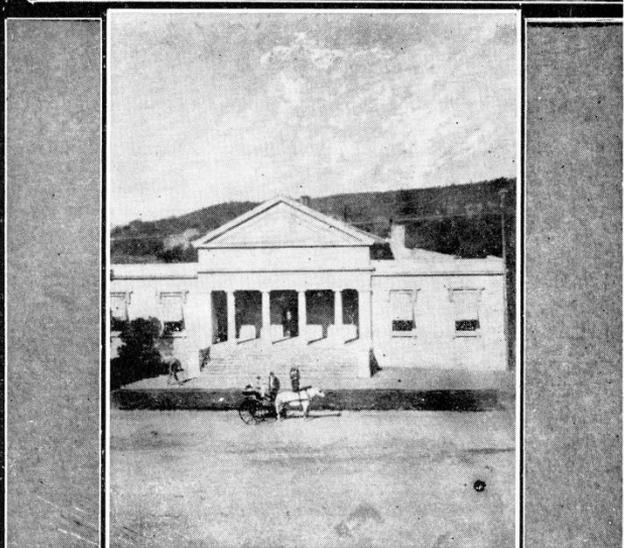
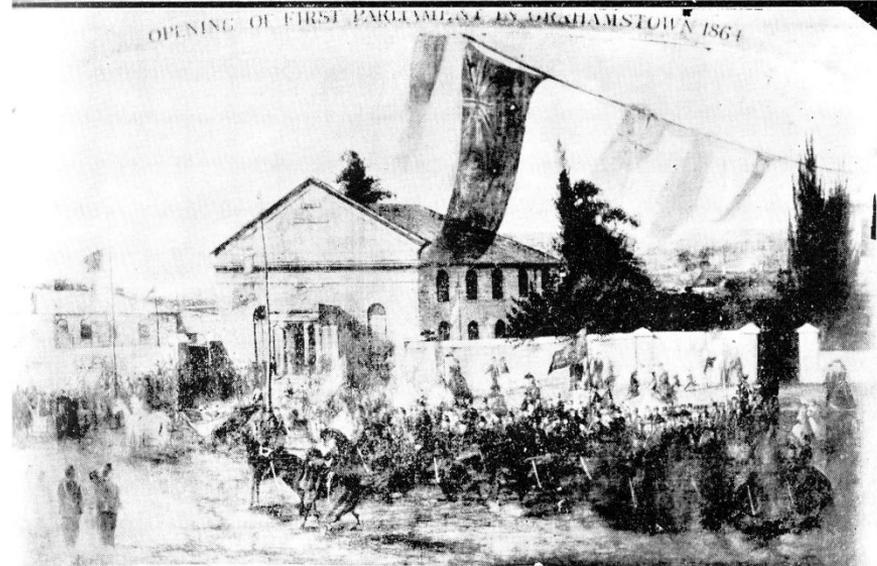
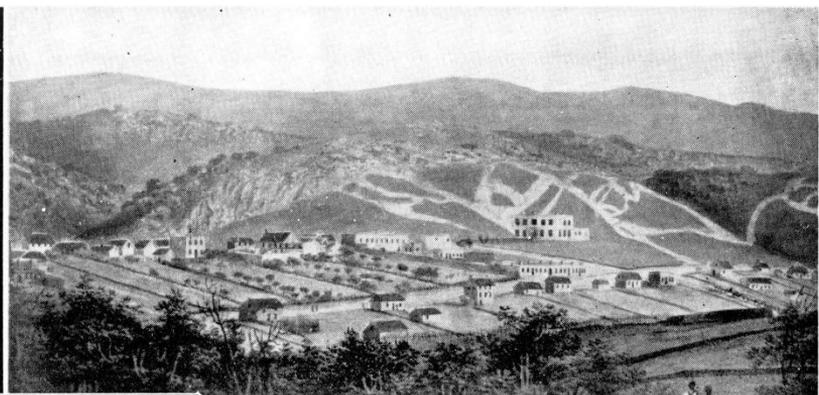
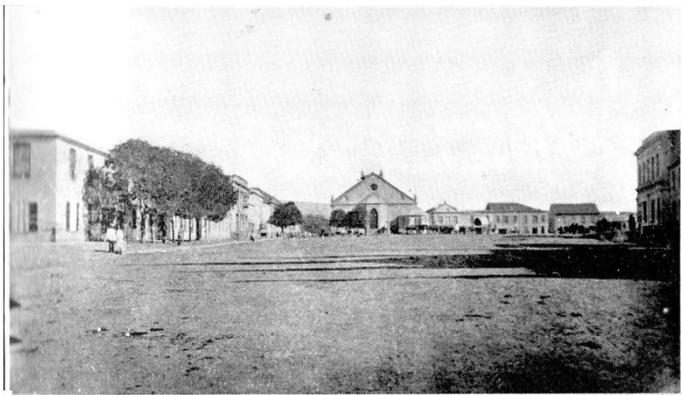
Colonel Cuyler figured most prominently and honourably during that difficult and trying episode of 1815 known as the Slachter's Nek Rebellion.

In 1820 he rendered further distinguished services, and gave great satisfaction to all concerned by the able manner in which he received and located the 1820 Settlers.

Just as Grahamstown took its name from Colonel Graham, so the Province of Albany was named in honour of the birthplace of Colonel Cuyler, the American city of Albany. His name was also given to the township of Cuylerville.

General Cuyler was retired in 1828, and his long and faithful services were recognised by the grant of a pension of £150 only, as he had already received some 32,000 acres of land.

He died in 1854 in his 79th year.



Top, lefthand - OLD CHURCH SQUARE, GRAHAMSTOWN. Top, night hand—VIEW OF GRAHAMSTOWN IN 1822. Taken from near where St. Aidan's now is. Notice Drostdy House with flat roof—it was not quite finished building at this date. Pieter Retief was the contractor, but lost money over it through non-fulfilment of contracts by those to whom he gave sub-contracts. Notice Scott's Barracks in New Street, pulled

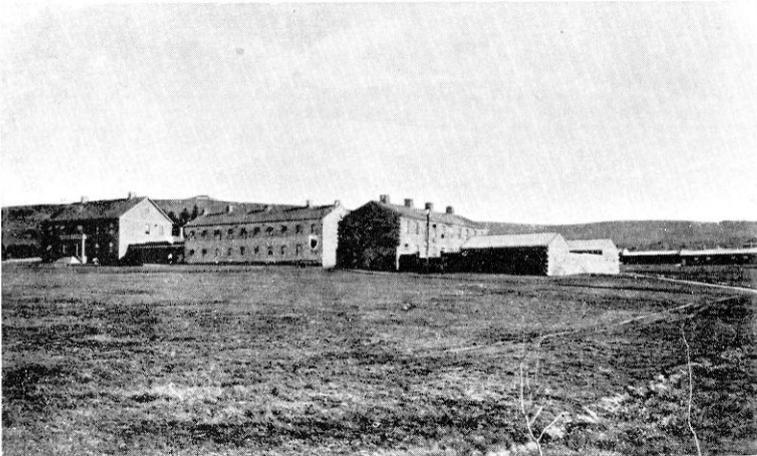
down in the thirties, when part was rebuilt as the Phoenix Hotel in New Street. Notice small Toll-house at corner of Prince Alfred Street. Bottom, left hand—PARLIAMENT BEING OPENED by Sir P. Wodehouse in the Shaw Hall in 1864. Bottom, right hand—COMMERCIAL HALL, afterwards Eastern Districts Court.



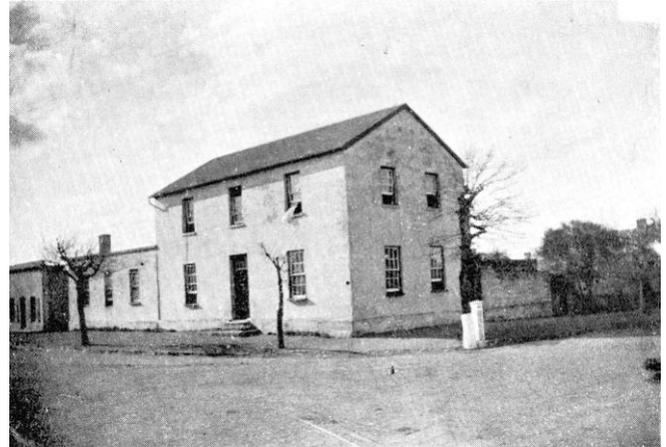
THE DROSTDY HOUSE, GRAHAMSTOWN.
Now part of Rhodes' University College.



THE OLD YELLOW HOUSE.
First house built in Grahamstown.



MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT OF SIR B. DURBAN



STOCKENSTROM'S OFFICES.

GRAHAMSTOWN.

BY PROFESSOR GEO. E. CORY, M.A.,

Rhodes' University College, Grahamstown.

BESIDES the undoubtedly well-deserved title, the "City of the Saints," Grahamstown has often been referred to as the "Settlers' City." Although a few years after their arrival the Settlers had more to do with Grahamstown than with any other town in Cape Colony, and though it is true that that place was so intimately associated with their vicissitudes, sufferings and successes, yet it is a mistake to suppose that the Settler movement of 1820 was in any way connected with its foundation and early start. Before 1812 the whole of this part of the country, that is, the present districts of Albany, Bathurst, and Alexandria, was known as the Zuurveld, and, as far as European population was concerned, was but very sparsely inhabited. Uitenhage was the only village then in existence, and that consisted of no more than a few wattle and daub tenements of the simplest description. Although as far back as 1781 the Fish River had been declared the dividing line between the Colony and Kaffirland, yet, in spite of this, the numerous tribes under the powerful chiefs, Ndhambi and Cungwa not mentioning the ubiquitous Bushmen—were the *de facto* occupants of the country.

Ever since the Dutch, who had gradually emigrated from the West, had come into contact with the Kaffir, they had been continually despoiled of their stock and all else worth stealing. Increasing theft on the part of the latter led to more severe retaliatory measures by the former, until the Zuurveld became one scene of continual turmoil and bloodshed. In 1810, the hordes of Ndhambi made such a clean sweep of the country, seizing all the Dutchman's cattle and burning

his homesteads, that only four farmers remained east of the Gamtoos River. This was the state of affairs in 1811 when the Governor, Sir John Cradock, determined to put an end to it by driving the Kaffirs completely out of the Colony and compelling them to remain behind their own border. At the end of this year the largest force which had so far gone against the Kaffir thieves and murderers took the field. It consisted of all the available regular military from the Castle, together with the burghers from all districts, even including Cape Town and Stellenbosch. All were under the command of Colonel John Graham. By the early months of 1812 such complete success had attended the enterprise that the vast and intricate thickets and forests of the Bushman's, Kareiga and Kowie Rivers were completely cleared of what one is tempted to call vermin, and every Kaffir was on the east of the Great Fish River. But it was not to be expected that they would remain there unless compelled to do so. Colonel Graham therefore decided to find some spot in the Zuurveld which should, as far as possible, be equally distant from all parts of the curved Fish River, and on which a permanent military force could be stationed. It was then a matter of selecting one of the farms which had been abandoned by their Dutch occupants and ruined by the Kaffirs in 1810. In the first instance his choice fell upon a place then called Noutou—but now known as Talle Farm, about seven miles from Grahamstown—and constructional work commenced. But before this had gone very far, Captain (afterwards Sir) Andries Stockenstrom, who had been in command of the Graaff-Reinet burghers, arrived at Noutou and counselled second thoughts. He

suggested that the country should be more carefully examined with a view to finding a better supply of water, and perhaps a more advantageous position. Colonel Graham and Captain Stockenstrom therefore reconnoitred, and rode along the hills as far as Governor's Kop, when they came to the conclusion that the farm Rietfontein—lately occupied by one, Lucas Meyer—was better situated for the purpose than Noutou. So, under a large mimosa tree situated near the ruined house, the matter was discussed, and in the end it was decided that Rietfontein was the most eligible situation for the Zuurveld Headquarter Cantonment. The work at Noutou was stopped, and recommenced on the new site, and by June, 1812, the men's huts and dragoon's stables were erected, and the damaged farmhouse was rebuilt and appropriated as the officers' mess. On the following August 14, Sir John Cradock issued a proclamation to the effect that the military cantonment should henceforth be

Known as Graham's Town.

This, then, was the beginning of the "City of the Saints"; the saints themselves were yet to materialise.

The mimosa tree referred to was afterwards known as "Graham's Tree," and as the people of those days seem to have had a proper respect and regard for old and historical things, it became an object of their veneration and care. In October, 1827, the Government even went so far as to sanction the expenditure of £11 5s. for the erection of seats round it. In August, 1844, however, a violent and vandal wind blew it down and so destroyed it that the remains had to be entirely removed. But

the site was still held sacred, for in 1849, upon the same spot, there was built—in a style of architecture known as Hottentot Gothic—a large ugly stone water tank. This disappeared about 1851, as it was found to be a nuisance in consequence of the congregation of coloured idlers about it, who, under pretence of fetching water, spent hours in friendly gossip. The sacredness of the spot then remained unknown and uncared for until the centenary of Grahamstown in 1912, when the present monument was erected upon it.

After its establishment, the first landholders and permanent inhabitants of Grahamstown were some military officers who were given the plots of land which now form the boundary of Church Square (*vide* plan of Grahams-town in 1914). Following this, and perhaps prophetic of its future precedence in matters civil, educational and cultural, an assistant magistrate, known as deputy-landdrost, was sent to Grahamstown with instructions to build a tronk (prison), a messenger's house, and a dwelling for himself. The whole of the Zuurveld was then a part of the then immense district of Uitenhage, with no other town or village in it but that of that name. When, however, Grahamstown made its appearance, it was necessary to have some civil authority on the spot, and thus Colonel Cuyler, the landdrost of Uitenhage, was instructed to delegate part of his power and jurisdiction to another. Major G. S. Fraser, although a military man, was the first deputy landdrost. Of the buildings he erected in accordance with his instructions, one stands to this very day. It is the long, low yellow house situated near the top of High Street, and was used by the postal authorities. This building should excite our curiosity and respect of being

The Very First House

built in Grahamstown. Time was when it stood alone on the bare veld, and when it would have been very difficult to imagine that here could have arisen around it such a development as we see to-day. But indications

of the coming city were not then wanting. There was a demand—though perhaps not large—for building sites, and some of the burghers who came from the West showed a disposition to remain in the East. Hence it became necessary to plan out a township and make proper regulations for the appropriation of the ground. To this end, Mr. I. Knobel, a Government land surveyor, in 1914, was authorised to carry out this work. This he did, and the *original* plan he drew is now to be seen in the Albany Museum (*vide* illustration). From the letter which accompanied this, we find that he took as his starting point the yellow house already referred to. The line of that house continued in both directions formed one side of his proposed High Street, while another drawn parallel to it at a distance of 105 feet formed the other side. But a difficulty arose with the plots already occupied by the retired officers. The Surveyor wished to slew them round, so to speak, so as to bring them up to the line of the street. To this the occupants naturally objected, as their cottages were built and their gardens planted.

There was nothing for it, therefore, but to leave an awkwardly shaped space at the end of the High Street. Thus the present Church Square, or perhaps more correctly, Church Triangle. Mr. Knobel's consolation was, however, that in the future a church or some other public building might be built upon it. The Cathedral now occupies it. The final result of Mr. Knobel's work was an embryo Grahamstown, and a small part of the veld mapped out into erven or building lots. The numbering which he gave to them is that which they have to-day. Without going into too much detail, it may be said that Erf No. 1 is that on which the Standard Bank now stands. This, together with the adjacent six erven, stretching up to the corner of Hill Street, were the original seven offending lots. Erven from 8 to 13 are from Bayes' to Milroy's Corners. Then on the left hand side of High Street (going from the Cathedral to the Drostdy), the erven are

numbered in even numbers from 14 to 32, and on the other side from 15 to 33. In 1815 the High Street lots were put up to sale by auction, and found ready purchasers—one of the conditions of sale being that a house of certain minimum dimensions and of approved substantiality should be built within a certain time.

Among the purchasers of these erven was the famous voortrekker, Pieter Retief, who was probably the wealthiest man in Grahams-town at that time. He came East from Waggon Maker's Valley, now Wellington, in 1811, to take part in Colonel Graham's clearance of the Zuurveld. He obtained lots 33, 31 and 29, that is, all the land from the Drostdy corner of High Street down as far as Bertram Street. Retief played a prominent part in the early history of Grahamstown.

Between this time and 1820, when the Settlers arrived, a number of buildings went up, but they were not confined to the High Street. The largest and most important was

The Cape Corps Barracks,

afterwards known as Fort England, but then called—by the English the East barracks, by the soldiers the "Wit Rug Kamp." In those days the garrison of Grahamstown consisted almost entirely of the Cape Corps, a Hottentot Corps, raised by General Craig in 1796, at the first British occupation of the Cape. It had been originally stationed at Riet Vlei, near Cape Town, but in 1812, in accordance with Colonel Graham's scheme of frontier defence, it was transferred to the newly-formed Grahamstown when Fort England was built for its accommodation. About 1819 the old Engineers' quarters were built. These were on the site now occupied by the Veterinary Department in Prince Alfred Street, but the original buildings have almost entirely disappeared. There were one or two small tenements occupying positions on the more distant veld, but the centre of civilisation was High Street. The following buildings were

certainly in existence before 1820; the double-storied house at the corner of High Street and Somerset Street, which was built in 1817 by one Potgieter; it was used as offices for the Lieut.-Governor of the Eastern Province in the late thirties. Lower down High Street, about on the site where Dr. Harrison lives, Pieter Retief had his dwelling. A part of Scott's barracks afterwards occupied the position. It is not clear what other buildings there were on this side of the street. Even in 1822 Captain M. Sparks, who owned Erf No. 19, on which the Guardian office now stands, asked to be shown the line of the street. On the other side, beginning at the Drostdy end, there was a small house, afterwards called the "old club," which now forms a part of Mrs. Drury's house. Then following an empty space came the yellow house already referred to. Next to this there was a rather large house and shop, built in 1818, and occupied by an eccentric individual, Arnoldus Bernardus Dietz. He also planted the Kaffir booms, which are still standing.

This house afterwards became the property of Mr. W. R. Thompson, a prominent merchant in the early days, but was destroyed by fire about 1879. A word about this then well-known and eccentric Mr. Dietz. It would have been interesting and amusing to have made his first acquaintance by going into his shop to buy something. While waiting to be served one would most likely have heard delightful violin music coming from an inner room, but until the piece was finished, no matter how long it might take, there would appear to be no likelihood of being attended to. If, on the other hand, time and necessity compelled the customer to demand more prompt attention, and the sonata or nocturne was thereby interrupted, then, like a furious and angry dog, an old man would rush out, and with a torrent of abuse, or perhaps something worse, he would refuse to do any business. He was an adventurous Hollander of high birth, who, having tried his fortune as a

trader in Java, and eventually becoming Government Resident in Borneo, came to grief in consequence of the fortunes—or misfortunes—of war delivering his two ships into the hands of the English. He came to South Africa about 1817 with little else than a fine collection of rare old violins—on which he himself was no mean performer—and turned beef-salter, farmer, shopkeeper and builder. He acquired the farm Tempe, near Botha's Hill, and Erf No. 28 in High Street, on which he built his house. He was violent and sudden in his temper, tenacious of his dignity and proud of being what he called a proper Dutchman, and he seemed most happy when involved in litigation, as he so frequently was.

Other pre-1820 houses on this side of the street were the old Deanery, built in 1818 by Captain D. Page, and sold to the Government in 1820 for the use of the Anglican Church, and a long row of low buildings reaching to the corner of Hill Street, where Mr. Luke's saddler's shop now is. These were the first Government offices, and were afterwards known as Dundas Buildings, from Major Dundas, who was Landdrost of Grahamstown from 1825 to 1828.

As will have been seen, Grahamstown was brought into existence by the exigencies of the times. No poetic sentiment of beautiful scenery or of advantageous positions from which to worship lovely sunrises or sunsets had any consideration in the selection of the site. The chief motive which actuated its establishment was nothing more than that of finding the most convenient and eligible situation for a police station. In short, it was a place where trouble might be continually expected and looked for, in which respect it had no reason to be disappointed. Connected directly or indirectly, as it has been, with the fortunes and misfortunes of, not only the Eastern parts of Cape Colony, but also with those of the early times of Natal, the Transvaal, and Orange Free State, the complete history of Grahamstown is almost that of the

whole of South-Eastern Africa. Its name has probably been more often before the British House of Commons, and better known in British politics, than any other town in the Dominions. Of all its historical landmarks, the most prominent is

The Famous Battle

which was fought on its outskirts on April 22nd, 1819—just about the time when, in England, prospective poverty-stricken British Settlers were being persuaded that there was a happy land far, far away, where there was boarding and not a cent. to pay. Beyond being driven out of their thicket fastnesses, the chastisement which the Kaffirs received in 1811 and 1812 had not been very severe. The remembrance of this, together with a growing confidence in their power which had been inspired by the ravings of a prominent witch doctor, Makanda (or Makanna), and perhaps encouraged also by the contemptible and insignificant appearance of Grahamstown at that time, they were induced to attempt the apparently easy task of annihilating that place and all in it. No secret of their preparations seems to have been made. So sure of success were they that on the day previous to the attack, Makanda sent in an insolent message to the officer commanding at the East Barracks (Fort England), saying that he would breakfast with him the next morning. This, however, was treated as mere bravado, and so little did Colonel Wiltshire think of it that on that morning, the 22nd, he rode off with some of his men across the flats towards Botha's Hill in order to inspect some horses of his corps. But the actual state of affairs was borne in upon him painfully when he saw 'on the distant hills beyond Governor's Kop myriads of red Kaffirs making their way towards Grahamstown. He returned immediately, but only just in time to save himself being captured. This was about ten o'clock in the morning.

The Kaffirs, estimated to have been about

ten thousand in number, were some time in taking up their position, which was the ridge above the location extending from Makanna's Kop to the hill which dominates the present Fort England Asylum. Not until about two o'clock did they rush forward upon their errand of death and destruction. Old Mrs. Mader who, some years ago, gave the author a bird's eye account of what she saw and remembered, said that, on that day, she was busy in Mr. Potgieter's house:—the double-storied house at the corner of High and Somerset Streets. Throughout the morning, Kaffirs in twos and threes were seen loitering about the outskirts of the village. They were fantastically dressed, with fringes of cow's or some other animal's tails around their elbows and knees, with some sort of plumed or feathered headgear, and all carrying assegais and shields. About one o'clock, when dinner was being prepared, some of these went into the kitchen, when, in the wildest alarm, the women folk rushed out of the house and sought shelter in the old farmhouse, which still stood in what was afterwards Church Square. She, with all the other women who had also fled thither for safety, remained there until about five o'clock, when they were escorted to the East Barracks.

In the meantime, to oppose the onrush of the Kaffirs, 45 men of the Light Infantry of the 38th Regiment, 39 of the Colonial Troop, 75 of the Royal African Corps, and 39 armed civilians, formed a thin line along the Kowie River or ditch extending from the East Barracks to about where the railway station now is. Sixty of the Royal African Corps were left to protect the barracks. In this order all waited. The firing of some stolen guns by the Kaffirs was the signal for the attack. They with almost admirable tactics and with blood curdling shrieks from thousands of throats, two huge bodies of natives rushed towards the apparently-doomed village, while a third, under the command of Makanna himself, made for the barracks. About a thousand

others rushed in the direction of Blaauwkrantz, apparently with the object of cutting off any assistance which might be coming from that direction. Onward they came like an irresistible wave, and yet there was no sign of any intention to check them or to sell life dearly. Nearer and nearer, until the foremost were about thirty-five paces from the thin line, and just when a few moments more seemed sufficient for the overwhelming numbers to complete their bloody enterprise, the 270 muskets of the defenders rattled and sent forth their leaden hail. The simultaneous volleys worked deadly havoc among the advancing masses, for on account of the hugeness of numbers composing them, and the shortness of the range, almost every shot brought down a man. In a moment or two this unexpected onslaught brought the enemy to a standstill, and a ringing cheer broke forth from the defenders, who then commenced to advance and attack. With very few exceptions the Kaffirs were armed only with assegais, but of these they hurled very few, as, evidently expecting to kill by stabbing, they had broken short the shafts of those they intended to use. These were no match against the muskets of the defenders; thus the fight was in reality very one-sided. There were guns among them, however, for one of the white men killed was shot. The firing continued for about an hour, when the enemy, having effected so little and lost so much, showed every disposition to retreat, and were seen carrying off some of their dead and wounded.

The Attack on the East Barracks

lasted longer, and was more furious. Urged on by the inspiring presence of Makanna, who was leading them, the invaders became insensible to danger, and rushed on to the very muzzles of the guns. Disregarding the fire which was opened upon them, they charged up to the buildings and poured into the barrack square, where they were mown down in scores. Again the short stabbing assegai failed them, and after great loss they

retired. One hundred and two dead bodies were afterwards counted within the barrack walls. By five o'clock in the afternoon the din of war ceased, and the only Kaffirs in sight were those who were lying dead or dying on the field of battle. This attack on Grahamstown led to a retaliatory expedition into Kaffirland and the country between the Fish and Keiskamma Rivers being declared a Neutral Territory into which neither whites nor blacks were allowed to enter. In 1820 the Settlers arrived, but during that year and 1821 this influx of British people did not much affect Grahamstown, as their own town Bathurst was founded, and their lives and activities were confined chiefly to their locations. Nevertheless, a considerable amount of building went on, and the vacant spaces in High Street were being filled up, as well as New Street taking a definite form. One building which was commenced in 1821 and is still standing is of special interest to us now at this centenary. It is the old Wesleyan Chapel in Chapel Street. The Rev. W. Shaw, to whom the Settlement owed so much for his ceaseless concern and activity in its behalf, managed to raise for a community which had become poverty-stricken on account of failure of wheat crops and other difficulties inseparable from a pioneer movement—the then large sum of 1500 to build this, the first place of worship in Albany. The plot of land having been bought on October 16, 1821, the foundation stone was laid on the following December 5. and the building completed by November of 1822. Its original cost in self sacrifice and anxiety would seem to entitle it to be preserved as a memorial of these days of struggle, as well as a monument to the sincerely religious sentiments which characterised the Settlers as a whole.

In this year (1821) also, Grahamstown may be considered to have extended its boundaries so as to include the present district of Oatlands. This large estate, comprising all the land from the present Oatlands Road to

Kingswood College, and as far back as Sugarloaf Hill and Currie's Kloof, was granted, but under some mistake, to Colonel H. Somerset, the son of the Governor, Lord Charles Somerset, and Commandant of the Frontier. In 1823 the mansion upon it was built. This, in the fifties, became the headquarters of the F.A.M.P. (Frontier Armed and Mounted Police), under Sir Walter Currie. It was in the year 1822 when British Settler influence commenced to mould the destiny of Grahamstown, and the term "Settlers' City" came to have any significance. For up to December, 1821, in accordance with the instructions of Lord Bathurst, the Secretary of State, they were more or less prisoners upon their locations. But on the return of Lord Charles Somerset to the Colony at that time, they were freed and permitted to go anywhere and endeavour to repair their damaged fortunes in any way they pleased. Then it was when Settlers who could pursue some skilled trade, or who were sufficiently educated to be employed in the public service, or who, perhaps, could start a business of their own, took up their abode in Grahamstown. It must be borne in mind, however, that many went to other parts of the Colony. The majority of the new cottages built by these people was in the vicinity of the present hospital, and formed a part called Settlers' Hill. Thus the village was extended in the direction opposite to Oatlands. But far more important; at this time the status of Grahamstown was being raised, and a big step being taken towards its becoming a city, by the commencement of a number of public buildings, viz., a Drostdy House, a new prison, barracks for European troops, an Anglican Church, and a public school.

Worthy of so important an administrative centre as Grahamstown was to become, an official building commensurate with that importance was to be erected. Accordingly, on July 6, 1822, the then Landdrost, Mr. Henry Rivers (afterwards Treasurer-General of the

Colony), entered into a contract with Pieter Retief to build a

Drostdy House

on the spot at the end of High Street which had been appropriated for it, at a cost of £1,875, the building to be finished in fourteen months from that date. The work soon commenced, and so did the trouble and litigation in connection with it. Mutual recriminations between Rivers and Retief arose, each accusing the other of breach of contract, until, in September, 1823, when the house ought to have been finished, only the work on the walls and roof was done, and this was condemned by Colonel Scott, of the Royal Engineers, who was appointed by Government to inspect it. The contract was therefore taken from Retief, and an action instituted against him, which he lost, and through which he became bankrupt. It is only fair to state that in the following month, viz., October, 1823, there was a most fearful storm of wind and rain, lasting nearly a fortnight, during which nearly every house in Grahamstown was damaged—but Retief's work stood, and was not one penny the worse. After remaining in the unfinished state for some time, one, Carl Pohl, contracted with the new Landdrost, Major Dundas, to complete the work for £1,500; but history repeated itself, and he also was sued for breach of contract and rendered bankrupt. And so the ill-fated house stood useless until 1833, when George Gilbert contracted to finish it and adapt it for public offices for £1,794. Again the work was stopped, this time in consequence of war in 1834. In 1836 Sir B. Durban seized it as part of his military headquarters. In 1873 it became part of the Grahamstown Public School, and, finally, as it is now, a part of Rhodes' University College.

Besides undertaking the work at the Drostdy House, Retief, about the same time, viz., May, 1822, contracted to build barracks for European troops at the end of High

Street. His own house, seemingly one of fair size, was situated on Erf 31 (near Scott's Avenue). He undertook to sell this, and to add to it buildings which should accommodate 6 officers, 180 rank and file, 12 horses, a powder magazine, and ordnance and commissariat stores, all for the sum of £3,000. The work seems to have been sub-let and put into the hands of incompetent or dishonest men, for it was extremely badly done. These barracks were finished by April of 1823, and soldiers certainly got into them, and equally certainly soon got out of them again; for the storm of October had its own way and played the greatest havoc with them. It dislodged the roofs, sank the foundations, and cracked the walls, and washed out the windows and doors. The place was, therefore, immediately vacated, and having stood in a dilapidated condition for some time, until, on February 10, 1826, the buildings and land were sold for what they would fetch. Mr. Rafferty, the tanner, bought part for £493, while Mr. George Gilbert got the remainder for £700.

By 1822, the old yellow house, which had so far been used as a prison, was found no longer adequate to meet the demands of the developing civilisation. It was reported at that time that in one room twelve feet square there were huddled together twenty persons, irrespective of colour and sex, or whether untried or convicted; the sheriff occupied another room, and the constable—there was only one, by the way, the kitchen. Another prison was, therefore, absolutely necessary. So Mr. Dietz came forward and undertook to build one for £5,250, with permission to draw material from Cape Town at prime cost and free transport to Algoa Bay—a very sensible business proposition, and one which must have taught the modest Retief a lesson. On these terms the new prison was built. It was the one now standing in Somerset Street. As soon as it was occupied a use was found for the old place. The Government sanctioned an expenditure of £75 upon it in the shape

of alterations and cleaning, and within a year it became the Public Free School of Grahams-town—the first school established in the place. A Mr. Lloyd was appointed the master at the princely salary of £45 per annum, with £1 10s. per month for house rent.

The Education of the Country

in those days was managed by a committee of clergy and Government officials in Cape Town known as the Bible and School Commission. But the smaller and local details of management were under the supervision of the Landdrost or Justice of the Peace of the particular district. Even when a few slate pencils or a new catechism book were required, a formal requisition had to be made to the presiding magistrate. And any breaches of discipline requiring corporal punishment had to be brought before that functionary. Hence we find Mr. Blair, who had succeeded Mr. Lloyd, reporting Joey Leevy and Charlie Haw to the Magistrate for persisting to call out "Hot pies" and "Hot cross buns" while the monitor was reading passages from Scripture. Judging from some of these reports, Mr. Blair must have had an uphill task in educating young Grahamstown. Young Blackbeard, who for some dereliction of duty had to be confined to the school premises after school hours, was forcibly rescued by his father; while in the similar case of small Comley, the mother—a lady of considerable weight and power, went to the school in great wrath and recovered her son, doing damage to the doors, windows and monitors. Further, an unofficial report saith that on another occasion some youthful conspirators managed to lock the worthy master in a small room, which had been used in former days as a cell for more refractory prisoners. Mr. Blair left; he went to Graaff-Reinet.

Another thing in Connection with these Free Schools which sounds very strange to us nowadays, is that no distinction was made, or allowed to be made, between white and

black. The child of the slave or of the Hottentot or Kaffir sat on the same seats, and had the same privileges, as the child of the European. In 'October, 1827, when the then-Governor, General Bourke, came to hear that there was a disposition in Grahamstown to exclude black children from the school, he said: "The distinction between white and coloured children is not observed in any other free school in the Colony, and should, if possible, be avoided. At Graaff-Reinet, children of colour mix indiscriminately with others without calling for any remonstrance, and it is said no better way of removing the prejudice against the black exists than affording them an opportunity of emulating those who possessed advantages over them." This, of course, did not apply to private schools, several of which soon came into existence a few years later. Space will not permit of an account of the new system of education which was inaugurated in 1838 by the famous astronomer, Sir John Herschel, and Mr. John Fairbairn, when the "Lancastrian and Bell systems" were done away with and a better class of teacher was imported from Scotland. Suffice it to say that in Grahamstown schools increased both in quantity and quality until that place became the educational metropolis which we behold to-day.

Besides these secular developments of the early twenties, the original church, which afterwards became the present

St. George's Cathedral,

was built. When Lord Charles Somerset was in England in 1821 he approached the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel and, so he tells us, "succeeded in squeezing out of them £500 for the erection of a church in Grahamstown," notwithstanding that he found that these "over-righteous people were great plagues." This sum, however, was nothing near sufficient to carry out the scheme contemplated. But all the same, plans were called for, and that of a Mr. Jones, a land surveyor

in Cape Town, was chosen. For carrying out the work the tender of Mr. George Gilbert was accepted. His price was £4,050, but this was afterwards increased by an additional £350 for a stronger roof than the one first specified. The work commenced in 1824, and the church was opened for public worship in 1830. It was not a beautiful edifice. At the first outbreak of the '35 war, when all the streets round it were barricaded against the bloodthirsty Kaffirs, it was used partly as a refuge for the women and children, and also as a depot for the distribution of arms and ammunition. The Rev. J. Heavyside, the incumbent of that time, says, in describing what he saw on one day at the end of December, 1834: "As I passed the church this afternoon I found all the doors thrown open, the main entrance strewed with cartridge cases and crowded with applicants for ammunitions. The chancel was heaped with piles of old muskets and rusty bayonets. One gentleman was sitting at the Communion Table writing, while my own church clerk was inside the rails distributing fire arms. The vestry was occupied by Lieut.-Colonel England and Major Selwyn as their office and headquarters. The body of the edifice was full of armed men, and a kind of Council of War was standing near the pulpit." But since that time, if one excepts the famous feud between Bishop Merriman and Dean Williams, with all its long and expensive litigation, the church has always been used for less warlike purposes. The first improvement in its appearance was that effected by Dean Williams in the early eighties by bringing about the erection of the fine steeple, and then in the early nineties the present beautiful chancel was added, and, finally, within the last few years, the main body has been rebuilt.

In speaking thus of the Cathedral, one must not ignore the shoal of other places of worship in Grahamstown. Somewhat in order of time we have the Shaw Hall, built in 1832, but almost immediately burnt down and rebuilt.

It was for the use of the Wesleyan European congregation, while the old chapel was given over to the Native Wesleyans. A great distinction was conferred on this hall in 1864, when

The Session of Parliament,

sitting in Grahamstown in that year, the opening ceremony took place in that building. In April, 1845, the twenty-fifth anniversary of the arrival of the British Settlers, it was decided to commemorate the event by the erection of a Commemoration Church, and thus in that year the foundation stone of the present church was laid. But in consequence of a Kaffir War the building was not finished until 1850. Also in the early forties there were the establishment of the Roman Catholic Cathedral, the Baptist Church in Bathurst Street, Trinity Church in Hill Street, really a refoundation of the old Union Presbyterian Church in Bathurst Street (Smits' Church). In the fifties, the Wesleyan Chapel on West Hill. Later, Christ Church in Oatlands, St. Bartholomew's, and the church at Fort England. To all these must be added three churches in the location, the chapels connected with the schools and colleges, a Jewish Synagogue, a Dutch Reformed Church, and a Salvation Army barracks. No wonder we are the "City of the Saints," and as a community so much better than any other people in South Africa. How can we help it?

But to take ourselves back to the Grahams-town of the period from the arrival of the Settlers to the outbreak of war in 1834—a period during which we may consider the place to have been still struggling into existence. A very great impetus which was given at that time, not only to Grahamstown but to the whole of the Eastern Province, was the establishment, in 1825, of a periodical fair at Fort Wiltshire, on the Keiskamma River, where traders could barter beads, buttons, and all sorts of trinkets with the Kaffirs for ivory, hides and gum. So successful was this that in 1830 respectable people—and all claimed to

be so—were permitted to go into Kakhrland and open stores. Previously all trade with the Kaffirs had been forbidden for fear of collisions leading to war with them. This "interior trade," in its turn, led to the greater importation of all sorts of commodities, and, in consequence, to the establishment of large wholesale warehouses in Grahamstown and Port Elizabeth. After so many years of adversity and struggle, prosperity seemed to smile on all. This reflected itself in the building of the Commercial Hall—intended probably as a kind of Stock Exchange, a theatre, and reading room. It afterwards became the Eastern Districts Court, and, unfortunately, was pulled down to make way for the present building. Also, in 1831, Grahamstown started a newspaper, the Grahamstown Journal, which is still in existence, and is now the oldest newspaper in South Africa.

But with all this, Grahamstown was not a very nice place to live in in those days. There was no Municipality—no progressive and enlightened Town Council to order the life of the place. The streets were in an execrable state, dangerous in the daytime where the streams had carved out deep ditches, as in Upper and Lower Hill Streets and Bathurst Street. Even in the High Street opposite Cole's Lane there was a swamp. Except the moon, there was no lighting at night, and the darkness was not infrequently enlivened by the barking of the jackals, which were attracted by the offal which the butchers left about around the vicinity, of their shops. The slaughtering was done at the back or side of their premises, and almost on the streets. 'Unavailing were the complaints of the non-butchering inhabitants. In 1837, however, much improvement began, as in that year a Municipality was created and wardmasters were elected; and also at that time the status and dignity of Grahamstown were raised by the town being made the Military Headquarters of the district. After the conclusion of the war in September, 1835, Sir B. Durban

took the Drostdy House and added to it most of the buildings now in the Drostdy grounds; thus a large military depot was established. Regular regiments of the line were stationed on the place, so that, what with the appearance of the numerous red coats and the enlivening music of the bands, Grahamstown seemed almost to be a different place. Not an insignificant consideration was the large amount of the British taxpayers' money which was put into circulation, and thus benefited trade.

But perhaps

The Most Painful Period

in Grahamstown's history is that which began in about 1836 and lasted until 1840 or thereabouts. It was a time when certain people in this Colony, who, actuated by self interest or something worse, deliberately misled the British Government as to the true character of the Eastern Province inhabitants. They were represented as wicked oppressors of harmless Kallirs, who never stole the farmer's cattle or did them any other hurt than, like the proverbial worm goaded to turning, retaliated for wanton injuries previously received. The result of this was that all the excellent police organisation which Sir B. Durban had established in Kaffirland, and an the wise measures for the protection of the Frontier which had been brought about, were undone. Not only was an unprotected community left at the mercy of the ruthless savage, but treaties were made which practically made it legal for the Kaffirs to take and keep what they could get. And to crown all this, the chief spokesman before the House of Commons, and denouncer of the Colonists, Captain A. Stockenstrom, was, sent out actually to reside in Grahamstown as Lieutenant-Governor of the Eastern Province. Instantly, as soon as this appointment was known, Grahamstown rose as one man to petition the King (William IV.) to cancel it. But nothing could be done. So on the afternoon

of Saturday, September 3, 1836, a cavalcade of a few officers was seen riding into town along what is now Prince Alfred Street, into New Street, and to stop at Ayton's Hotel (the two-storied building afterwards known as the Phoenix), while the firing of the guns on the Selwyn battery above the Botanical Gardens announced that the Lieut.-Governor had arrived. A crowd of three thousand persons had collected in front of the hotel, but not a cheer, not a sound was heard. In dead silence the crowd parted to allow the horsemen to pass, and then as quietly dispersed. Shortly after, an address, signed by 412 inhabitants, was presented to Captain Stockenstrom, in which he was asked, among other things, whether he really believed the statements he had made publicly in London. A rude rebuff was the only answer. He was then asked to permit a public meeting to be held in the newly-built Commercial Hall to discuss his conduct, and to send a further petition to England. This took place. Space will not permit of any account of the painful proceedings of the next two years—of the time until Captain Stockenstrom left for England and was dismissed from his office by Lord Normanby. While in Grahamstown he lived in the house belonging to Major Selwyn, now called Selwyn Castle, which was enlarged for his accommodation. His offices were in the double-storied house at the corner of Hill and Somerset Streets. In justice to Captain (shortly afterwards Sir) Andries Stockenstrom, it should be said that, apart from this dark part of his career, he was an honourable, upright man, fearless in the execution of his duty, and callous alike to popularity and public disapproval. During his reign, he was largely responsible for the migration from the Colony of many of the Dutch into the north-eastern regions. The party of the Voortrekkers which left the Uitenhage district under old Piet Uys encamped for a time on the Cradock road flats just about the town, and almost heart-rending

were the farewells which these Dutch took of their British brethren in Grahamstown. A large Bible, which had been subscribed for by the inhabitants, was presented to the old patriarch on that occasion. Stockenstrom was succeeded by an elderly incompetent, Colonel Hare, as Lieut.-Governor. This man found it convenient to keep his eyes shut to the dangers which were threatening the Colony from Kaffirland. Petition after petition was sent to Parliament, and to the newly-crowned Queen, but all to no purpose, and Grahamstown was regarded as a centre of alarms. Among the champions-1820 Settlers—of the Colony at that time, men whose names deserve always to be held in grateful remembrance, were the truly honourable Robert Godlonton, J. C. Chase, W. R. Thompson, Drs. J. and W. G. Atherstone, Thos. Phillips, William, George and Richard Southey, J. D. Norden, Geo. Jarvis, Rev. W. Shaw, Duncan Campbell, and others.

Grahamstown of the late thirties and early forties was

Quite a Lively Place.

If there was no exciting libel actions brewing, there were "little affairs" in high society in which the whole community could take a deep interest; failing these, there were sporting differences between either the parsons or the doctors—or perhaps between both combined and the military. To Dr. Ambrose George Campbell's plain outspokenness and apparent fearlessness of the arm of the Civil Law, the town at that time was indebted for much amusement and excitement. Dr. Campbell seems to have combined a vein of subtle humour with a delight in being on bad terms with everybody and everything. He was an able writer, and cut no less deeply with his pen than with his lancet; he scrupled not to call a spade unless he chose to give it a worse name. In 1840 he brought out a fortnightly magazine called the "Echo," which he wrote, printed and published himself. A study of this rare paper gives quite an inter-

esting view of Grahamstown life in those days. His conundrums had quite a historical value. Here are two of them. "Why is Colonel Hare like a dog biting his tail?" Ans.: "Because he is trying to make both ends meet." "The point of this was that Colonel Hare (the Lieut.-Governor) was distinguished for his "nearness" and the cheapness of his public hospitality. Hence Dr. Campbell gives us a recipe for "Hare Soup." Again, "Why is Colonel Somerset like a harp struck by lightning?" Ans.: "Because he is a blasted lyre." Very rough on the military was Dr. Campbell. But he was no more friendly to his medical brethren. In one of his notices in the public press he announces that he is *still alive* and practising his profession—he is *not dead*; he has not been taking Dr. Atherstone's leaden pills! He was probably responsible for the board with the words "Mangling done here" being placed over Dr. Atherstone's surgery door.

A not unusual excitement of those days, though not a very pleasant one, was the public military flogging. It was carried out as follows:—A large wooden equilateral triangle of about seven or eight feet altitude, and having a number of horizontal and upright bars joining the opposite sides, forming a kind of large grating, was stood upright on one edge. When a punishment was about to take place, this triangle was fixed on the ground a little in front of the present Drostdy House. Near by stood an officer, the doctor, and a man holding the "cat-o'-nine tails," near whom stood a pail of salt water. A large number of soldiers standing in two ranks about eight feet apart, and facing each other, formed a passage leading up to the triangle. Behind the soldiers stood the general public. The batch of men to be flogged—it may have been half-a-dozen—were marched from the prison, escorted by soldiers with fixed bayonets up the passage and halted near the triangle. Each one was then stripped to the waist, and had his hands and feet tied to the triangle so as

to expose his back. The "cat," having been dipped in salt water and given three deft flourishes in the air, was brought down upon the naked back. The normal number of lashes was thirty-nine (*i.e.*, forty save one), but in many cases the number far exceeded this. The flogging ended, the bleeding back was washed with the salt water, the prisoner released and conducted back to prison. In cases where the wretched individual showed signs of collapse under the punishment, the doctor stopped the flogging. They were *European soldiers* who were treated in this manner. A tenth of this cruelty to a *black* would have raised the greatest of howls at Exeter Hall.

The spectacle of drumming out of the army was less brutal and somewhat amusing. Soldiers were formed upon three sides of a hollow square—with the opening opposite to the entrance to the Drostdy ground. The drum and fife band would be waiting in the square. The individual who was to be degraded wore his uniform, but the attachments of all the buttons, facings, or other ornaments were cut partly through. He was marched up to the square, where certain soldiers were told off to go up to him and pull off all his buttons and ornaments. The drums and fifes then struck up the "Rogue's March," and followed him while he marched back to the entrance to the Drostdy ground. There he received some parting kicks from men stationed there for that purpose. .

The danger which all had felt was hanging over the country was realised in April, 1846, when the so-called

War of the Axe

broke out. Beyond that Grahamstown men joined the various volunteer corps, the town itself was not much concerned. All the actions, such as they were, were at a distance, and cannot be dealt with here. The war ended in 1847. During 1848 and 1849 Grahamstown played its part in the Anti-Convict Agitation,

and did its fair share in completely preventing Earl Grey, the Secretary of State, from carrying out his disgraceful and villainous intention of turning this Colony into a Penal Settlement. And so the shipload of convicts were not allowed to land.

In December, 1850, war with the Kaffirs again broke out, but this time they were joined by the Hottentot soldiers of the Cape Corps, who turned rebels, as well as the Hottentots who were being educated at Theopolis and the Kat River. A war lasting three years ensued. It is therefore impossible to give even the outlines of it here. But mention must be made at this Centenary of a volunteer corps which was raised by a Settler named Stubbs, and manned almost entirely by Settlers or their descendants. The corps really started in 1843 as the "Sporting Club", but this name being considered objectionable when they were wanted for military service, it was changed to Stubbs' Rangers. The following abridged account from Mr. Stubbs' private diary may be of interest, and shows the kind of work which was done by other Settler people as well as Mr. Stubbs during times of Kaffir warfare. He says: "The Hottentots of the Missionary Institution of Theopolis had turned rebels, had left their place and formed a camp on a tongue of land between the mouths of the Bushman's and Kareiga Rivers called the Gorah; it was covered with bush, and thus formed a good hiding place. But these rebels had not taken much food with them, and therefore a large number, with their wagons, had to return to Theopolis to get some of the stored-up grain. The Field-cornet of Southwell. Mr. William Gray, happened to hear of this, and so, with all haste, rode into Grahamstown with the news.

As soon as Mr. Stubbs heard this, he sent off his brother with a party of the Rangers, and also a hundred Pingoos under the command of G. Cyrus. Five days afterwards he received an urgent message from his brother asking for further assistance—but none could at the

moment be afforded. Shortly after, however, the 74th Regiment marched into town from Port Elizabeth, when, without giving the men time to rest or draw rations, Colonel Somerset ordered off a company to proceed with Stubbs and his Rangers. At eight o'clock we halted for the night," says Mr. Stubbs. "The soldiers formed their camp on the top of a rising ground, while we had ours on the flat below. As soon as it was dark we had our fires put out and showed no light whatever. But the soldiers kept up a glorious fire, by means of which we could see the officers distinctly, and observed what fine targets they were for an enemy in hiding. So I sent one of my men to Captain Duff, asking him to come and sup with me. He came, and tumbled over all sorts of things on the way, and immediately expressed his surprise at finding us in the dark. I told him it was not only to give him some supper that I had sent for him, but to let him see for himself the danger of having a fire and making themselves so conspicuous when an enemy was likely to be about. He was de-lighted, and asked me to go and tell Major Hancock, who was in command. I objected at first, as I did not wish to seem to be interfering in his affairs, and as these military are so conceited, I did not wish to risk being snubbed by him. However, in the end, I did so. Besides putting out all the fires, I advised them to be ready to march at three in the morning without any blowing of bugles or making any other noise. This was done to my satisfaction. We halted at sunrise and killed an ox for breakfast—not much of which remained when the meal was finished. Thus refreshed, we had marched about six miles when W. Gray rode up to us hurriedly and said that the Hottentots were expected to come out of Theopolis any moment with their wagons, and that my brother with his men were on the hill watching for them. Leaving the soldiers, I hurried forward to him with my men. Besides my brother I

found C. Cock with a lot of men from the Kowie, and also John Woest with a party of farmers from Oliphant's Hoek, but Cyrus with his Fingoes had not turned up. I was trying to get the men into some sort of order, when, about two miles in front of us, we saw the Hottentots leaving Theopolis with their wagons. My brother gave

The Order to Charge,

and forward we rushed. We had to go round the base of a bill, and, of course, while doing so, we lost sight of the enemy, but when we turned round at the bottom of the hill we came upon them. They had an escort of seventy well-armed men. They fired a few shots at us, and then abandoned the wagons and ran into a long, deep, woody and rocky kloof about a hundred yards of their rear. They now had the advantage of us, as they had plenty of cover, while we were in the open. Desultory firing went on for about two hours, when in the distance I saw a small party of Dutchmen carry Woest. I learnt afterwards, that, he was shot in the knee. Then E. Dell came up to me with his hands pressed on his side, saying he had got one in the body. I gave him some gin and water, and examined the wound. I found a bullet had hit him on a rib and then turned downwards and made a Jong and superficial flesh wound. When he found there was nothing serious, he threw up his hat and cheered, and started back to have another, go in. William Gray was the next. He received a shot in the stomach, and was being carried out by two men, when he received another shot which killed him. Seeing Our fellows getting knocked over like this, I mounted my horse and got some of my men round the head of the kloof so as to flank the rebels. A whole volley. came in, my direction, when my horse got a looper in his shoulder. But I had scarcely got to the kloof when I was sent for, and returning, I found

my brother lying on his face with his hat over his face. He had received a bullet which completely shattered his right arm. When he spoke, he said he thought he had seen me fall some time before. There were three other. wounded at this time. We captured eight of their wagons laden with grain, and nine span of oxen. As it was getting late, and the soldiers had not come up, we put our wounded into one of the wagons and moved back in the direction of Wiggle's Camp, where we arrived about eight o'clock. There poor Mrs. Gray with her children saw the body of her husband taken from the wagon. The officers we had been looking for were also there, having tea in Wiggle's house. They invited me 'to join them. But before I could touch anything I had to see about getting the wounded into Grahams-town. My brother and Woest were so bad I thought they would die before they could reach a doctor. They were made as comfortable as possible on beds of forage in the wagons, and then we all moved off and arrived in town early the next morning. On the way we met a well-dressed Hottentot in company with a Kaffir. They showed fight, when the Kaffir was killed and the Hottentot captured; he was well known to belong to the Grahamstown location. I soon found out that the Hottentots in the location were in regular communication with the rebels, and I reported it to the Commandant, but I might just as well have reported it to my grandmother. "

So convinced was Grahamstown that there was some connection between the Hottentots of the location and the rebels and Kaffirs, that the populace made a raid on the huts and burnt them all, when the explosions of the powder and the discovery of hidden guns but too surely proved that the suspicion was well founded. And in this connection Mr. Stubbs undoubtedly saved the life of the Rev. Renton, one of the missionaries who had sided with

the Hottentots, and who made his appearance in Grahamstown at this exciting time. The mob made for Mandy's (now Wood's) Hotel, where the rev. gentleman was known to be staying, and hoped to seize him and then tar and feather him. But by the connivance of Mr. Stubbs he escaped. After smashing all Mandy's windows, the crowd went to the house of the Rev. Mr. Smit in Beaufort Street, who was believed to be harbouring the fugitive, but not finding him there, and having smashed all the glass, they visited Mr. Tudhope's house in Hill Street, where again similar damage was done. Mr. Renton had actually been there, but escaped on to the hills at the back until the danger was past.

But Grahamstown is as full of history as an egg is full of meat—or perhaps it might be no exaggeration to compare it to a jar of Bovril, for a small portion of almost any part of it might, by proper and judicious treatment, be expanded into a large volume of matter. The mere mention of the visit of Prince Alfred in 1860, the Parliament of 1864, movements for separation of East from West, confederation and the visit of Froude, the coming of the railway, the case of Bishop Merriman v. Dean Williams with all its et ceteras, re-establishment of a garrison, town guard, Boer prisoners, Municipal Reform Committee, 1812 Centenary, and so many other historical items, that to deal with them fully in this place could be productive of nothing short of chronic mental indigestion. Enough has been said to show that the history of a century of Grahamstown is as good as five centuries of most other places, and that *virtute et opera* or *per ardua ad astra*, Grahamstown has grown in the course of the century from a small yellow house to a flourishing city and a centre of all that is altruistic, wise yet enterprising.

[THE END]



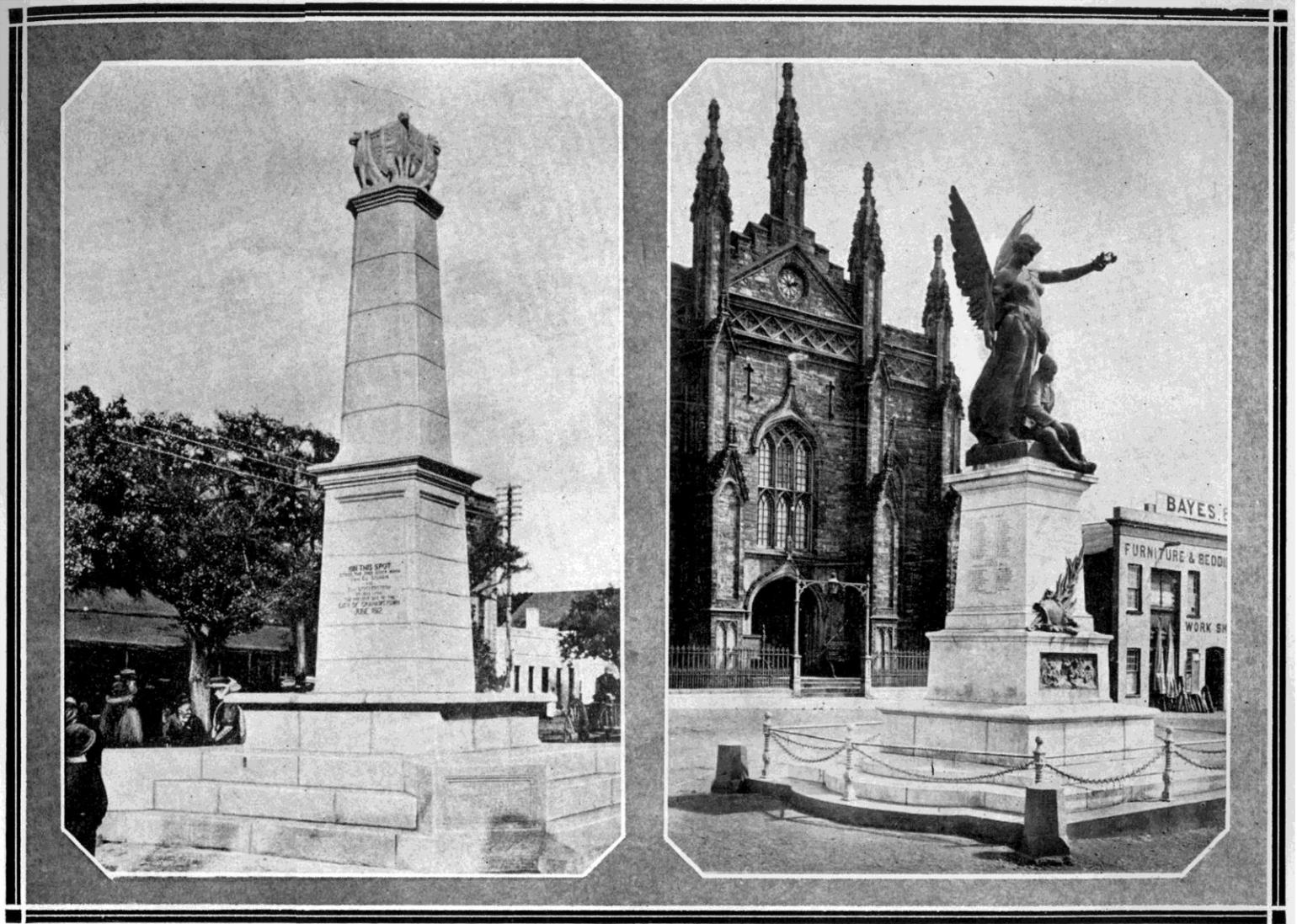
GRAHAMSTOWN in 1824. View from Drostdy House. Note Col. Graham's tree in middle of High Street.



COLONEL GRAHAM as a young man. The Conqueror of the Zuurveldt, and Founder of the City of Grahamstown. John Graham was born at Dundee in 1778. He was gazetted Ensign in the 85th Foot in 1794. As Major he commanded the Light Infantry Battalion under General Beresford at the Battle of Blaauwberg in 1806, and subsequent capture of the Cape by the British. He was then promoted Colonel, and became Commandant at Simon's Town. The Amaxosa were then a source of perpetual trouble, and refused to regard the Great Fish River as their Western Boundary, but swept westwards, murdering the Settlers, burning their farmsteads and looting their cattle. Colonel Graham was selected to command a force to clear the country west of the Great Fish River of the marauder, and within the space of twelve months—1811-1812—by a series of brilliant operations, he drove over 20,000 Amaxosa out of the Colony, cleared the Zuurveldt of them, and swept them back beyond the Great Fish River. Colonel Graham then selected the farm of Lucas Meyer as the headquarters for the Cape Regiment to guard the 'Frontier. The mimosa tree on which Graham used to hang his sword stood for many years after the township of Grahamstown had sprung up, and was exactly in the centre of the present high Street.



COLONEL SOMERSET. The famous Military Commandant on the Frontier for so many years. Son of Lord Charles Somerset, and father of Major Somerset.



THE FOUNDATION OF GRAHAMSTOWN. THE CENTENARY MEMORIAL. —The inscription reads: " On this spot stood the tree under which Lieut.-Col. Graham and Captain Stockenström decided upon the present site of the City of Grahamstown, June 1812. The Foundation Stone of the Memorial was laid by General the Hon. J. C. Smuts, K.C., August 14, 1912.

COMMEMORATION CHURCH, GRAHAMSTOWN. The site on which this Church stands is almost opposite the famous Wesley Chapel. The Foundation Stone was laid by Mrs. Shaw, wife of the devoted Settler Missionary, on the 10th April, 1845, the anniversary of the Settlers 25 years before. The picture also shows in the foreground the Anglo-Boer War Memorial, 1899-1902.



SIR RUFANE DONKIN. Acting Governor during Lord Charles Somerset's absence in England. Was at Algoa Bay to welcome the Settlers, whose interests he had very much at heart.



SIR BENJAMIN D'URBAN. Governor of the Cape Colony.



THE HON. ROBERT GODLONTON. (From the Painting in the Albany Museum.) Godlonton, like Chase, was also one of Bailie's party, and was also a member of the Legislative Council. He fought with his pen bravely, and for many years, the battles of the early Eastern Province. Assisted to found the "Grahamstown Journal" in 1831, and was responsible chiefly for its literary matter. He wrote the leading articles, and by his excellent judgment, fearless uprightness, and command of vigorous English, gave to the "Journal" its then characteristic tone. He was a printer by trade, and brought all the accessories of his craft out with him from England, but under the law then in force in the Colony,

THE HON. ROBERT GODLONTON.—con.

these were confiscated by the authorities, and Godlonton first earned his livelihood as a policeman in the streets of Grahamstown. Later he rose to be chief clerk to the Civil Commissioner, and while holding that position was allowed to give impetus to the "Journal" of which he later became Editor and Proprietor.



JOHN CENTLIVRES CHASE, who came out with Bailie's party on the "Chapman." Member of the Legislative Council. Sometimes known as "the father of the Eastern Province."

General Sir Reginald Hart, V. C., K.C.B., K.C.V.O.,

is the grandson of an officer who accompanied the 1820 Settlers on board the s.v. *Chapman* to Algoa Bay. The following letter from this distinguished soldier will be of some interest to all descendants of the 1820 Settlers:—

(Copy.)

" Beaufort House, 39, West Cliff Road,

" Bournemouth, W. 25th December, 1919.

" From General Sir Reginald Hart. -

" Dear Sir,—You did not send me a copy of your circular re 1820 Settlers' Centenary, but my daughter-in-law sent me her copy.

" As there is not room on the form to give you all the information you have asked, I have made out a pedigree table, which I beg to enclose.

" I am very pleased to learn that there are to be Centenary Celebrations on the 10th April, 1920, and I shall feel obliged if you will please convey to the Central Committee my congratulations and very best wishes for the success of their efforts; and I hope I may hear the result.

" My family have the strongest claim to a close connection with the Settlers; my grandfather, his eldest daughter, and my father sailed in the first ship, the *Chapman*; three of my grandparents are buried at Wynberg, namely Lieut.-Col. William Hart and the Rev. Holt Okes, D.D., and Mrs. Okes.

" I commanded the Cape Colony 1907-9, and was Commander-in-Chief, S.A., 1912-14, and when I visited Port Elizabeth we were always received in the most kind and cordial way, and they said they looked upon me as one of themselves.

" I opened the Agricultural Exhibition on the 25th March, 1908, at Port Elizabeth, and I then made a speech giving many details concerning the events of 1820, and I venture to think that my speech would interest the Committee if they could see one of the local papers that reported it in full. I regret that I have not a copy available, or I would send it.

" I retired in June, 1918.—Yours faithfully,

(Signed) " REGD. HART, General.

" Capt. Overbeek, M.C."

GENERAL HART'S PEDIGREE TABLE.

Grandfather: Lieut.-Col. WILLIAM HART, of Netherby, Dorset; married Jane, daughter Charles Matson, of Wingham, county Kent; went to South Africa, sailing from Deptford on 3rd December, 1819, in the *Chapman*, 558 tons; anchored in Algoa Bay, 10th April, 1820; died at Wynberg, 1st September, 1848, and buried there; served at capture of Dutch Fleet in Saldanha Bay, 1796.

Father: Lieut.-Gen. HENRY GEORGE HART. Sailed with his father in the *Chapman*. Died 1878. Married at Cape Town, Frances Alicia, daughter of Rev. Holt Okes, D.D., 7th January, 1833. Dr. Okes was Senior Chaplain, C.O.G.H.

Uncles: WILLIAM HART. Came to Cape of Good Hope; died there 1865; no issue.

SAMUEL HOOD HART. Came to Cape of Good Hope, and afterwards Natal; died 1875; unmarried.

Aunt: ELIZABETH HART. Sailed with her father in the *Chapman*; married (1st) Captain Scott, left issue; married (2nd) Thomas, son of Rev. Holt Okes, D.D., left issue.

Gen. Sir REGINALD CLARE HART, V.C., K.C.B., K.C.V.O.; born 1848; commanded Cape Colony 1907-9; Commander-in-Chief, S.A., 1912-14; married Charlotte Augusta, daughter of M. S. Synnot, at Ballymoyer, D.L., Co. Armagh; living 1919. Issue:

Major HAROLD CHARLES; born 1874; served in South Africa; living 1919.

Lieut.-Col. REGINALD SETON LIART, D.S.O.; born 1882; has been in South Africa; married Madeline Stretton, daughter of Col. B. C. McCalmont, C.B., C.B.E.; living 1919.

Capt. NORMAN SYNNOT HART; born 1888; served twice in South Africa; living 1919; married Catherine, daughter M. Blackstone Williams, I.S.O., of Cape Town, South Africa—her mother's name was Cock, descended from the Hon. W. Cock, head of Cock's Party.

SYLVIA AGNES ALICIA; born 1885; went with her father to South Africa; married Rear-Admiral Warren Hastings D'Oyle; living 1919. Issue: REGINALD CLARE HASTINGS D'OYLE; born 1918; living 1919.

Brother: Maj.-Gen. ARTHUR HART SYNNOT, C.B., C.M.G.; born 1844; died 1910; served three times in South Africa; married Mary (May) Susanna, daughter of M. S. Synnot, of Ballymoyer, D.L., Co. Armagh. Issue:

Brig.-Gen. ARTHUR H. S. HART SYNNOT, C.M.G., D.S.O., of Ballymoyer; born 1870; served in South Africa; married Violet, daughter of J. Drawer; living 1919.

Capt. RONALD VICTOR OKES HART SYNNOT, D.S.O., O.B.E.; born 1879; served in South Africa; married Violet, daughter of Rev. Lord Teobald Butler; living 1919. Issue: ANTONY R. A. P. HART SYNNOT, born 1917, living 1919; (1) BEATRICE MAY; (2) HORATIA ANNETTE BLANCHE.

Brother: Col. HORATIA HOLT HART; born 1850; died 1915; two sons, both killed in War, 1914-15.

Private WM. CECIL HART; killed 1914.

Capt. LAURENCE GEORGE HART; killed 1915.

Sisters: JANE MARGARET; married James Carter Leman; has issue.

FRANCES ALICIA; married Edward Coventry; has issue.

ISABEL CLARE: married Lieut.-Col. Salmond; has issue.



THE FAMOUS CAVALRY CHARGE OF GWANGA.—In 1846 Fort Peddie was in a state of siege against the Amaxosa. A troop of the 7th Dragoons, forming part of the garrison, under Sir Harry Darrell, who led them, made a sortie, in company with the Cape Corps, and falling in with a large body of the enemy in the vicinity of the Gwanga Stream on ground admirably suited to a cavalry charge, they got in amongst the Kafirs and did great execution.

23



KROOMIE PASS.—The 74th Highlanders and Regimental Band, under Colonel Fordyce, in the year 1852, when marching along the narrow bush path through the Kroomic Pass at the Waterkloof, in the rear of Major-General Somerset's Division, were ambushed and assailed by a strong portion of Macoma's Army, and taken at a great disadvantage. The Regiment was entirely surrounded, and there ensued a desperate hand-to-hand fight.



The Winner: Miss Una Kidson.

**WINNERS
of the
' Daily Dispatch '
Centenary
Christmas
Number
Beauty
Portrait
Competition.**

**Open to Ladies
of 1820 Settlers'
Descent.**



Awarded Second Place.

Miss FLORENCE DAPHNE UNDERWOOD, Waterloo House, Fort Beaufort (reproduced from coloured photograph). In the opinion of the judges, this lady's portrait was the second most beautiful. Miss Underwood is the great-great-granddaughter of Mr. Richard Ralph, of Ford's Party, per *Weymouth*.

Miss UNA KIDSON, West Bank, King William's Town, was unanimously declared the winner of the competition by the three judges who undertook the difficult task assigned to them. Miss Kidsor, who thus takes the engraved gold wristlet watch, is the great-granddaughter of Mr. William Kidson, a member of Wilson's Party, who came out in the good ship; *Belle Alliance*.

NOTES ON THE EASTERN PROVINCE IN PRE-SETTLER TIMES

BY JOHN HEWITT.

I. Discovery and Exploration.

THE latter half of the fifteenth century was a memorable period in the history of the world. It saw the capture of Constantinople by the Turks (1453) ; its navigators, from Portugal and Spain, discovered the Cape (1488) and the New World (1492), whilst the sea route to India, which seemed then the greatest feat of all, was accomplished by Vasco de Gama in 1497-1499. About this time also, it is believed, the vanguard of the Bantu tribes made their first appearance on the eastern borders of the Pondoland coast.

Bartholomew Dias, the bold pioneer of maritime discovery in South Africa, arrived in Algoa Bay about the middle of February, 1488. There his storm-tossed ships found safe anchorage near the conspicuous rocky islet now known as St. Croix. Though at first sight barren and forbidding, this haunt of countless penguins and other strange sea fowl afforded opportune shelter and abundant fresh food to supplement their monotonous fare; so convenient was it, that Dias dignified the spot by erecting a cross, whence the islet received its name. Still bent on finding a sea way to India, they sailed along the coast for several days, eventually stopping, at the bidding of a mutinous crew, near the mouth of a river which Dias christened the Rio Infante, after the Captain Infante who first stepped ashore there. The river is generally identified with the Great Fish, but according to Canon E. Ford, is most probably the modern Keiskama, whilst Professor Schwarz has advanced the claims of the Kowie to the honour. Disheartened and fatigued, the mariners returned towards Algoa Bay, and at or near the eastern point thereof, now called Cape Padrone, they erected a large marble pillar bearing a cross;

this pillar, the Padrao San Gregorio, was one of several brought out from Portugal by order of King John II. No trace of it has since been found, nor of the cross placed on St. Croix; but portions of the padrao erected by Dias at Angra Pequena are still in existence, one of them being in the Cape Town Museum.

Vasco de Gama was the next traveller along our coast. Hugging the shores, he noted the contrast between the forested lowlands of the Eastern Province and the arid wastes of the West Coast, but no attempt was made to explore the land. After his discovery of India, there commenced a most lucrative trade between Portugal and the East. All the efforts of Portugal became concentrated on the development of trade with India and Africa, and a Papal Bull was obtained confirming their rights in these regions, whilst Spain was allowed a free hand in the New World. It is said that 771 ships sailed from Portugal for India between the years 1500 and 1560. A number of them came to a tragic end on the Eastern Cape Coast, and their crews suffered terrible hardships in the attempt to reach the calling station at Delagoa Bay or that at Table Bay, although for many years the Cabo de Bona Speranzo was studiously avoided after the massacre of the Viceroy D'Almeida and his suite by the Hottentots (1510). There is a tradition that the Portuguese of that period erected a fort at the mouth of the Rio Infante. No such building has actually been found. Mr. G. Thompson, who travelled from the mouth of the Kowie River to the Great Fish River in 1823, wrote: " We could perceive no vestiges of the Portuguese fort said to have been erected here in former times." Other travellers who possessed no means of crossing the river (Great Fish) may possibly

have been deceived by some rocks on the left bank, which at a distance certainly have a striking resemblance to the ruins of a fort! However, the ruined customs house at Port Alfred is commonly identified therewith, or as a Portuguese slaving station, and has fired the imagination of many a visitor !

As the shipping losses continued, it was deemed necessary to make a careful survey of the coast from Cape Corrientes to the Cape of Good Hope. This task was entrusted to an experienced seaman named Perestrello, who had actually suffered shipwreck some twenty years earlier at the mouth of the Umtata. Thus we are indebted to Perestrello for the

First Chart of the Southern Coast.

His map (1576) merely purports to present an outline of the coast, and as such is clearly somewhat inaccurate; but this is not surprising considering the imperfect instruments at his disposal.

During the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, no great geographical discoveries relating to the interior of the Eastern Province came to light. How little was generally known of the interior of South Africa may be learned from examination of the fanciful and hopelessly inaccurate map in Peter Kolbe's great work on the Cape of Good Hope (1719), a work which became, as Theal tells us, the basis of nearly everything published concerning South Africa during the succeeding half century. This, like the earlier maps of the seventeenth century on which it was based, shows the great Rio Infante arising on the tropic of Capricorn and studded with fortified towns on the northern side. In the earlier maps this river was the southern and western boundary of Monomotapa, a mythical empire

of enormous wealth, in search of which Portugal vainly sacrificed much blood and treasure, for it proved to be nothing more than a barbarous Bantu kingdom. Kolbe was most unfortunate, also, in locating the various Hottentot tribes then known to the Dutch, for the Heykoms, who actually lived in the Karroo, are placed near Delagoa Bay, and the Chamtouers (Gamtoos) in Zululand.

Quite early in the eighteenth century, the Eastern Province was visited by adventurers from the Colony, elephant hunters and traders. In 1702 a party of marauding Boers and Hottentots reached the neighbourhood of Somerset East, and commenced a career of robbery and murder against the native Hottentots and their Kaffir friends. Fifty years later, a large and well-equipped expedition under Ensign Beutler left the Cape to explore the Kaffir territories. They passed through the Albany district to the Keiskama River, unmolested by the poverty-stricken inhabitants, who were mainly Gonaqua Hottentots; after crossing that river, they entered a more thickly-populated region, the home of the Xosas. They visited the kraal of Gcaleka, then proceeded towards the Kei, and entered Tembuland. The return journey to the Great Fish River by a more northern route at the base of the mountains, took them near to the haunts of the Bushmen, then known as Chinese Hottentots.

During the latter part of the eighteenth century, most important contributions to the knowledge of the country and its inhabitants were made by several

Explorers from Europe.

First and chief of these was Dr. Andrew Sparrman (1772-1776), who collected for the Museum at Stockholm. In the Eastern Province he passed by Zwartkops, Coeney, Assegai Bush, then turned a few miles west of Grahamstown to New Year's Drift, Commadagga, and eventually to J. Kok's kraal on the Great Fish River. This last-mentioned locality was a convenient camping place on the main trade

route from Graaff-Reinet and Somerset East into Kaffirland. It was quite near to the present day Cookhouse, which was entered on Lichtenstein's map (1815) as Kookhuis. Sparrman's map of the territory then included in the Cape of Good Hope was by far the best hitherto published, although the course of the Great Fish and other eastern rivers is wrongly rendered therein. It may be noted that his Algoa Bay is the present Plettenberg Bay.

Lieut. Paterson (1778-1779), guided by an elderly German, Jacob Kok, made an expedition into the country of the Caffres, and reached almost as far as the Keiskamma. He took a more southern course than Sparrman, crossing the Great Fish River at Trumpetter's Drift. The map which accompanies his book of travels is merely a repetition of Sparrman's.

Le Vaillant (1783-1785) lived for some months in the neighbourhood of Kok's Kraal, where, as an ornithological collector, he seems to have "made prodigious havoc among the birds." His published works are distinctly humorous, perhaps, indeed, untrustworthy where the personal element intrudes, but they contain most interesting accounts of the natives of the country. Incidentally, we may learn from him that the Great Fish River, in the neighbourhood of Kok's Kraal, must have contained more water than is the case to-day, for hippopotami were abundant there.

In 1801 there appeared a valuable work on travels into the interior of South Africa by John Barrow, an English scientist of exceptional ability. Barrow travelled extensively in the eastern and central districts of the Cape, northwards along the Sea Cow River up to its junction with the Orange, and eastwards into Kaffirland, on a special mission to Chief Gaika. The chart accompanying his book is much superior to any previously published. In the next decade there followed an authoritative work of travels in Southern Africa by H. Lichtenstein (1812), for some years a medical officer in the company of the

Dutch Governor, Janssens, and afterwards Professor of Natural History in the University of Berlin. He travelled over much the same region as Barrow, making great collections of animals, and taking numerous astronomical observations to precisely locate the places he visited. As a matter of course, all the findings of Barrow, Private Secretary of the English Governor, had to be subjected to vigorous criticism, and thus, together, the two works supplementing and correcting each other, present an excellent account of what was actually known about the eastern districts of the Cape up to the time of the Settlers. As will be seen from the accompanying illustration, the geography of the Eastern Province was still very imperfectly understood.

The Boer Pioneers

of the Eastern Province are worthy of special mention. One of them, Willem Prinsloo, made a home near the present Somerset East so long ago as 1771. Others established themselves further east on the right bank of the Great Fish River, and afterwards the Zuurveld was occupied by these enterprising men. In consequence of this, the Government proclaimed a new eastern boundary (1775); Swellendam extended its limits to the Bushman's River instead of to the Gamtoos, and Stellenbosch extended to the Great Fish River instead of to Brintjes Hoogte. In 1778 the Governor himself, Van Plettenberg, visited the Eastern Districts, and in the course of his trip, an agreement was made with the Chiefs of the small Kaffir settlements then in the Zuurveld, whereby that region became incorporated within the Colony, and the Great Fish River along its whole course was recognised as the boundary between the two races. However, a year later, the Xosas crossed the Fish River in great force. They overran the districts of Albany and Somerset East, but were ultimately expelled by a commando of burghers under Adriaan van Jaarsveld (1781). In 1789 they returned in still greater force, and after prolonged negotiations, were actu-

ally allowed to occupy the land between the Great Fish and Kowie Rivers, much to the disgust of the Colonists. The commencement of the nineteenth century found them still within the Zuurveld, and there they remained, in more or less open conflict with the farmers, until finally driven out by Colonel Graham (1812). In these Kaffir Wars the Boers suffered great losses. It is said that in 1793 no less than 116 farms out of 120 in the Zuurveld were destroyed by Kaffirs and their occupants killed or dispersed; and yet, after a prolonged chase of the enemy and some desultory fighting, an ignominious peace was patched up near Assegai Bush, as the Government was too stupid to act more firmly. During the first British occupation of the Cape (1795-1803), the dissatisfaction of the Eastern Colonists increased to such an extent that in 1799 the farmers of the Zuurveld and others rose in rebellion, the immediate cause being the arrest of Van Jaarsveld, the leader of the Nationalists. They rescued their leader from the clutches of the law, and then proceeded to blockade the Drostdy at Graaff-Reinet. However, on the arrival of troops from the Cape, under General Van de Leur, they had to surrender, fortunately without bloodshed. The ringleaders of this insurrection were subsequently tried in Cape Town, when several, including Van Jaarsveld, were sentenced to death, and others, including Lucas Meyer (of Grahamstown) to banishment from the Colony, but, fortunately, the sentences were not carried out.

II. ABORIGINES.

Concerning the aborigines of the Eastern Province, very little is recorded in history. The eighteenth century travellers, passing through the Albany district *en route* for Kaffirland, found this region sparsely occupied by a tribe of Hottentots called Gonaqua. Inland, they extended at least as far as Somerset East (1702), whilst the Keiskama in 1752 formed their eastern boundary. In all probability these nomadic people, with their flocks

and herds, travelled far into the interior along the river valleys in search of pasture lands.

The best account of the Gonaquas of the Fish River Valley is that given by Le Vaillant (1781), who found them living in the neighbourhood of Kok's Kraal. He described them as differing from ordinary Hottentots of the Cape in the darkness of their complexions, their noses were not so flat, they were much taller and better proportioned, and, in a word, had a more agreeable appearance and deportment." He regarded them as crossbreds" the produce of those two nations, Caffres and Hottentots." They possessed " prodigious quantities " of fat-tailed sheep, goats and oxen, whereas the Caffres, then on the other side of the Great Fish River, had only cattle and dogs, and the Bushmen only dogs. Their flimsy huts were arranged in circles, but " the only furniture in this country, except mats and skins, was some very brittle earthenware, which was chiefly useful in melting the fat of animals." Their wants were very simple, for they clothed in skins and fed largely on milk, which they kept in finely-woven baskets. They possessed to a considerable degree that character which more than any other serves to distinguish savages from civilised people—they were essentially improvident. Caring nothing for agriculture, their day was devoted to sleeping and feeding, and the night to music and dancing.

Thus, their philosophy has been likened to that of the Indian chief who is reported to have said to the white man : " Oh, brother, you will never know the blessings of doing nothing and thinking nothing; and yet, next to sleep, that is the most delicious. Thus we were before birth, thus we shall be after death."

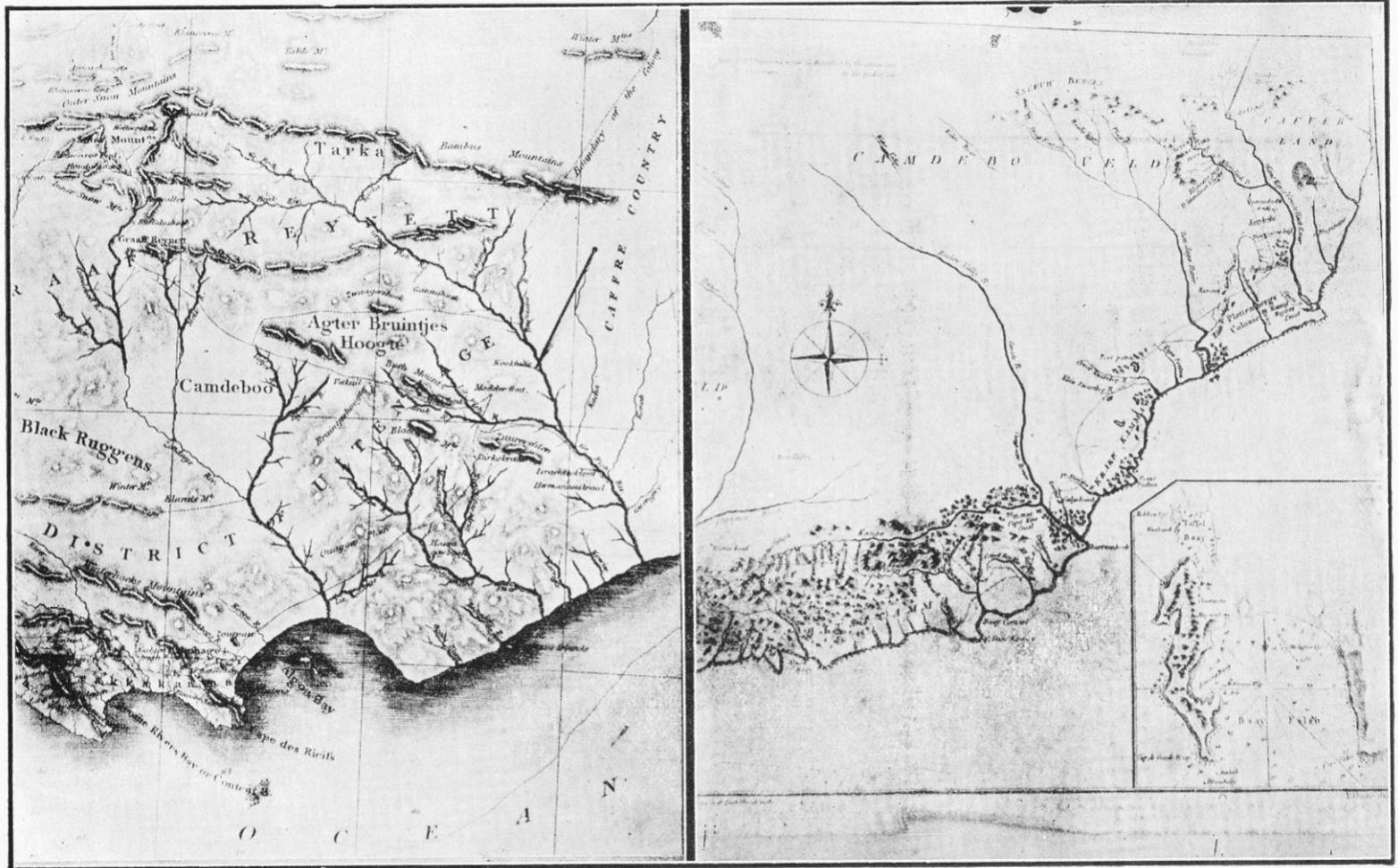
Perhaps the most picturesque character amongst the aboriginals of that period was a belligerent despot variously known as Kohla, Captain Ruyter or King Ruyter. Originally a fugitive slave from the Western Province, his energy and enterprise was such that he

eventually secured dominion over all the Gonaqua tribes in the Zuurveld. His headquarters were near the Fish River mouth, whence, supported also by sundry vagrant Bushmen and Kaffirs, he waged continual warfare against the advancing waves of Kaffir invaders. For several decades he maintained a valiant stand in the Zuurveld, and though his forces were eventually overwhelmed, his efforts greatly helped the white man on the frontiers of the Colony. He died, apparently, soon after 1780.

At this period the inland Hottentots were also in somewhat straitened circumstances, their flocks and herds being raided by Bushmen from the mountains in the north, their grazing lands monopolised by white intruders from the west, whilst the Kaffirs on the east were perhaps the most serious menace of all. Under such circumstances it is not surprising that this aboriginal race practically disappeared. At the end of the eighteenth century, the aboriginal tribes, as independent settlements, had vanished from regions west of the Great Fish River. John Barrow, who travelled in 1797-98, says : " Twenty years ago, if we may credit the travellers of, that day, the country beyond the Gamtoos River, then the eastern limit of the Colony, abounded with kraals or villages of Hottentots, out of which the inhabitants came to meet them by hundreds in a group. Some of these villages might still have been expected to remain in this remote part of the Colony. Not one, however, was to be found. There is not in the whole extensive district of Graaff-Reinet a single horde of independent Hottentots."

However, the Gonaquas were not altogether exterminated. Finding their position as neutral tribes quite untenable, the survivors crossed over the Great Fish River and cast in their lot with the Kaffirs. We hear of them later (1825) in a report written from Chumie Mission Station by the Rev. W. R. Thomson, who refers to them under the name of Ghona.

Although it is generally believed that the Gonaqua Hottentots were actually a hybrid



The Eastern Portion of the Cape of Good Hope, according to Lichtenstein. This is, probably the best map published in pre-Settler times. Agter Bruintjes Hoogte, the district around the present Somerset East, was the earliest European Settlement in the Fish River neighbourhood.

Portion of Paterson's Map of the Cape.—It was based largely on Sparrman's. A high degree of accuracy cannot be claimed, even for the coast line. Port Padron is wrongly placed on what is apparently Cape Recife. The Zuurveld is here called Plettenberg's Colonie, after the Governor who temporarily secured that region for the Cape by arrangement with the Kaffirs.



PIGAFETTA'S MAP.

South of the Zambesi, here called the Cuama, many of the coastal names are same as to-day. But the interior is largely imaginary. The Hottentot and Bantu tribes of South Africa were not then known by name, but the Bushmen seem to be represented under the name of Butua, for Abatwa is the Bantu name for these people. The large river on the west had to be modified later on when it was found to be non-existent, but still appears on Dapper's map (1685) with its lower Portion pushed further east and continuous with the Rio Infante.



The fanciful and hopelessly inaccurate map illustrating Peter Kolbe's great work on the Cape of Good Hope, published in 1719.

race, containing Bantu admixture, there is some evidence that the Hottentots of the eastern districts were markedly different from their western cousins, long before the advent of the Kaffirs. So long ago as 1689, a large tribe of Hottentots living far away in the Karoo, near to Camdeboo, was visited by Ensign Izaak Schryver. These people, the Inquas, were reported to be "larger and better proportioned" than the Hottentots of the Cape, and their wealth in stock was very great. At a distance of five days' journey, in a direction E.S.E., were the Kaffirs, dwelling in houses made of clay and wood; and between the Inquas and the Kaffirs were several Hottentot tribes, one of which, the Damaqua, became afterwards completely absorbed by the Kaffirs. On the north side, the Inquas were acquainted with other tribes, from whom they obtained copper; these, recorded as the Gly, Bry and Bly, were probably Griqua and Bechuana.

There is no historical evidence relating to still earlier races of the Eastern Province. When European travellers arrived here, the Bushmen were already limited to the mountain ranges of the north, where they led the lives of hunted animals. Yet they must once have ranged practically throughout this region, for their artists ornamented the rocks that sheltered them far and wide with paintings of men and animals. For an interesting account of the Bushmen found near Camdeboo, Barrow's great work can be recommended.

Relics of bygone races are, nevertheless, abundantly represented here. The most striking are those extensive shell-mounds which, in isolated places, fringe the coast for hundreds of miles. The mounds are the accumulated refuse of the so-called Strandloopers, who fed on shell fish, and held great feasts on the stinking carcasses of stranded whales. Other people of similar habits lived on the banks of rivers, leaving heaps of mussel shells at various places far inland, as at Cradock

for instance. In and near these coastal shell-mounds, one may find pieces of broken earthenware and simple stone implements, whilst precisely similar relics are known from several inland localities. This pottery is very characteristic, and quite unlike that made by modern Basutos or Bechuanas. One complete pot now in the Albany Museum, found near Port Alfred, illustrates the type well. It is a large bowl, well shaped and fairly well baked, but chiefly remarkable in having a pointed, almost conical, base; thus, although suitable enough for use on the sand dunes, it could not stand without support on hard ground. Usually a Strandlooper pot is also provided with several perforated earlike projections or knobs near the base of the neck for suspension by sinew or string, but they are absent on our specimen. Such pottery, along with mussel shells, has recently been found near Dunhooy, on the Sundays River, by Rev. P. Stapleton, S.J., in a situation pointing to great antiquity for these remains. Very similar pots are also known from Mossel Bay and various coastal localities in the Western Province.

Within recent years much additional information regarding the western Strandloopers has been obtained through the efforts of Dr. Perinquey. From the evidence of skulls, it seems probable that the Strandloopers who formerly inhabited the caves of Plettenberg Bay represent an old and pure type of Bushman. Compared with the inland bush, they were short-headed people, with larger brain case, less protruding jaws, and better foreheads, characters which still more sharply distinguish them from the Kaffirs, who are very long-headed and prognathous, or from the Hottentots who, in these respects, are more or less intermediate between Bushmen and Kaffirs.

But the Strandloopers of the Eastern Province were not of this ultra-Bush type, judging from the skulls in the collection of the Albany Museum. It may be that the original

Strandloopers of our coast were indeed of the same race as those of the west—although no actual evidence on this point is available—but the later occupants of the Kowie region were almost certainly Gonaqua Hottentots. That the Gonaquas contained a Bushman or Strandlooper element seems very probable, for as the Hottentots migrated from the west towards the rich pastures of the east they must have fought many a battle with the Bushman occupants of the land, when the families of the vanquished became duly incorporated with those of the victors; and then, as they approached the frontiers of Kaffirland, the homes of the Hottentots became more and more the asylum of fugitive Kaffirs.

The most abundant of human relics in South Africa are stone implements. Some of them can be definitely associated with the historic aborigines; others are probably very much older. The small scrapers and simple flakes from rock shelters where paintings occur, were probably shaped and used by the Bushmen. Implements of quite the same kind occur near the coastal shell-mounds, and others scattered about in great profusion on the open veld at various localities in the Karoo. At present, therefore, it is hardly possible to distinguish between those made by the Bushmen and those presumably of Gonaqua origin. It is interesting to note that these small scrapers, showing secondary chipping along the cutting edges of the upper surface and a well-marked bulb of percussion on the flat under-surface, are very similar to those found on the sites of ancient human settlements in Europe, dating back many thousands of years; and still more remarkable is the fact that the makers of these implements in Western Europe also ornamented the walls of caves with paintings of animals.

In addition to flakes and scrapers, other types of implements are commonly found here. One of them, variously called boucher, amygdalith or palaeolith, is quite a large,

more or less tongue-shaped, tool, and may have been used for digging or cleaving purposes. Some specimens have been found buried in situations implying very great antiquity, and as this type is never found in coastal shell mounds, and rarely if ever in Bushman resorts, its connection with the historic aborigines must be regarded as doubtful.

Much has been written on the origin of our aboriginal tribes, but few solid facts are available. The Hottentots are supposed to have come from North Africa, entering our sub-continent along the western side. Their language presents affinities with that of the Gallas and other Hamitic tribes of North-East Africa, the former even using clicks. Moreover, Bushmen and Hottentots show relationship to the pre-dynastic Egyptians and the early Mediterranean peoples in some of their skull characters. For example, the mandible of a typical Bush skull has a low and broad ascending ramus like that of the early Egyptian, but very different from that of Kaffirs.

Lastly, in these days no apology is needed for excluding the Kaffirs from the list of aboriginal tribes. Yet the claims that have been made on their behalf are not wholly without foundation, for most of the Xosas living west of the Keiskama must contain some Hottentot admixture. Indeed, according to Theal, the Xosa clan Amaggunukwebe, well known as early invaders of the Zuurveld, had their origin in a Gonaqua tribe, which sheltered fugitive Kaffirs to such an extent that the Hottentot element became completely submerged. Their name, however, seems to be simply a Kaffir form of the Hottentot word Gonaqua.

III. FAUNA.

The finest elements of the original fauna of the Eastern Province have long since disappeared. Now and then, their former existence is brought to notice through the discovery of stray bones and teeth, when ploughing up the virgin soil. Thus we have learned

that elephants once roamed throughout this region, and hippopotami swarmed in the deeper portions of the rivers. Even at this late date, the pitfalls made by aboriginal hunters may still be seen in the bush along the banks of the Kowie River. Lichtenstein (1812) tells us that the "larger game, such as buffaloes and elands, are taken in deep pits, at the bottom of which are pointed stakes; they are made in the route that the animals usually take to go to water. Like pits, but with stronger stakes, are made near the banks of the rivers between the bushes where the hippopotami come at night. The animals are watched, and a loud cry is made, by which they are frightened; when attempting to hasten back to the river, they fall with all their weight upon the sharp stakes, and never can rise again."

Lichtenstein's travels in this region took him through Assegai Bush, Hofmansgat, New Year's Drift, Blackwater River, and Comma-dagga, and thence along the south side of the Great Fish River to Hermann's Kraal. Near Dassie Klip he saw "a great number of quaggas in divisions of from 80 to 100 head each, also an immense herd of springbuck." Although once so abundant in the Albany district, and said to occur in interminable herds on the plains of the Free State even so late as 1840, the elegant quagga has vanished completely before the strides of civilisation. Apart from a stuffed foal in the Cape Town Museum, not a single relic of this noble creature is known to occur in South Africa.

Of springbuck, the same author says: "A good hunter, who understands how to lay in ambush for the flock at a convenient place, seldom kills less than six or eight at a shot, so closely do they keep together, and so powerful is the calibre of the guns used here. As a huntsman in these parts must be equally armed against an elephant or a rhinoceros, he seldom shoots with balls of less than two ounces."

In the same neighbourhood "red deer were

in such abundance that large spaces were covered with them; they seemed to be in flocks of several thousands, and it was really a beautiful sight to see them flying before the hunters." The red deer was presumably the rooi rhebok of to-day.

To illustrate the opportunities afforded in this

Hunter's Paradise,

Lichtenstein records the takings of a small hunting party during a short trip towards the mouth of the Great Fish River as "five hippopotami, eight rhinoceri, nine hartebeests, two wild boars, and five wild goats (steenbuck), whilst smaller game, including springbuck and birds, they thought hardly worth shooting. The whole booty in the fat of hippopotami, in rhinoceri leather, in skins and flesh, was sufficient to fill three large wagons." Between Carlisle Bridge and Fort Brown, he saw another large troop of quaggas, as well as hartebeests and a large rhinoceros.

John Barrow told a similar story. At the Great Fish River he saw "a vast number of hippopotami," and the wild bush country near the mouth of the Kareiga River was quite a nursery of elephants, where his guide declared "he had once seen in one troop between four and five hundred of these enormous brutes scouring the plains and making for the forests." In this region, lions, leopards, wolves (that is brown hyaenas), hyaenas and other beasts of prey were abundant, but the antelope fauna of the Zuurveld had already suffered considerably from the incursions of the Kaffirs, and scarcely a springbuck was then to be seen. Barrow recorded steenbuck, bushbuck, reedbuck, and oribi, and shot a number of hartebeests. The last-mentioned antelope must have been exterminated in this region not many years afterwards, and for more than fifty years has been quite unknown in the Eastern Province, though it still survives in the open desert country of the Kalahari.

Near Kok's Kraal Le Vaillant also found kudu, buffalo, hartebeest, wildebeest, and springbuck, as well as lions and hyaenas, and his Hottentot servants feasted like gluttons on a hippopotamus they shot in the river.

The eland, largest of our antelopes, was at that time very rare in this part of South Africa, and was not found by any of the above-mentioned travellers, although it was stated to occur on the eastern side of the Keiskama. Nevertheless, during his journey in Albany, the Rev. John Campbell (1813) states that after leaving Assegai Bush he saw "two droves of eiland (or elk), about the size of an ox, with long straight horns, which lie much upon the shoulders when running." He also quaintly informs us that many elephants had been seen on the plain, but "none of us, however, were anxious to see them, being of the same mind with an officer, who said he never wished to see wild beasts, except when he had to pay for the sight."

Thus, in the latter part of the eighteenth century, the large fauna of the eastern districts of the Colony must have greatly resembled that now found in East Africa, where Coke's hartebeest and zebras still roam the plains in great herds. Most of the typical African mammals were here represented except the giraffe, which has never been recorded south of the Orange River, although the unmistakable picture of a giraffe has been painted by some bygone artist on the walls of a cave in the Long Kloof not far from Knysna.

According to the early writers, the

Disappearance of Big Game

over the Zuurveld was mainly a result of Kaffir invasions during the latter part of the eighteenth century. The previous occupant,

of the country, the Gonaqua Hottentots, were not very numerous, and seem to have been too slothful in habit to materially effect the numbers of the larger animals.

However this may be, all the large mammals, with few exceptions, have left our district. Only the kudu remains in numbers compatible with the safety of the race.

Elephants, once universal in the Eastern Province, are now on the verge of extinction, for the few survivors in the Addo Bush are being exterminated by Government agents. Buffalo also have left the Cape, apart from those in the Addo Bush, and the several individuals still found on the Fish River, between the districts of Albany and Bathurst. The beautiful white-faced antelope, properly called the blesbok, whose thronging legions once trampled the Bontebok Flats, is no longer found there, though protected on farms in the Free State and elsewhere, its persistence is assured.

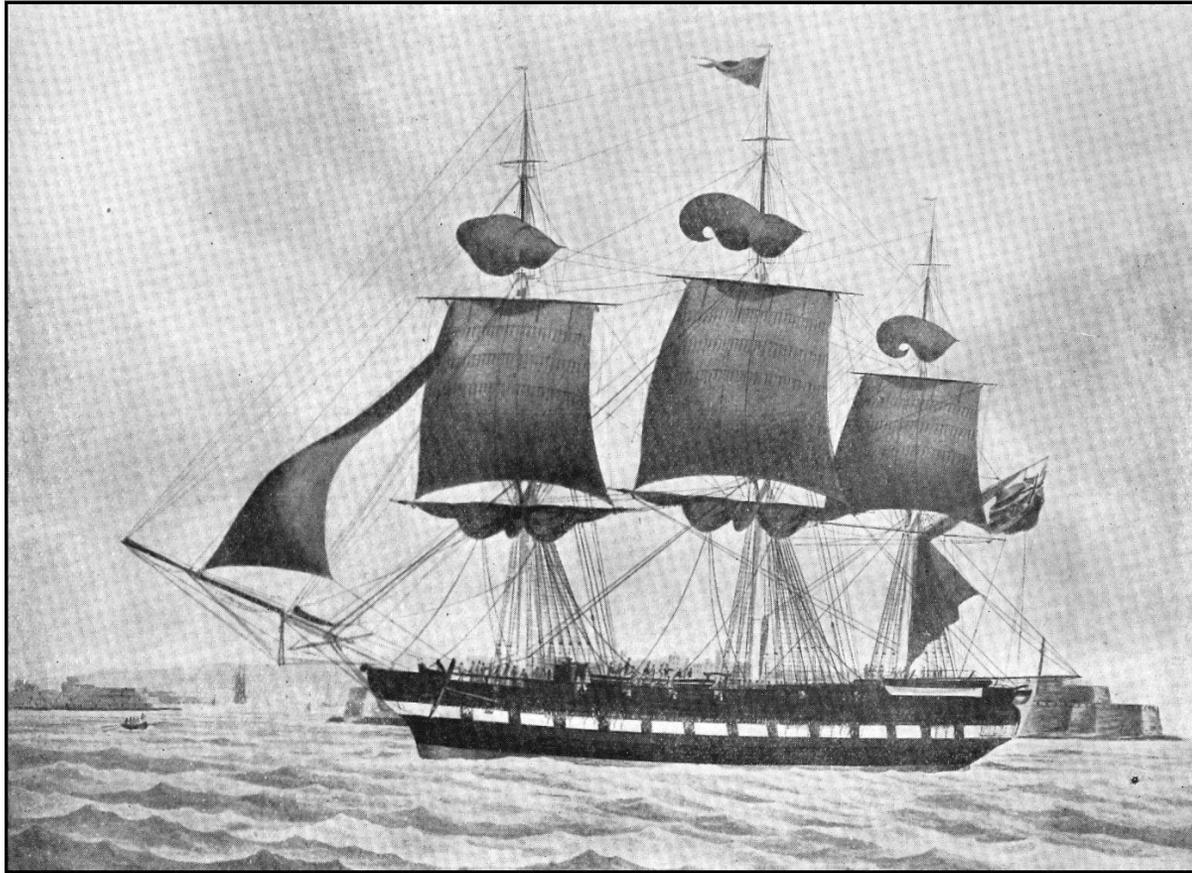
The grotesque wildebeest that used to graze in herds with quaggas and springbucks on our open plains, is now only known under protection on farms on the high veld. The hippopotamus lingered on the Great Fish River until past the middle of last century, and it is said that a solitary rhinoceros was shot near Port Elizabeth in 1853, but these ungainly beasts seem to have left the Cape for ever. The lion had to go when the Settlers came, but so late as 1846 one was seen at Port Alfred. Leopards are still with us, but extremely scarce. Hunting dogs, once the scourge of the stock farmer, hyaenas and wolves (brown hyaena) have altogether vanished from the neighbourhood of Albany.

Concerning the earliest mammalian faunas of the Eastern Province nothing is known,

for no fossilised remains have been found. The great buffalo, known as *bubalus bami*, probably occurred here at one time, for its gigantic horn cores are known both from the Free State and from the Western Province. The only skeletal relics hitherto found in this region, such as horn cores of elands, skulls of hartebeests, teeth of rhinoceri and hippopotami—which are still known to me from Port Alfred—are those of modern types. In the Albany Museum there is just one skull which serves to fill a gap in our historical data; it is that of a crocodile unearthed at Salt Vlei, Uitenhage. Yet crocodiles were not recorded by travellers from any of the Cape rivers, and thus the Uitenhage specimen may date backwards some centuries. On the other hand, the other great reptile of the tropics, the African python, was recorded from Broekhuisen's Poort, near Grahamstown, in the year 1849, by the late G. W. Stow. But the giant serpent, common in Natal, is quite unknown in Albany to-day, nor was it mentioned by the early travellers.

In conclusion, the disappearance of the original fauna of this region was mainly caused by human agency, but some allowance may have to be made for other factors. At many localities in this province, especially in the Karoo, one may find quantities of dead mussel shells in old river beds where the living mussels could not possibly exist at the present day. That many of the original rivers have dried up is an obvious fact; but the extinction of the mussels may have been greatly accelerated by the silting up of vleis and those deep pools known as sea-cow holes, which in the early days were fringed with reeds and never dry—according to the proverbial oldest inhabitant.

[THE END.]



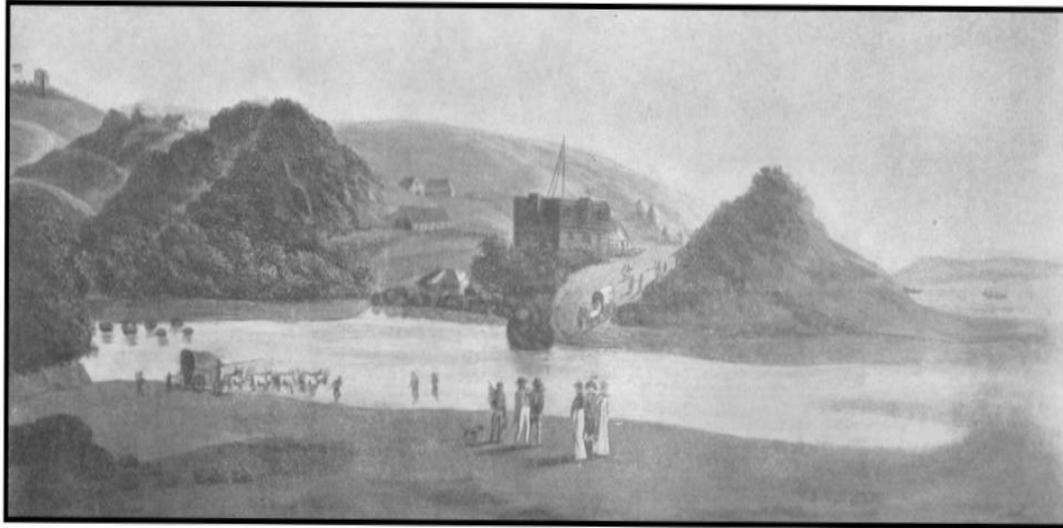
S.V. "CHAPMAN." The first settlers' ship to arrive at Algoa Bay, on April 10th, 1820, with 271 settlers on board. She was under 500 tons, and had sailed from Deptford on December 9th, 1819.



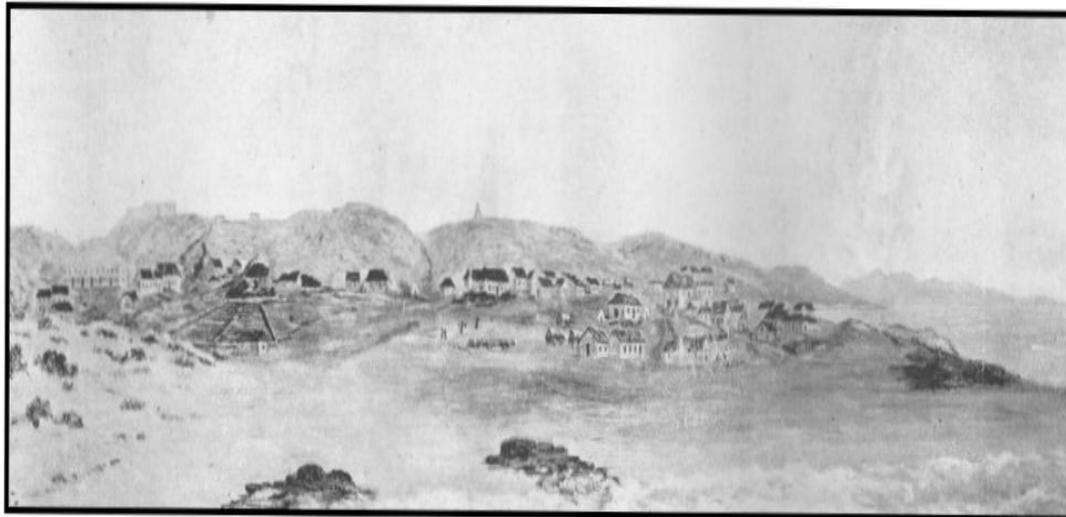
Landing of the 1820 Settlers in Surf Boats



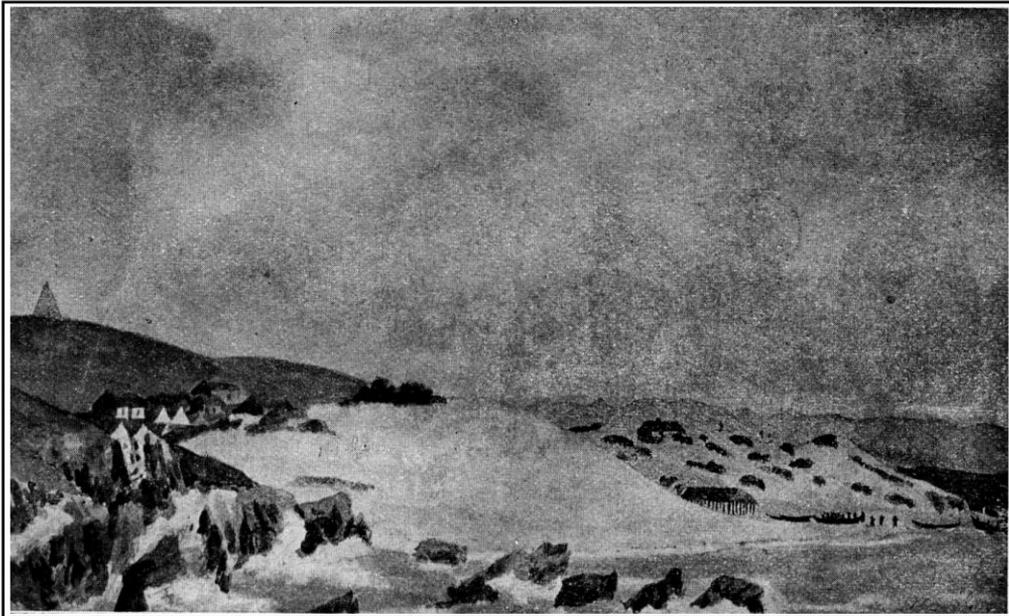
The Arrival of the Settlers on shore at Algoa Bay, where the Acting Governor, Sir Rufane Donkin, welcomed them, and had provided tents and marquees for their temporary accommodation. Some remained here for a few days only, while others had to wait several weeks for wargons to take them to their locations.



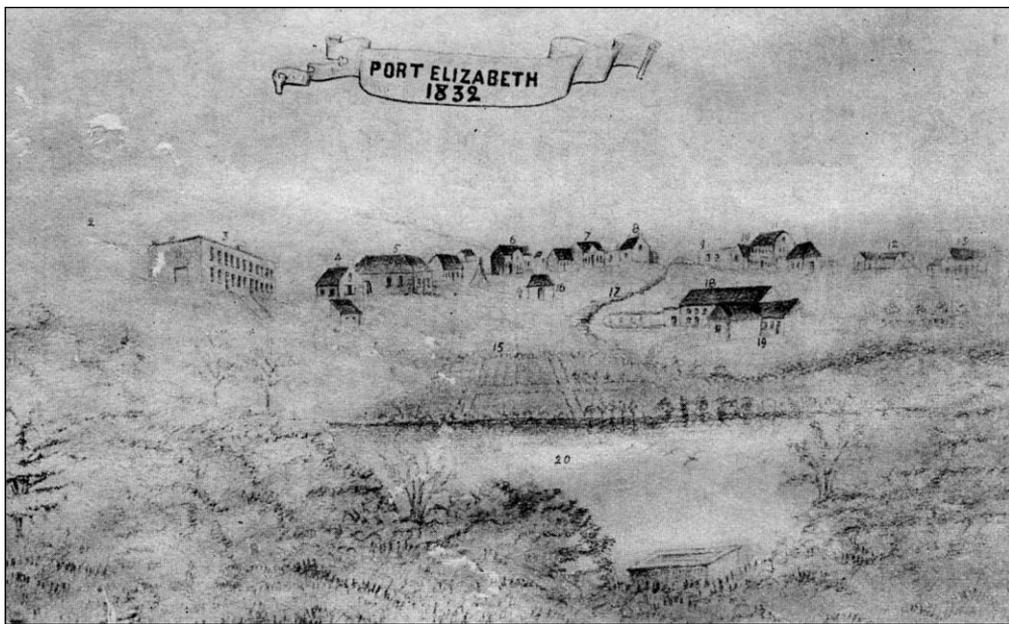
FRONT OF FORT FREDERICK at the time of the Military Occupation of Algoa Bay before 1820



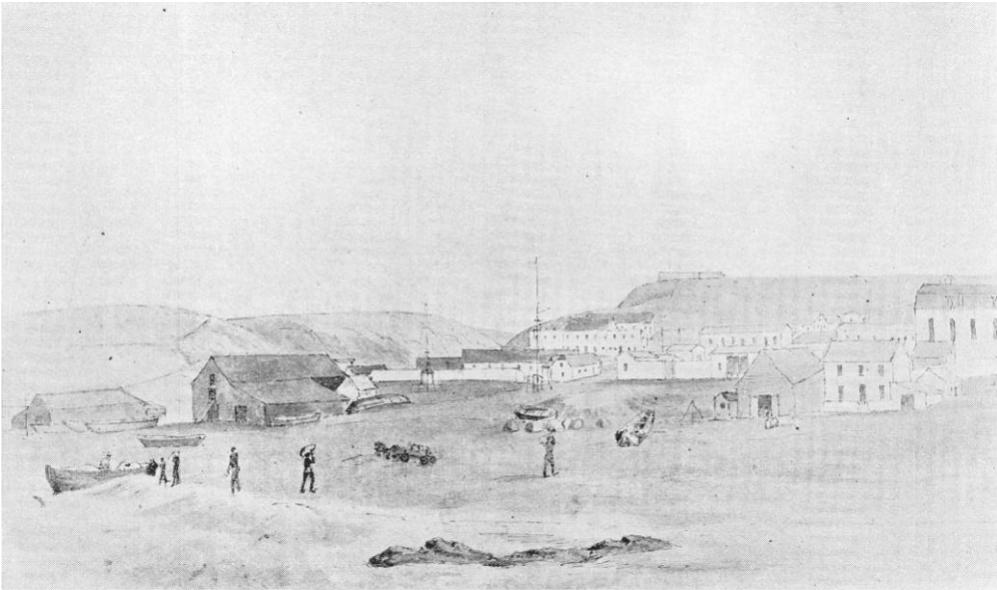
PORT ELIZABETH ,1822. It was not until 1825, with the appointment of Captain Evall that Port Elizabeth became a Magistracy . . . Captain Evatt may be justly regarded as the father of the town; for, as Professor Cory says, he " watched with jealous eyes any circumstance which in the slightest tended to impede these barren sandhills expanding to a large city." The following is an extract from a private letter written by Mr. J. H. Lange, of Uitenhage, to a friend named Mr. Coolhaus, under date June 14th, 1820 : " Algoa Bay has at the same time been named Port Elizabeth- it will probably become a "great dorp."-
"The Rise of South Africa," Vol II ., by P rofessor Cory.



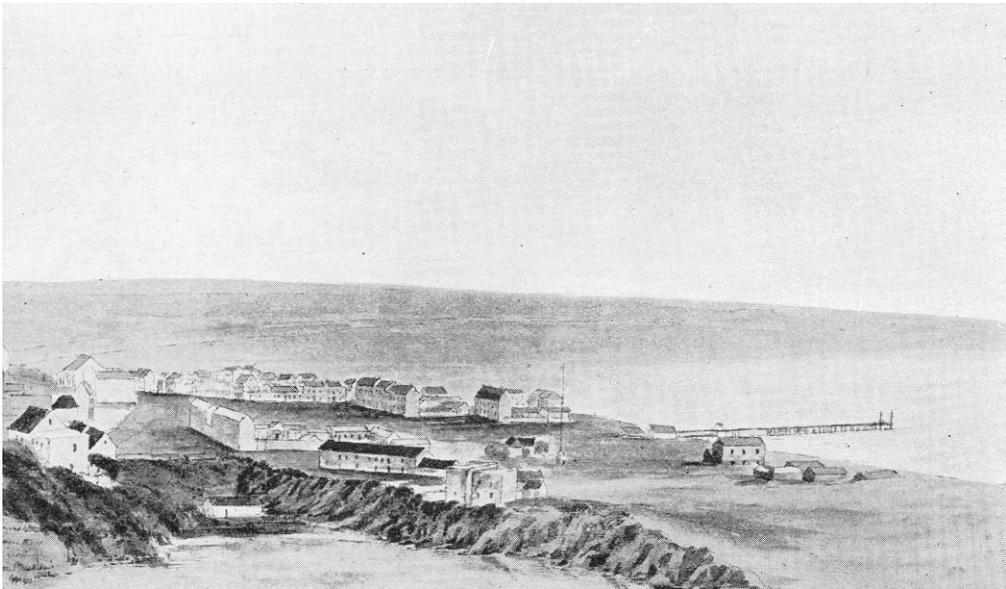
PORT ELIZABETH, 1822. The Military Buildings in connection with Port Elizabeth, which were by this time dilapidated, formed the nucleus round which the town grew slowly. At this date the place was merely a primitive village, and a Mr. S. Hudson wrote: Scarcely one house can be called decent, miserable huts run up without taste or convenience, for every man who has built a pigsty in England considers himself capable of erecting a house at Port Elizabeth.



1. Ground, Donkin Hill, presented by His Excellency Sir Rufane Donkin, to the town. 2. Property granted to Captain Moresay in 1826. 3. Markham House, Hope Hotel, kept by Mrs Hunt, afterwards Scory. 4. Formerly J.A. Chabaud, late Monkman's. 5. Captain Evatt's Residence and Old Court House. 6. St. Mary's Church and School. 7. Sterley. 8. C. Pott, Nichol & Chabaud, Simpson (now Standard Bank). 9. Tenement. 10. Butcher's Shop. 14. Post Office. 15. Hope Hotel Gardens. 16. Sergt. White. 17. Main Street. 18. Broadeen Silver Bank. 19. Conversazione Department. 20. Barkens River.



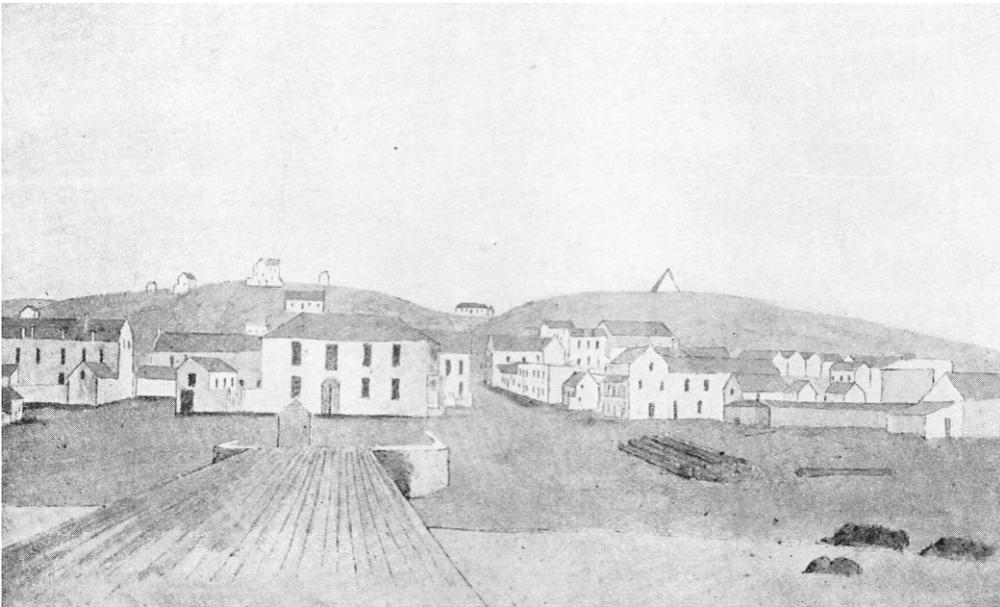
LANDING PLACE, PORT ELIZABETH, IN 1840. (From a painting by Mr. Piers.) Note Fort Frederick on the top of the hill to the right of the picture.



PORT ELIZABETH IN 1840. (From a Painting by Mr. Piers.) Port Elizabeth was declared a Free Port by a Minute of Council, dated 26th July, 1826, and Government appointed a Collector of Customs and allotted to his use one of the old Military Houses built in 1799. It was not, however, until 1837 that a Jetty or Wharf was built, when the local merchants took up the matter as a private enterprise.



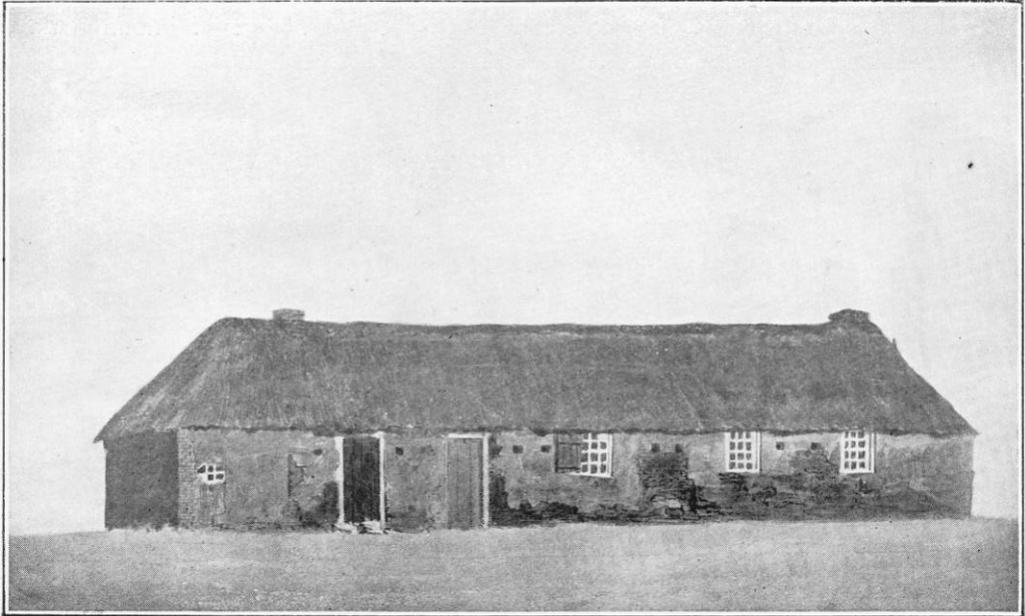
PORT ELIZABETH IN 1842. Note the Jetty. Up to 1843 £4,500 had been spent on this undertaking. It was then 352 feet long, was supported on 160 piles, and was properly decked.



PORT ELIZABETH IN 1842. Note the 1Donkin Monument.



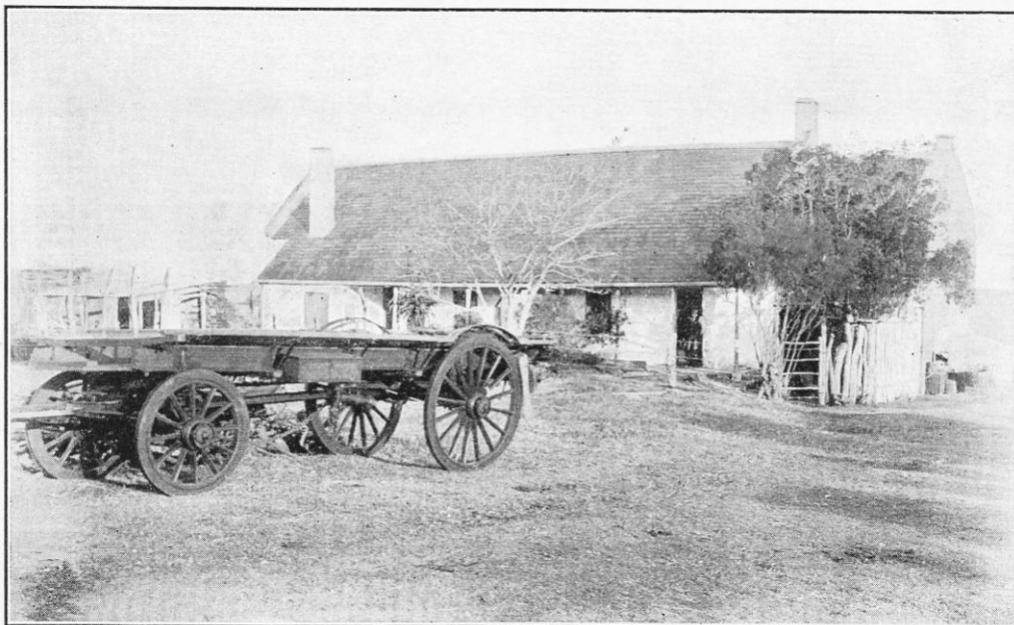
SETTLERS' CHURCH AT PORT ST. FRANCES. This, in a slightly modified form, is the original Wesleyan Church built on the plot of ground granted by Government to the population in response to a petition in December, 1826. This township, at the mouth of the Kowie, was allowed by Lord Charles Somerset to be named Port Frances in honour of the wife of his son, Colonel H. Somerset, the Commandant of the Frontier. Port Alfred was a later creation than Port Frances, and was a second attempt to utilise the natural advantages of the Kowie as a Port and Harbour.—"The Rise of South South Africa," by Professor Cory.



Reproduction of a sketch by an officer stationed on the Frontier in 1840 of a House, the building of which by a Settler entitled him to a grant of land.



BATHURST CHURCH. In 1821, such were the expectations of the speedy development of Bathurst, that there was a great demand for building plots. Small cottages sprang up, and by June, 1821, twenty houses were finished and in occupation, and others were in course of construction. Steps were taken towards building a prison for 50,000 rix dollars. Barracks had been begun, and a Church and School thought of. As we know, the rival claims of Grahamstown proved too strong, principally on account of its superior Military position, and Bathurst failed to realise the high hopes of the Settlers.—"The Rise of South Africa."—Professor Cory.



REMAINS OF DROSTDY HOUSE, BATHURST. Foundation stone of which was laid amidst great rejoicing by the wife of Colonel H. Somerset on 9th November, 1820. The Settlers were delighted at the prospect of having their own capital town and Government official. They found their way from the most distant parts, through difficult country. After the ceremony of laying the stone, Captain Trappes, the newly-appointed Magistrate, gave a sumptuous and elegant dinner to the principal guests in the marquee, and regaled the whole of the workmen with good old English fare—roast beef and plum pudding—and plenty of wine to drink the King's health.—"The Rise of South Africa." by Professor Cory.

The Coming of the 1820 Settlers.

By Professor GEO. E. CORY, M A., Rhodes' University College, Grahamstown.

A CENTURY has now elapsed since South Africa—but more especially the Eastern Province—was first invaded by British people who arrived with the intention of making this country their permanent home. They came to a territory which then was only sparsely populated by Boers, and which, but very shortly before, had been the scene of struggle between these Boers and the marauding Kaffirs. In an area of many thousands of square miles, the new corners found but three tiny dorps—Graaff-Reinet, Uitenhage and Grahamstown; and the isolated farms or loan places—nominally of three thousand morgen (6,000 acres), but in reality of indefinite boundaries and extent—were at such distances apart that the country seemed to them to be almost uninhabited. A new era then commenced. The country had awaited the development which this enterprise was to bring about. The wilderness and the solitary places were soon to bring forth their wool, ostrich feathers, tobacco, oranges and pine apples—and perhaps even platinum.

In England, the winter of 1819-20 was the most severe which had been experienced for many years. For weeks continually the thermometer had registered several degrees below freezing; and the heavy snowstorms and piercingly cold winds were worthy of the Arctic regions themselves. As far down the Thames as Deptford the river was so thickly covered with ice that, not only was it perfectly safe to walk from one side to the other, but—so some who saw it tell us—stalls and booths were

erected in the middle of the river, where refreshments of gin and ginger beer were supplied to those who danced to the fiddlers' tunes and in other ways held high festival around them.

Among the ships lying there at anchor, and more or less imprisoned by the ice, were eight three-masted vessels of about 500 tons burthen, which were of special interest, for they were soon to leave with settlers for the Cape of Good Hope. Their names were the *Nautilus*, *Chapman*, *Aurora*, *Belle Alliance*, *Ocean*, *Zoroaster*, and *Sir George Osborne*. At Portsmouth, similarly waiting, were the *Northampton*, *Weymouth* and *Amphitrite*. At Liverpool there were the *Stentor*, *John* and *Albury*; at Bristol the *Kennerley Castle*; and at the Cove of Cork in Ireland, the *Fanny* and *East Indian*.

It would have been observed in making a tour of inspection on board these ships, during the cold December, that they were in very different stages of preparation for the voyage. On some the full complement of emigrants would have been found, many of whom were chafing at the delay in starting. In other vessels, besides this source of discontent, there was that due to the real or apparent want of proper foresight and preparation on the part of the Navy Board in not having provided sufficient bedding and provisions, in consequence of which many had for a time to sleep on the bare boards with no other covering than their ordinary clothes. In many cases prospective settlers, in their hurry and excitement to get to the land of such great promise, arrived on the comfortable ships long before these pre-

parations could have been completed, with the result that they had to remain on board nearly a month before they started. This gave time for reflection and retrospection, leading some to think better—or worse—of the momentous step they were taking, and inducing them, on the first opportunity, to escape from the ship and to return to their homes. Captain Synnot, head of one of the Irish parties, said, in writing to Earl Bathurst on January 5th, 1820: "The settlers under my care are extremely dissatisfied and difficult to be kept together, and a very large expense attends holding them in constant readiness for such a length of time." With the great majority, however, there seems to have been a determination to see the business through, and a preparedness, with a good heart, to face the unknown and to battle with difficulties as they arose.

The Voyage Begun.

It had been the intention of the Navy Board to despatch the ships in pairs at intervals of about a week, but the state of the weather forbade this. The *Nautilus* was the first to start. She sailed on December 5, 1819, and was followed on the 9th by the *Chapman*. Then during the ensuing six weeks the whole of the British settlers, who were assisted by the £50,000 grant, were afloat and being steered to the shores of South Africa.

The ships which left Liverpool, Bristol and Cork do not seem to have had any worse experience than those associated with the cold and high seas. But in the cases of some which had to pass down the Thames and through the English Channel, such dangers were encountered as nearly put an end to their voyages before they

were well begun. Having made her way through the drifting ice, the *Nautilus*, unable to battle with the boisterous winds, was blown on to the treacherous and terribly dangerous Goodwin Sands. There she grounded, and for a time became the sport of the tempestuous winds. Signals of distress drew the attention of the people of Ramsgate, when the lifeboat was sent to the rescue. But just before it reached the vessel, a larger wave than usual just managed to refloat her into deeper water. Thus a fearful disaster was averted, and all escaped the fate which had seemed so certain. The *Sir George Osborn* also had a near escape, having gone aground in the Thames opposite the Greenwich Hospital. Mr. Dugmore, who was on board that ship, tells us that he remembered being awakened just after daybreak by a loud, crashing noise, and, looking up through the hatchway, saw the rigging being torn away like cobwebs by the yards of another ship which had come foul of her. So threatening did circumstances appear that all the women and children were put on shore. The proverbial calm must have followed that storm, however, for all eventually arrived safely in South Africa.

At Portsmouth, the force of the wind drove the *Ocean* from her bearings, and caused her to collide with the *Northampton*, thus damaging both ships, though not so badly but that all was put right and a little further delay was the worst of the suffering.

After having passed through the Bay of Biscay, these climatic troubles were at an end. Warm, sunny weather and a calm sea supervening, all came to life, and then probably for the first time they turned their thoughts more definitely to their future plans and prospects in the new country to which they were hurrying.

The Terms of the Scheme.

It will be well now to take a nearer view of these people and to learn the

conditions under which they were emigrating, as well as the life they led during this tedious voyage of over three months.

In July, 1819, the British Parliament, partly in order to relieve the poverty and distress which then prevailed in England, and partly with a view to increasing the number of white inhabitants on the eastern frontier of the Colony, voted £50,000 for the purpose of assisting emigration to South Africa. As the most exaggerated stories of the fertility of the country and of the ease with which a livelihood was to be made became subject of common talk, the scheme met with very great popular approval, and great was the rush to secure a passage to the happy land.

Although the Government reserved to itself the right to choose those who were to become settlers, the selection actually was left to the discretion—in some cases indiscretion—of others. Any man (a man being defined as a male individual over 18 years of age) who could collect nine others became the "head of a party," and the only channel of communication between the Government and his followers, as well as being responsible in every way for the party. In order that no one should arrive in the Colony penniless, each man had to deposit—or have deposited for him—the sum of £10, which was to be refunded in three instalments after landing, when, further, a whole hundred acres of land was to be allotted to each. This seemed a tempting bait to those who realised the value of that quantity of land in England. A wife and two children might accompany a man, but more than two children had to be paid for at the rate of £2 10s. for each under 14, and £5 for each between 14 and 18. The greater number of heads of parties were men of education and some standing; some were half-pay officers of the Army or Navy, while others were independent gentlemen. Others, however, were of quite a different class, and ill calculated to inspire respect and confidence.

Altogether there were 56 parties. Some consisted of the minimum of ten individuals or families, but the greater number were much larger. The party under Mr. John Bailie, on the *Chapman*, for instance, consisted of 101 families, comprising 256 individuals; that under Mr. Willson on the *Belle Alliance*, comprised 307; while the largest party of all was that of Mr. H. Sephton, on the *Aurora*, made up of 344 men, women and children. The total number of settlers afloat was 3,487, with a deposit money of £14,054.

The Leaders and the Settlers.

The relations which subsisted between the head and the members of a party were not the same in all cases. In some the head was a fairly well-to-do man, who had formed his party by indenturing to himself a number of poor people as his servants, and paying the deposits for them. Under certain specified conditions they were bound to work for him for a number of years, and thus promote his—as well as their own—interests in the Colony. In others the members of the party were men with some capital, who saw a profitable speculation in the movement, and formed a kind of joint stock company with a view to great future development. In still other cases, the members of a party were independent people who, so to speak, came out on their own, and recognised the head of the party only in so far as the Government regulation required.

The greater number of the settlers were from England, and of these a large proportion were Londoners. The remainder were Welsh and Irish, with one small party of eleven from Scotland.

The callings of these people were various. There were the useful artisans, such as carpenters, bricklayers, masons and wheelwrights, the class of people most wanted in the Colony at that time, and the class which succeeded best in the earliest

years of the Settlement. Then, according to the official list of occupations, there were numerous agriculturists, some of whom, after they had had a few weeks' experience of Colonial agriculture, discovered that they were goldsmiths, silversmiths, and experts in other "ornamental trades," as the Proclamation of December 20, 1820, described them. There were the essential butchers, bakers, and similar tradesmen, as well as ordinary labourers, Thames watermen and fishermen, not forgetting the painter on porcelain, the Oxford bootmaker, and the teacher on the Lancastrian method. And as has been stated, there were many without any particular profession or trade at all, such as the retired officers and the gentlemen at large. On the whole they were a very representative collection of people who were for a time imprisoned on the small ships bound for the Cape of Good Hope.

Life on Board Ship.

The vessels were somewhat crowded, yet, under the circumstances, the Government and Navy Board had done all that was possible to promote the welfare and comfort of the emigrant. Food, though perhaps rough, was good and plentiful, and there was a liberal supply of such commodities as tea, coffee, cocoa, and, when necessary in cases of illness, wine and other luxuries. Each ship carried a doctor. As far as the weather and sea were concerned, the voyage was all that could have been desired. At times, however, it was too calm, when the ship could make no headway, and all had to wait patiently for a favouring breeze. Cooped up as these people were for three months, and taking into consideration that they were really all strangers suddenly thrown into one another's company, it is scarcely surprising that dissensions among them should soon have broken out. More than ordinary unselfishness and accommodation of spirit were needed to reconcile disposi-

tions so different and characters so various as were to be found among the peoples on these ships. Friction of all kinds was soon manifest. On the principle that Jack is as good as his master, and perhaps better, many members of parties refused to accord that respect and deference to their respective heads, which those heads considered as their due. This led to mutual recrimination. In the large party under Mr. Bailie, for instance, the *Chapman* was nowhere near the equator before his party rebelled and insisted upon being divided into smaller parties under heads of their own choosing. Even worse was the discord in Mr. Parker's party on the *East Indian*. Mr. Parker, an ex-Mayor of Cork, and a man of tremendous importance and preeminence in his own estimation, was taking out 220 individuals to found a town of "New Cork" on the shores of Saldanha Bay, when his domineering attitude and tyrannical behaviour was resisted by those who considered themselves his superiors in honesty and straightforwardness; thus a state of continual turmoil was maintained on the *East Indian* during the whole voyage.

On the *Belle Alliance*, Mr. Thos. Willson "sacrificed himself at the altar of duty" for an "ungrateful rabble who sought his life," so he tells us when excusing himself for abandoning his people in Albany and returning to England.

Lively Irishmen.

On board the *Northampton* things were kept lively by a small party of Irish, under the leadership of Mr. T. Mahony. Trouble with this party began soon after leaving England. It was the duty of the head of the party to draw the ration of fresh water for the people for the day. Mr. Mahony refusing to do this, an altercation between himself and the captain resulted. The expression of conflicting opinions became so warm that a scuffle ensued, when the patri-

otic Irish went to Mahony's assistance and some of the crew to the captain's. The argument ended in the incarceration of the Irish in the ship's prison. Further eccentricities of this party are found recorded in the diary kept by a young lady on this ship. She says: "Thursday, January 20. A meeting of the gentlemen below: sad disturbance with these Irish people.—Saturday, February 12. Great disturbance with the Irish people, sharpening both sides of their knives. They (the Committee of Safety) threaten to put sentinels over Mr. Mahony's cabin door.—Friday, March 3. Further trouble with Mr. M.'s party.—Monday, March 6. Hold consultation about Mr. Mahony; a number of people ill after drinking in his cabin." These cases of discord, however, were not characteristic of the emigrant fleet as a whole. In the greater number of ships peace and good order prevailed, and the lives of the people were as happy as the monotony of long confinement in close quarters would permit. A relief from this was to be obtained when a ship was becalmed and could not move, for then the boats were lowered and a pleasant row, as upon a still lake, was to be enjoyed. To the discomfort incidental to this voyage, the periodical fumigation and disinfection of the ships must be added. This was rendered necessary by the sickness which broke out from time to time. Measles and whooping cough were bad enough, but, particularly on the *Northampton* and *Belle Alliance*, smallpox made its appearance. On the former there were three deaths, and on the latter four—the wife and three children of the surgeon, Dr. Cock. "Nitrous fumes" are spoken of as the fumigant, while a man on the *Zoroaster* sneaks of a "hot stuff" used as a disinfectant. A pot of it fell over his head and clothes; the latter were burnt, but his head seems to have withstood the action.

Continued on page 46.

CRUIKSHANK'S FAMOUS CARTOONS.—The 1820 Emigration Scheme Ridiculed



Cruikshank, however, did his best to remove any deception as above cartoon shows.

Continued from page 43.

Mistaken for a Pirate.

But the most appalling experience with which any of these Settler ships met was that which befel the *Ocean*, while anchored off Porto Praya in the Cape de Verde Islands. According to the account of Mr. Howard, the head of the party, about midnight all were suddenly awakened and terrified by a loud bang from one of the guns on shore, and a cannon ball was heard to fall into the water at only a little distance from the ship. After an interval there was another loud report when a ball passed over the *Ocean* and fell into the water beyond. By this time the marksman had got the range, for a third ball was fired at the ship, and hitting her in the side, went through, and fell into the carpenter's cabin. The bombardment then ceased, but the ensuing panic is more easily imagined than described. On enquiry next morning it was found that the man at the guns had mistaken the *Ocean* for a pirate ship which had been seen in those parts shortly before, and which had approached the fort, and saluting it by firing a few shots *at it*, sailed hurriedly away. The wound in the *Ocean* must have healed, for she eventually put in an appearance at Simon's Town with the rest of the Settler ships.

Arrival at the Cape.

After a voyage of something over three months, the vessels arrived at Simon's Town. They did not touch at Cape Town. The first two to drop their anchors in South African waters were the *Nautilus* and *Chapman*. This happened on March 17, 1820. And thereafter, at irregular intervals—sometimes two and three in one day—the others reached the same haven. And now a very great disappointment and chagrin met these sea-tired people—none but heads of parties were allowed to land. The authorities obviously feared the difficulty there would be to get these crowds

back to the ships. For over a week, and in some cases nearly a fortnight, the unhappy people could do no more than gaze at their promised land from their crowded decks. The poignancy of this disappointment was all the greater to one settler in particular, as he had so longed to set eyes on the fat-tailed sheep of the Cape. He had had a really scientific, though perhaps somewhat "just so" explanation from some sailors as to why the fat had accumulated where it did. The reason given was that as these animals always grazed on Table Mountain with their heads upwards and tails downwards, the fat naturally slipped down their bodies and collected in their tails! It was a pity the same authority did not explain how the ostrich got its neck, and what gave the Afrikaner bull the hump.

At Simon's Town the ships were re-victualled for the further voyage to Algoa Bay, and certain of them were withdrawn from the service. All the settlers on the *Zoroaster* were transhipped to the *Albury*, thus greatly overcrowding that vessel. In the same manner the *Stentor's* people were crowded on to the *Weymouth*. In due course the voyage to Algoa Bay was commenced. The time taken on this varied considerably. The *Brilliant* did it in the short period of five days, while the *Northampton* was at sea a whole month, leaving Simon's Town on April 2nd and reaching Algoa Bay on May 2nd, 1820. It should be mentioned here that the *Fanny* and *East Indian* did not go to Simon's Town. The settlers on those ships—all Irish people—were landed at Saldanha Bay in order to form settlements in the district of Clanwilliam. This proved a great failure, as there was not sufficient good land to support such a large number. Many of them at a later date went round to Albany, while a great many found work in Cape Town, and thus escaped the suffer-

ing and vicissitudes of the Eastern Province locations.

Whether the brilliant pictures and bright prospects at the Cape, which had been the themes of so much talk in England, had become dulled before the arrival of the settlers at Simon's Town, may be a matter of question, but there can be no doubt that the first appearance of the shores of Algoa Bay did much to dispel them and cause the strangers to look upon the country as the Cape of Forlorn Hope. "Our first impressions of the country at which we had at length arrived were anything but cheery," says Mr. J. C. Chase, of Bailie's party on the *Chapman*. "From the deck of our vessel we descried a coast lashed by a broad belt of angry breakers, threatening, we feared, death to a large proportion of our numbers. The shore was girt with an array of barren sand hills, behind and close to which appeared a series of rugged and stony acclivities, and, in the distance behind these, the dark and gloomy range of the Winterhook Mountain frowned upon us."

Algoa Bay Reached.

THE FIRST OF THE SETTLER VESSELS, THE *CHAPMAN*, ARRIVED ON APRIL 10, 1820. This is the event we now commemorate.

Four days after the arrival of the *Chapman*, the *Nautilus* sailed into the Bay. Then at irregular intervals the others arrived, and remaining for some time, nearly the whole fleet was at anchor at one time, and thus presented a scene of shipping activity which never before had been witnessed from the sandy stretches of Algoa Bay.

The disembarking from these ships was not a very simple matter. There was no jetty of any kind at that time; in fact, there was no Port Elizabeth, as that town had to await the arrival of the 1820

settlers for its foundation. The ships were anchored well out in the Bay, and from these the people were "off-loaded" into large barges or lighters. These were worked in towards the shore by ropes until shallow water was reached, and then the individuals had either to wade in or be carried on the backs of obliging natives, or by the soldiers who were then stationed at Fort Frederick. The members of Bailie's party were the first to reach the shore. But who was *the very first man* to land? The writer, so far, has heard of *four* who claim this distinction. Three at least must be mistaken. Safely landed on the sandy beach, the settlers found their long rows of white tents, numerous ox-waggons, and great heaps of stores of all kinds. In preparation for the arrival of these people, the kind-hearted and fatherly Sir Rufane Donkin, the Acting Governor of the Colony, who, himself, was at Algoa Bay to welcome them, had sent all the available Government tents for their temporary occupation, and also had arranged with the Dutch farmers to have waggons in readiness to take them to their respective locations. Further, there were also in readiness rations, seeds and agricultural implements, so that all this must have been some antidote to the despondency caused by the inhospitable appearance of the place. Sir Rufane Donkin must have had his own *marquée* at a spot near the end of the present Jetty Street in Port Elizabeth.

Trekking Inland.

The number of waggons obtained was very far short of what was required to move away the crowds which had collected by the end of April. Bailie's party alone had ninety to convey them down to Cuylerville, near the mouth of the Fish River. The *Chapman* being so fortunate as to arrive four days before any other ship, Bailie's and Carlisle's parties had to spend but a very short time, probably only

one night, in the tents. But in most other cases the settlers had to wait weeks for their turns for the waggons, while others again were compelled to remain on board the ships until tents were vacated. It was not until the end of June that the last waggon left Algoa Bay.

The journey to the locations was full of wonder and interest to the strangers. The conveyance itself, with its long span of oxen, the more than half-naked leader, the long whip and the uncouth yells of the driver which constituted the direction to the oxen, were in themselves sufficiently surprising to those who had been accustomed only to the simple horse traffic in England. Then the wild and desolate country, though beautiful in many parts, was a source of delight to some and despondency to others, when compared with the crowded cities in which most of them had, so far, passed their lives. After a slow journey of some days and nights, they arrived on the "locations which had been previously assigned to them." These formed what was called a "line of defence"—an ominous term in view of what had happened so shortly before their arrival—and extended from near the mouth of the Fish River up to within a short distance from Grahamstown. A few locations, *e.g.*, those of W. Smith, Turvey, Mahony, and G. Scott, were in advance of this line, and therefore the first likely to be molested by Kaffirs. Others were well in the rear, and more removed from danger, such as Sephton's party at Salem, Wait's, Biggar's, Parkin's, Menezes', and others, which were well to the west of the Kowie River. Speaking generally, the lands on which these people were, so to speak, dumped, were not without their promise. There seemed to be abundance of grass, trees and bush, a fertile soil, in some places a park-like scenery, and, in short, all which but needed their own enterprise and labour to produce the necessaries, if not the

luxuries, of life. The waggons having arrived, and the household and other goods placed upon the ground, the people were left with only such shelter as was afforded by an inadequate number of tents and such consolation as they could give one another in their houseless and homeless condition. Mrs. Cawood, daughter of Mr. William Pike, of the *Nottingham* party, in recalling the memories of those times, in an interview which the writer had the privilege of having with her some years ago, said: "Though I was only a child at that time, I quite well remember our arrival on the location. I remember that while the waggons were being unloaded, prompted by curiosity, I ran down to look at the small river which was near, and on my return I found my mother sitting on a large box and crying. On asking her what was the matter, she said she was afraid, she thought the tigers and wolves would come that night and eat us up."

Some Reminiscences.

The brother of Mrs. Cawood, old Mr. Elijah Pike, of Clumber, where the writer interviewed him, thus added his recollection: "Yes," said Mr. Pike, "I quite well remember the voyage and landing of the settlers in 1820, although I was only seven years of age at the time. I remember our journey in England by the four-in-hand coach when we (my parents and their children) left the town of Nottingham and went to Liverpool to embark on our ship, the *Albury*. I was amazed at the forest of masts of ships which I saw at Liverpool. Dr. Calton was the head of our party. Shortly after we set sail we had a very bad storm, which lasted a day and a night, and during which we were all shut down below. We were afraid that the authorities on board did not know how to manage the ship. But taking it on the whole our voyage was a very pleasant one. Of course there were little drawbacks. I remember

the rice was not very wholesome, and that the oatmeal pap we had once a week was very musty. Dr. Calton was a stingy man, and did not treat us as well as we thought he ought to have done. I suppose we must have grumbled, for he said he would pay us out when he got us on shore. But he did not, for he died in his tent on the shore of Algoa Bay about two days after we arrived there. We were God-fearing people, and believed that the Almighty removed him so that he might not harass us. I think he had given way to drink, and that a fever had attacked him. There was sickness on board the Albury; a young man named Holland became so bad that he died. I remember, in consequence, I and a lot of other children were washed again and again to prevent us getting his disease. When we reached South Africa, we did not touch at Cape Town, but went straight on to Simon's Bay, where I think we remained only a few hours before proceeding to Algoa Bay. (Note: The dear old gentleman seemed to have forgotten that all the people from the Zoroaster were put on the Albury at Simon's Bay.) The voyage to Algoa Bay took about a fortnight. We were landed from the ship, first in surf boats and then on men's backs. A Malay carried me on shore. We were put down on the sand-hill not far from the Baken's River, and near that place we pitched our tent. We remained there a few days, and then the waggon came to take us to our location. There were three families in our waggon. Just as we started the Hottentot driver tried to cross an old road, and upset the waggon and all in it. The Dutchman came up and gave him such a thrashing. My foot was under one of the wheels, but it did not get much hurt, as it was pushed into the soft sand. Our way was across the Sunday's River on to Jager's Drift on the Bushman's River, and then across the Kareiga and Kowie Rivers to this place, Clumber, and I have been here ever since."

Asked as to whether Port Elizabeth had not become a big place since those times, he said he did not know ; he had never seen it, as there was no Port Elizabeth the last time he was at Algoa Bay. Continuing, Mr. Pike said : " We got out of our waggons and pitched our tents just about where you see that little church yonder " (Clumber Church). It seemed very lonely to us when the waggons went away and left us all alone among the thorns and bushes, for there was more bush about here then than you see now."

Space will not permit of many of these reminiscences. Perhaps, however, one more may be admitted. Mr. Daniel Farley came out in Hyman's party on board the Weymouth. After giving the usual information about the embarkation, voyage and landing, he proceeds : " Our leader was Mr. Harry Hyman, the funny man among the Settlers ; he was also a musician. Our first location was at Rietfontein, but we were put there by mistake, and after about three months, we had to clear out to make way for the proper party. We had built a small house, and had planted a few peas, and just when they were nicely in bloom we had to leave. We went then to the top of the Reed River, about four miles east of the Kowie—to the farm now known as Hodgkinson's. There my father ploughed, sowed, worked and lost for four years. So he gave it up and entered the Government works at the Kowie. He was drowned at sea. With three others (Weeks, Jordan and Lewis), he tried to get round to Algoa Bay in a small ship called the Bridekirk. They did not arrive, and nothing further was ever heard of them or the ship."

Life in the New Land.

Having followed these people as far as the locations, it will now be wondered how they managed to live, and whence came breakfast, dinner and supper, seeing that there was no town, village, farm or

shop anywhere near them. The barest necessaries of life—meat, flour, rice, groceries and spi-rits—were issued as rations, but these had to be fetched from one or other of the two depots, in several cases many miles from the locations. Grahamstown was the nearest town, but a village and temporary or provi-sional Magistracy was established, for the special benefit and convenience of the settlers. A spot was chosen in a beautiful part of the country, and erven, or building plots, having been laid out upon it, the village of Bathurst thus came into existence. There a large marquée did duty as Government offi-ces, and an old and grumpy retired Military officer, Captain Trappes, presided as Magis-trate. Bathurst then became a centre for supplies. But it was no small task to carry heavy loads of provisions from Bathurst or Grahamstown, through rough and bushy country, to, say, the mouth of the Fish River or to Kaffir Drift, where Scott's and G. Smith's parties were located. The meat was issued alive, that is, as living sheep, so that before the shoulder or leg of mutton could be cooked it had to be extracted from the poor animal. A heart-rending story is recorded of three good, kind ladies, who, anxious to have dinner ready on the return of their husbands, were faced with the problem of killing a sheep. It is doubtful whether any one of them had ever before slaughtered even a fly. Having succeeded in tying together the legs of the struggling animal, each took a knife, and with averted eyes and a scream, gave a stab and quickly receded a few paces, then approached, and after another stab and a scream, again retired, and so on, until that sheep died probably as much from the monotony of the operation as from the wounds.

After the preliminary work of cutting wood and rushes, and the erection of more permanent habitations were completed, some ploughing and sowing were commenced. But from the first arrivals of

these people on the locations, it was clear that the settlement, if such an unsettled community may be so called, was going to be, if not a failure, then a very different kind of success from that which was anticipated and hoped for by the British Government. A large proportion of these people were perfectly useless as agriculturists or stock farmers. Some because they had so far followed useful trades which could only be carried on in towns ; others, like the man who had never played the violin but thought he could if he tried, were anxious and willing to do their best, but who knew nothing about farming operations, not even in their own country, much less in the untried conditions which then prevailed in South Africa. Others again, because they were better fitted for the more intellectual and cultured walks of life, and who were destined eventually, by their wisdom and ability, to " do their bit " in leading men and raising an undeveloped settlement into a self-governing and prosperous country.

In order to compel all to carry on agricultural pursuits, or to be engaged in occupations more or less directly connected with them, the Government treated the settlers as prisoners on the locations. They might be absent, but only for a short time, with a pass from the head of the party. But in order to leave altogether, it was necessary to procure a "Colonial Pass," which could be given by none other than the Acting Governor himself. These were issued very sparingly, and then on the production of certificate showing that the applicant had received his discharge from his master, and that he was not indebted to either his party or Government for rations or stores. Settlers found at a distance from the locations without such passes were liable to arrest and imprisonment. Frequently, letters of the following tenor were received by the Landdrost of Grahamstown : " Sir,— I beg leave to forward to you herewith a

hended at the Gouritz River without a pass, and says he is discharged from Mr. Mouncey's party." This was from the Landdrost of George, December 4, 1821. Shortly before, he had apprehended Thomas Wallace and Richard Freemantle under similar circumstances. The Landdrost of Graaff-Reinet arrested some who were going about as itinerant musicians.

Hard Times.

In spite, however, of the little inclination to settle down on the locations, which was so apparent on the part of the majority; and in spite of the feuds among themselves, as well as against the sour-tempered Magistrate, as much ploughing and sowing was done as was permitted by the limited number of ploughs available and the seed issued. The enterprise of some was turned towards the development of the mouth of the Kowie River as a harbour, while that of others found a vent in opening a barter trade with the Kaffirs—a procedure most strictly prohibited at that time by the Government—the material for barter being, in the first place, the red clay which was to be found in the Martindale district, and which was so prized by the natives for personal adornment. Towards the end of 1820 the crops had sprouted from the ground and gave promise of an abundant harvest. But later, the first indications of coming distress and suffering manifested themselves in the appearance of the fatal rust in the wheat. This went from bad to worse, until, when the time for cutting arrived, it was found that there was not even a return of the seed sown. This was all the more serious as the cost of the issue of rations up to the end of the previous September had been covered by the remainder of the deposit money then in the hands of the Government, and that after that time credit had been allowed for further supplies in the hope that the long-looked-for harvest would provide the

means of payment. But now the year 1821 opened with the gloomiest prospects. The people could not be allowed to starve—though many nearly did—on account of the more than doubtful guarantee of payment for further supplies. Rations therefore continued to be issued, but on mortgage of the lands which were eventually to become the property of the settlers. Discouraging in the extreme as all this was, the people set to work and ploughed and sowed again. But, dreadful to relate, the crops again failed at the end of 1821. The supply of rations seem also to have failed, for rice was the only food supplied, and this at the rate of half a pound daily for an adult and a quarter of a pound for a child.

The distress and suffering became so great that " Distress Funds " were opened in Cape Town for their relief. Subscriptions poured in liberally, not only from the Colony, but from India and St. Helena. The accounts of the cases, which are to be found in the reports of the committee appointed to deal with them, are heartrending in the extreme. Perhaps the following case may be quoted. It is of a certain Captain Buller. He says : " You ask me for an account of our situation, which I will give you, and I believe it is applicable to all the settlers as regards our crops and prospects of food for the ensuing year. My wheat, two months ago the most promising I ever saw in any country, is now cut down and in heaps for burning, before we plough the ground again. The rust has utterly destroyed it; not a grain have we saved. My barley, from the drought, and a grub which attacks the blade just under the surface, produced little more than I sowed. My Indian corn, very much injured by the caterpillar ; cabbages destroyed by the lice ; the beans all scorched by the hot winds ; the potatoes are good, but I have but a small quantity. Our cows are all dry from want of grass ; not the

least appearance of verdure as far as the eye can reach. Nothing but one great wilderness of faded grass."....." On Saturday," continues the same settler, "whilst watching by the sick bed of my dear little girl (she had been bitten by a snake while running over the veld without shoes and stockings—and died), I was startled by the cry of wild dogs. I ran to the window and saw about thirty of these ferocious animals ; before I could drive them off, they had killed twenty of my flock, which consisted of twenty-seven in all. I stood for a moment thinking of my misery, my dying child, my blasted crops, my scattered and ruined flock. God's will be done. I have need of fortitude to bear up against such accumulation of misery. Farewell."

Some poor people were found lying in their huts—for their houses were nothing more—in such a state of weakness from want of food as to be scarcely able to rise from the ground. A vast amount of good was done by the projectors of the benefit schemes, and, undoubtedly, many lives were saved.

Lord Charles Somerset.

At the end of 1821 Lord Charles Somerset returned to the Colony after two years' leave in England, and Sir Rufane Donkin, the good friend of the settlers, retired. Although Lord Charles, for reasons yet to be detailed, viewed the settlers in no favourable or friendly light, he did them a good turn at the outset by removing them from the restriction of residence on the locations, and allowed them to go wherever they could make a living. The result was a general stampede, regardless of indentures or agreements with masters and heads of parties, many of whom were left as princes (hungry ones) on all the location lands they surveyed. Grahamstown then received a big influx of population, the tradesmen and artisans

collecting there and commencing their industries, much to the benefit of the town and themselves. Perhaps this is why Grahamstown is called the " Settlers' City." But it must not be thought, as is often done, that the settlers founded Grahamstown. That place was founded in 1812, eight years before their arrival.

The influx of these four thousand people into the Colony, bringing with them as they did their English notions of freedom of speech and their supposed right to criticise the actions of the Government, could not but upset somewhat the tyrannical procedure of this country, where, as a relic of the old Dutch East India Company times, such actions were regarded as little better than treason. No public meeting of any kind was permitted without the express sanction of the Governor, and to obtain this, the object of, and the reason for, such meeting had to be given in writing to the Landdrost of the district, who then transmitted the petition to the Governor for his approval and consent. This was entirely in accord with the views of Lord Charles Somerset, who had his own reasons for wishing to suppress discussion on the details of his Government. But though he sat upon the safety valve the steam leaked out in other places and by methods which Settler ingenuity introduced. As the petition to hold a public meeting had to be signed by those who desired it, it was no difficult matter so to word the question which was to be put to the meeting, that the mere subscribing of one's name to the paper was as good as assent to the question itself. And as all could be asked to sign, the petition became, to all intents and purposes, a unanimous vote at a public meeting. At Bathurst, a " cultural society " was formed, without permission, for the purpose of calling people together to discuss " culture in all its branches." This was unknown to Captain

Trappes, who at that time had earned for himself the hatred of the whole settler community. There was only one meeting of the society. " After the glass had circulated freely and judgments had gone to sleep," the chief event was a one-sided debate on the subject that *gentlemen* were preferable to *military men* as provisional magistrates. Trouble ensued. Two of the promoters, who held small Government situations, were dismissed, but the objectionable Magistrate was removed to Worcester, and one more acceptable to the people, though both a military man and a gentleman, was appointed in his place.

A Settler Hampden.

Of all the 1820 Settlers who contributed to the introduction of a more liberal and better organised Government of this Colony, there was one whose name and fame (or perhaps notoriety) far exceeded that of all his fellows, a name quite forgotten to-day, but which in the early twenties was not only the best known throughout the land, but which was very frequently before the British House of Commons in connection with South African affairs. This was that of Mr. Bishop Burnett. Mr. Burnett, a half-pay naval officer, was a man whose indomitable spirit of independence and, hatred of anything approaching oppression and tyranny were equalled only by the extremes to which he was always prepared to go in fighting them. He worked in conjunction with an exceedingly able and equally reckless lawyer in Cape Town, the value of whose labour suffers no detraction because he happened to be an escaped convict from Van Dieman's Land. Mr. B. Burnett fell foul of Landdrost, Judges, Fiscal (Attorney General), and Lord Charles himself, and was prosecuted for libel by all in turn. So great was the noise

he made by his exposures of the delinquencies of most of the Government officials, from the highest to the lowest, that, chiefly through this, the British Government sent out two Commissioners of Inquiry to investigate the whole working of every branch of the Civil Service. From this investigation and report there arose the first great step, perhaps the greatest step of all, towards namely, the granting of the *Charter of Justice* in 1828. This must, of course, have come in time, but its advent was undoubtedly hurried by the British settler, Mr. Bishop Burnett. Chiefly also to the instrumentality of this same settler, we may ascribe the downfall of Lord Charles Somerset.

Speaking generally, Government Blue Books are not very entertaining reading, but those referring to the "Case of Mr. Bishop Burnett" and the early times of the Eastern Province are more exciting than fiction, and yet true.

More Troubles.

The two failures of the wheat crops, already recorded, were only the beginning of the settlers' troubles. Fortunately for them, they were not gifted with the spirit of prophecy or the power to see far into the future. Happier were they in being ignorant that worse was to follow, that oppression, continued robbery and murder by natives was to be their lot; and, worse still, that their unhappy circumstances were to be so misrepresented by scheming individuals for party purposes as to alienate from them the sympathy of their kith and kin in the Mother Country. Space here will not permit so long a story to be told.

At the end of 1822, for the third time, the wheat crop failed. And no better results were obtained with a Bengal wheat,

which was supposed to be rust-proof, and which was introduced by the settler, Major T. C. White. It then became clear that time and trouble would be better spent in cattle and sheep farming, and those who had the necessary capital launched out in that direction. But now this drew the attention of the thieving Kaffir, and a new horror presented itself, namely, that there was little or no protection against the attacks of these people. It is true the Cape Corps and some regular soldiers were on the frontier, but they were entirely inadequate to ensure the safety which all had a right to expect. Two young boys, Donovan and Sloman, who had been sent out in charge of cattle, disappeared, and not till many weeks afterwards were their skeletons found. There was no doubt they had been murdered by Kaffirs for the sake of the oxen they were tending. R. Freemantle and his son John were attacked in 1822, in the bushy country near the Kap River, when both were killed.

In October of 1823, the rain, which had been very badly wanted, came down in torrents for the best part of ten days. So great was the deluge that most of the fragile settlers' houses were destroyed, while in the Belmont and Kowie Valleys, nearly everything, houses, household furniture and even the loose earth on the gardens were all washed down miles away. Thus were being realised those happy and enticing pictures of South Africa which had been held before the settlers in England.

Trading with the Natives.

By this time the settlers, as a whole, were the worse for their sojourn in South Africa. The clothes which had been brought from England were worn out, and others had to be fashioned from sheep skins. A reed called the palmiet proved very serviceable in the manufacture of hats. In 1824 there appeared some indica-

tion of that silver lining which is said to be in every cloud. Failure having, so far, attended the farming endeavours, a source of livelihood which had not been contemplated by the British Government presented itself, namely, that of ivory trading. As has already been mentioned, a clandestine traffic in this had been carried on, and all attempts to put a stop to it had been ineffectual. But in 1824 it was legalised and put under proper control. All settlers of good character, therefore, were permitted to visit the established market, which was at Fort Wiltshire, on the right bank of the Keiskamma, and, with beads, buttons, and all sorts of gaudy trinkets which appealed to Kaffir taste, to obtain all the ivory, hides and gum they could. At first the business was carried on only at the Fort, and under the supervision of the military who were stationed there. But in 1830 it was further developed by allowing the traders actually to cross into Kaffir-land and carry on the business where they liked, and to establish trading stations. Thus the 1820 settlers began the great Kaffirland trade, which not only put them on their feet, but gave rise to large wholesale firms in Grahamstown and Port Elizabeth, and, of course, benefited the revenue of the country. Thus, after about ten years' struggle against adversity, the British settlers may be considered to have firmly established themselves. Grahamstown reflected this incipient prosperity by the building of a Commercial Hall, which was to be used as a public library and theatre, the commencement of a newspaper—the *Grahamstown Journal* (founded in 1831), and, perhaps not unnecessarily, a Temperance Society. Not to be outdone in this last respect by Grahamstown, Port Elizabeth started its temperance society—but the rules were strict; no member was allowed to take his grog *stronger* than three parts of spirit and one of water! but there seemed to be no restriction as to the num-

The coming of the 1820 Settlers.

ber of such " tots " which might be taken at one sitting.

The Kaffir Wars.

The promise of prosperity and comfort which, during this time, seemed to be approaching more and more to fulfilment, was, alas, suddenly brought to nothing by the overwhelming calamity which overtook the Eastern Province at the end of 1834. In ten days the fruits of all the anxieties and labours of fourteen years were destroyed, and very many who had gained for themselves and their families comparatively comfortable homes were rendered destitute and dependent upon charity for food and shelter. On December 21st, 1834, absolutely unexpectedly and unsuspectedly, the Kaffirs, with admirable military organisation and tactics, made a sudden invasion into the Colony, and attacked the frontier simultaneously along the whole line from the Great Winterberg to the sea. Farmers, both British and Dutch, were murdered, houses were fired, and nearly all the stock in the country was driven off. Thus began the Hintsa War of 1835. The 1820 settlers did their share in the harrassing campaign which then became necessary. Space here will not permit of any detailed account of this war. Suffice it to say that a so-called peace was patched up in September, 1835, when, shortly after, many of the Dutch farmers left the Colony altogether for the regions to the North and East, while the remainder, together with the British settlers, with heavy hearts, set to work to repair their damaged fortunes. Then followed some years of a *bellum in pace*, during which, from well-intentioned and benevolent ignorance of South African affairs on the part of the British Government and its advisers, the Kaffirs came to mistake kindness and conciliation for fear of them, and were thus encouraged to break out into war again, which they did in 1846. This war lasted until near the

end of 1847. Then followed another period of peace—such as was understood at that time—until December, 1850, when a still more formidable and costly war commenced, and lasted nearly three years. There would have been war again in 1857 had not the Kaffirs been decimated, ruined and rendered almost harmless by the machinations of the worst enemy they ever had, namely, themselves. Undoubtedly deliberately deluded by the paramount Chief, Krelî, into the belief that if they destroyed all their cattle and corn, their departed ancestors would send them far greater quantities and themselves rise from their graves, the wretched people reduced themselves to such a state of starvation that thousands upon thousands died. Whole tribes practically disappeared. The real object of this obviously was to compel them the better, in their desperate condition, to combine to drive the white man back into the sea. The white man, however, remained to do his utmost to save their lives and to receive as supplicants those who had intended to come to murder them.

Notable Settlers.

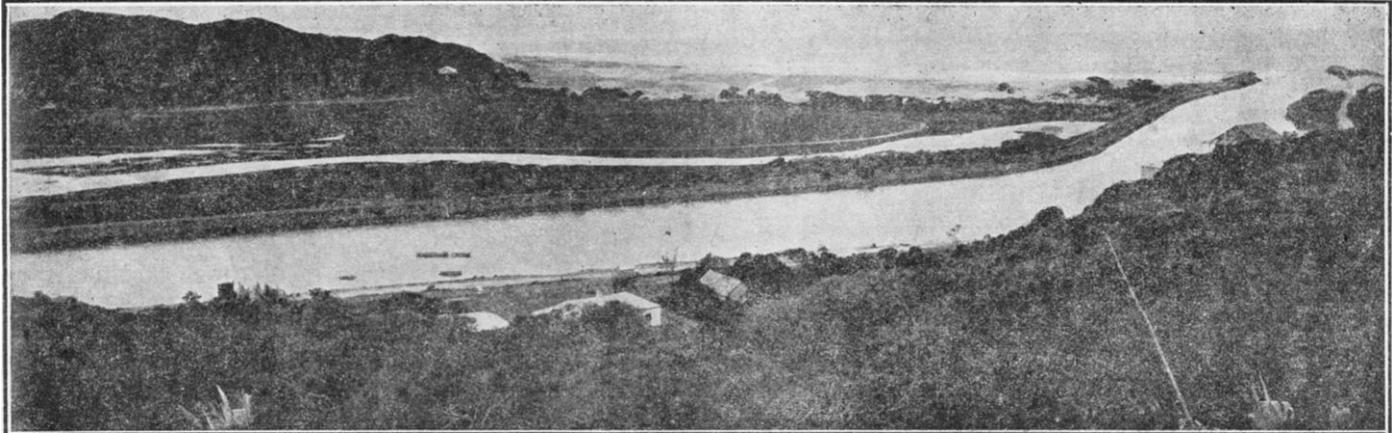
In this school of adversity, the 1820 settlers had to be unwilling pupils, but we find them always responding to the call of duty when the oft-recurring danger threatened the Colony and leaving all to fight in its defence. They were to be seen, not only in the rank and file, but also as leaders, and giving their life for the country. Major T. C. White, Lieut. Charles Bailie, Fieldcornet Gray, and Captain Joshua D. Norden were settlers who thus fell while taking command of others. In the more peaceful walks of life we find those who, having been failures as growers of mealies and cabbages, eventually found places in the legislative and administrative councils of the country. Such were Sir

Souvenir of Centenary of 1820 Settlers.

Richard Southey, Sir Thomas Scanlen, Sir Theophilus Shepstone, Sir Walter Currie, the Hon. Robert Godlonton, the unflinching champion of the Eastern Province against the cruel crusade of calumny under which it suffered during the first quarter of a century of its existence; the Hon. J. C. Chase, the founder of the town of Aliwal North, and one who did so much to promote, by his writings, the trade of the Colony; the Hon. William Cock, who, by his enterprise, expenditure of money, and great perseverance, showed that the best harbour along the south coast (not excepting East London) could be made at the Kowie River; the Hons. William and Reuben Ayliff; the Bowkers, particularly John Mitford and Thomas Holden; Lieut. Daniell, of Sidbury, by whose enterprise and exertions the wool industry commenced to be the success it has ever been; and others too numerous to be mentioned here. There is, however, one name which must not be omitted, that is the Rev. W. Shaw, the devoted Wesleyan minister on whose shoulders lay the burden and spiritual care of the whole of the 1820 Settlement during the earliest years. His name is inseparably connected with trials of those times.

And now that a hundred years have passed since these people arrived in this country, it is only right and proper that they should, at this time, be held in remembrance. It is now the duty of us who are reaping where they sowed to embody our appreciation and gratitude in some worthy and tangible memorial which shall proclaim to future generations the story of determination and hardship which have been the foundations of the Eastern Province. Let us hope the response will be of the same magnitude as the occasion which calls for it.

[THE END].



THE MOUTH OF THE RIVER .KOWIE, AS IT WAS SOME YEARS AGO

Port Kowie, Port Frances, or Port Alfred, as it has been variously named, soon appeared to the 1820 Settlers to be the most suitable Port for Grahamstown and the Settlement of Albany, if the sand bar at the entrance to the river could be removed. The scheme enlisted the sympathy and interest of Sir Rufane Donkin in 1821, and also of Lord Charles Somerset on his return to the Colony a few months later, and numerous attempts were made unsuccessfully to develop the Port. It was called Port Frances in 1823 in honour of the wife of Colonel H. Somerset. In 1860 it was called Port Alfred in honour of the visit of Prince Alfred during that year. Mr.

Henry Nourse, a rich London merchant, who, though not a Settler himself, came to the Cape in 1820, was the first to see the possibilities of the Kowie as a port. But the Hon. William Cock, head of Cock's Party, who arrived on the Weymouth, was chiefly responsible for the partial success of the scheme. Mr. William Cock was an Englishman of great ability, enterprise, and indomitable perseverance. In 1836, whilst on a brief visit to the Kowie, he thought it a pity that such a fine estuary so near to Grahamstown was not made available as a port. He mentioned this to his partner, Mr. Hodgkins, who, three years later, succeeded in committing Mr. Cock and his

other London partners to the scheme. Later on the London partners and Mr. Hodgkins became alarmed, and withdrew, and endeavoured to persuade Mr. Cock to relinquish the undertaking. He, however, by this time, was deeply interested in the project, and took over the entire expenditure, and proceeded with the work by himself. In the illustration the Eastern Channel, which originally ran under the old Customs House, seen in the background, no longer exists. It ultimately resolved itself into a competition between Port Elizabeth and the Kowie as to which should be the principal port. The Kowie has now become known as a seaside resort.

John Mandy's Story aboard the "Nautilus," 1820.

The following letter gives a graphic and interesting account of the voyage. It is by Mr. John Mandy, the head of a party, a passenger by the *Nautilus*. It is addressed to his mother at "Foot's Cray," Kent.

" January, 1820.

" I take the opportunity of writing to you, as we expect in two days to put into St. Jago. I have the pleasure to inform you that we are well and in good spirits. My letter of 5th December, I suppose, informed you of our disaster in the Downs, but as I hardly know what I wrote, I will give you more particulars.

" We left Gravesend on Thursday morning, had a fine wind to Queen's Channel, where we arrived on the following day in the morning, and dropped anchor. It came on to blow tremendously hard, the sea running mountains high. We could not weigh anchor till Sunday afternoon, when our troubles began, the sea breaking over us in all directions, tables, chairs, boxes, plates, and dishes, men, women and children all mixed together, tumbling over one another, and all dreadfully seasick, except myself and Smith, who was on deck working the ship; I below, basin holder. In the midst of this the sea broke into our cabin windows, dashing glass and frame in, the things that were below rolling and sliding, took to swimming. About three o'clock we had an alarm of fire. I ran into the captain's cabin, found the fireplace upset, which we soon put out. At half-past eight our pilot informed us we were out of danger. When the ship struck on the sands all was confusion and dismay; even the sailors seemed panic struck. Every one only thought of self-safety. We lay in this situation one hour and a half, when a

heavy sea set us afloat without much damage. During the time we had a light at the masthead, and fired guns for assistance. We were much overjoyed to see five or six boats come to assist us, not without enduring a heavy sea. One boat's crew came on board, and told us the whole town of Ramsgate was in confusion. We made a subscription of £5 or £6 for them. We passed the Lizard in a fine breeze in two days after, when we had a gale of wind which tossed us much about, but had plenty of sea-room. We have had plenty of amusement at fishing; saw several whales, one of which came alongside with its back ten or twelve feet out of the water. I shot at it three times with ball. It made a great noise, and swam away at the rate of two miles a minute when wounded. We had variable winds till we saw Madeira, which we passed on the 29th December. We saw the Peak of Teneriffe—had a good view of it—covered with snow, yet the weather was so hot we were obliged to throw off most of our clothes. On the 5th we had a storm, which lasted three days, the sea running as high as our masthead, and two of the waves broke over us; the forepart of the ship had three tons of water in, which swamped almost every person in their beds. Joseph was washed out of his cot. The carpenter scuttled the decks and pumped the water out. On the 8th we saw Palma, about ten at night, and a sail under land, but could not tell what she was till morning, when, to our great joy, we discovered it to be the *Chapman*—the first time we had seen her since we left the Queen's Channel. At four in the afternoon we spoke her, all well; only lost four children, had nine births. We are now sailing in company, and shall continue to do so until we get to the Cape. We have now just arrived in

sight of land—Salt Island, one of the Cape de Verde Islands. On the 15th we cast anchor in St. Jago, where we remained four days. Got plenty of refreshment. For an old coat I bought 200 oranges, a fine goat and kid, and 12 cocoanuts. Mary Anne and the children were never in better health and spirits. We left St. Jago and had calms and contrary winds for a week. Got to the line on the 1st February, where we saw a ship from England bound to the Brazils that kindly offered to bring letters to England. We had a merry day in shaving old Neptune, who came on board over night. I have not time to describe the ceremony, which is not most polite. Please let Mr. Gower's family know that himself and family are well. Be so good as to let Mr. Whalley's know that you have heard from us. We have had fresh beef ever since we left St. Jago. We brought six bullocks on board, which are just gone. I bought a fine sheep for one dollar, and a turkey of 14 lbs. for an old pair of shoes, and which we have killed this day. My goat gives milk for tea night and morning. I conclude in haste, as the boat is going to leave the ship. I hope, mother, to see you and the rest of our family with us in a short time.—Your affectionate Son,

" JOHN MANDY."

John Mandy's Impression of the Cape.

The next letter, dated from the Cape of Good Hope, April 13th, 1820 :-

"Dear Mother,—I have the pleasure to inform you I have arrived safe at Table Bay, after a long and tedious voyage. After leaving St. Jago on the 14th March, we had variable winds and calms till the 12th April, when we had a heavy gale of wind, which lasted till 12 o'clock at night, when the weather became moderate, and the

clouds cleared off, and we saw, to our great joy, the land of promise. Mary Anne, Joseph, and myself have been in the best of health and spirits. I have the pleasure to inform you that on the 1st March, Mary Anne was put to bed with a fine boy in latitude 18 degrees, longitude 6 degrees. She never had a better "getting up" in England, and was able to go on deck in a fortnight. When within two miles of Table Bay, it came on a calm, which lasted three hours, when we had, without a moment's notice, one of the Cape gales we hear so much talk of in England, which carried away every sail we had standing. The ship became her own master for a time, which prevented our getting in that day. The next day we saw the Chapman, the first time for three weeks, standing in for the Bay, when we weighed anchor, and both got in together. We were immediately put under quarantine for twenty-four hours, and then only the heads of parties allowed to land, which caused great dissatisfaction amongst the rest of the settlers. I have been on shore five days, and

find it a very pretty place, about as large as Greenwich. The country round about may be well called the Garden of the World; the graperies in greatest perfection, and very cheap. The hedges in many parts are myrtles and geraniums, the aloe in high perfection in full bloom—some thirty feet high. I went into an orange grove; the grandest sight I ever saw. The farmers of the country came to town on hearing of our arrival, to try to get our people to come to live with them. One farmer offered to give Joseph £40 per annum, house, clothes, and victuals, or a farming man £20 and sheep. We found mutton and beef cheap, 2d. per lb.; fruit in great abundance. We set sail on Sunday night for Algoa Bay, and have had a long and tedious voyage for nearly three weeks. We have this moment got the Bay in sight, where, I hope, to be tomorrow morning. We have to travel 130 miles to land. We are provided with wagons and camp equipage; the heads of parties a marquee; and a tent to every three families.

John Mandy at the Bay.

" Algoa Bay, April 20, 1820.—I finish my letter in haste. We expect to set off for the country to-day. I have lain in camp eleven days. I landed on Sunday night, to get ready for Mary Anne and the children. When I had got all ready for them, a strong south-east wind set in, and stopped their landing for four days, the surf beating round the shore to a height of ten or twelve feet. They saw me, but could not get at me. Mary Anne and the children came on shore on the 19th, very much frightened, the boats three parts full of water. We are now living on the fat of the land, a fowl for 9d., beef 1½ d. per lb., milk and eggs in great abundance. Joseph is well, and in high spirits. Please to send to Gower's and inform them that you have heard from me. They are all well. From your affectionate and dutiful Son,

" JOHN MANDY."

Extract from " British South Africa," by Colin Turing Campbell.

LETTER OF THANKS TO THE CAPTAIN OF THE TRANSPORT " CHAPMAN."

Sir,—

Chapman Transport, Algoa Bay, 11th April, 1820.

AFTER our long voyage under your care, we feel great pleasure in offering you our thanks for all the accommodation you have granted us.

We beg to say that the constant and unremitting attention you have shown at all hours and on every occasion have always inspired us with the utmost confidence, and taken from us those apprehensions which the dangers frequently attendant on a sea voyage usually create.

We are fully sensible of the great annoyance yourself and ship's company must have sustained by the interruption of such numbers constantly occupying every part of the ship, and have the more reason to acknowledge the forbearance you have ever shown under such inconvenience.

That you may long continue to have health and prosperity in the profession you do so much credit to, and live to enjoy the fruits of it with your family in great happiness for many years after you have quitted the stormy ocean, is the sincere wish of

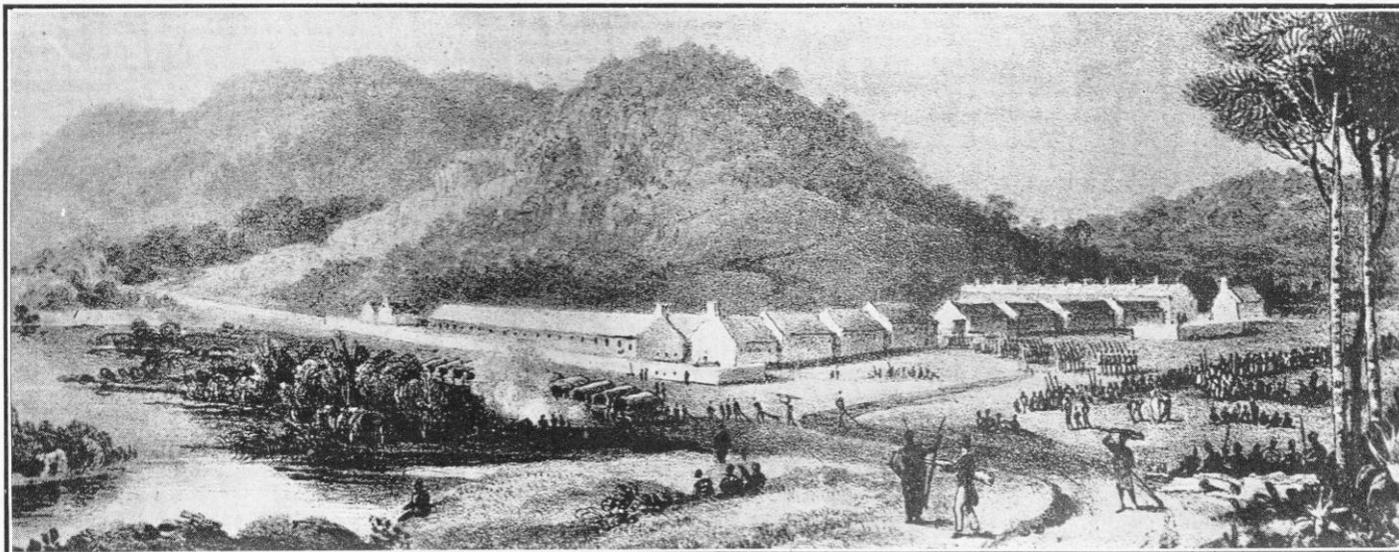
Captain. John Millbank.

Sir, Your very obliged Servant, J. E. FORD.

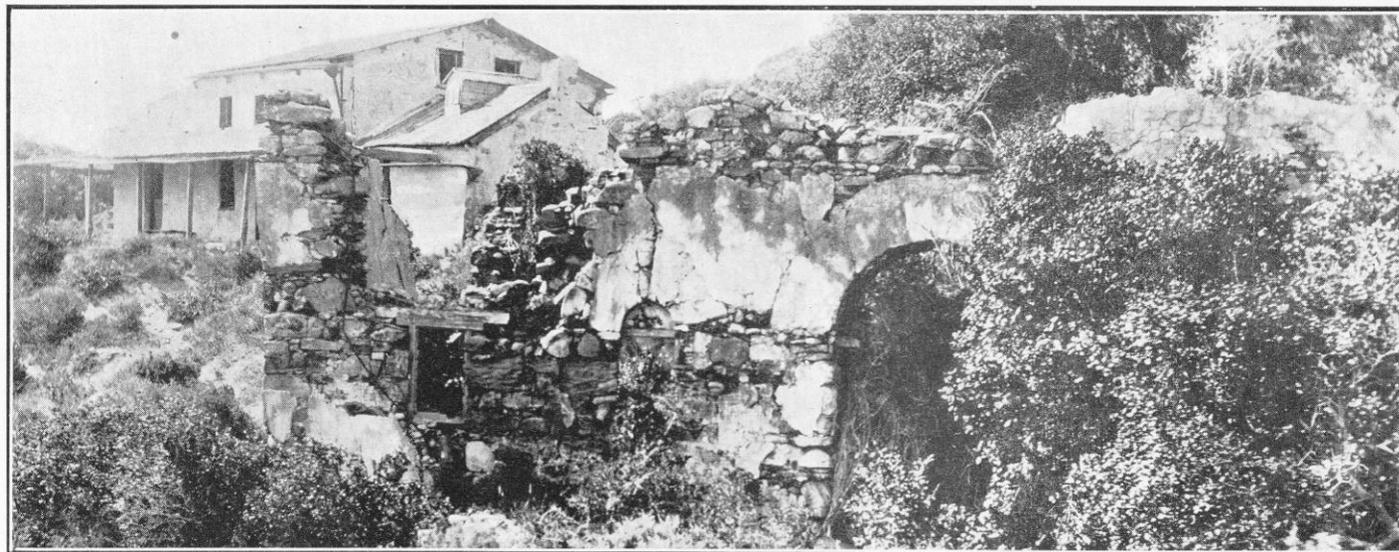
SIGNATURES:

Bartholomew Gunning, J. Oldham, R. Taylor, T. Oldham. E. Oldham, P. N. Marrillier, Edw. Roberts, M.R.C.S.L., Robt. Anderson, George Anderson, Geo. Andersen, jun., William Andersen, John Centlivres Chas, Richard King, J. Henry Heath, John Thompson, John Lawler, W. J. Reed, H. Crause, Jno. Rose, Thos. Wakeford, John Bowles, J. B. Biddulph, John Walker, John Carlisle, B. M. Bovey, D. O. Flinn, M.D., Fredk. Carlisle, Mick Plowmen, James Leader, Wm. Harrison, John Gooder, Joseph Gooder, William Nobbs, Daniel Hockly, Henry Vokins, Robt. Godlonton, John Duffy, Joseph Garland, Timothy Flanagan.

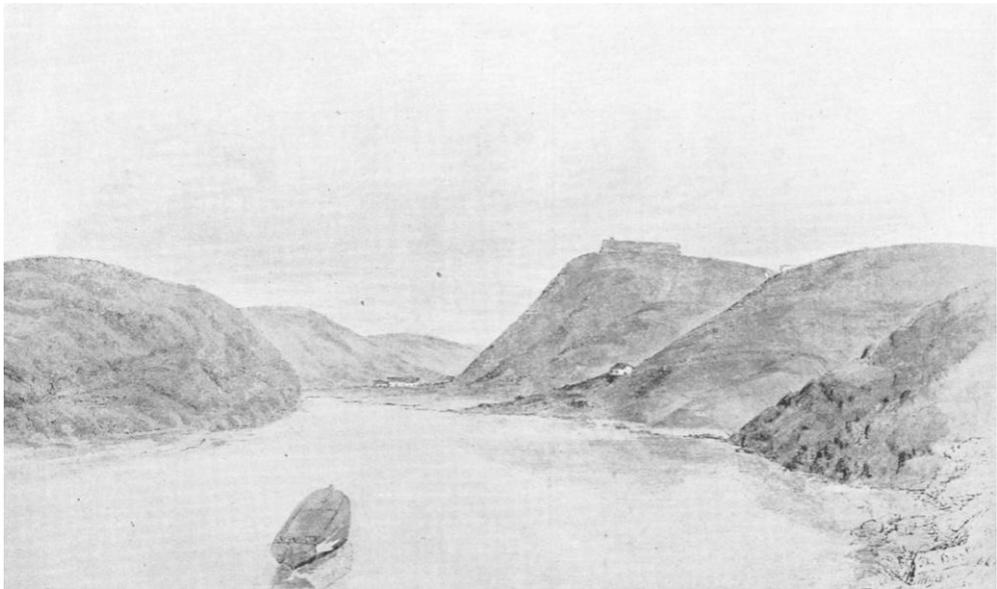
The Original of this Letter is in Possession of the Port Elizabeth Library.



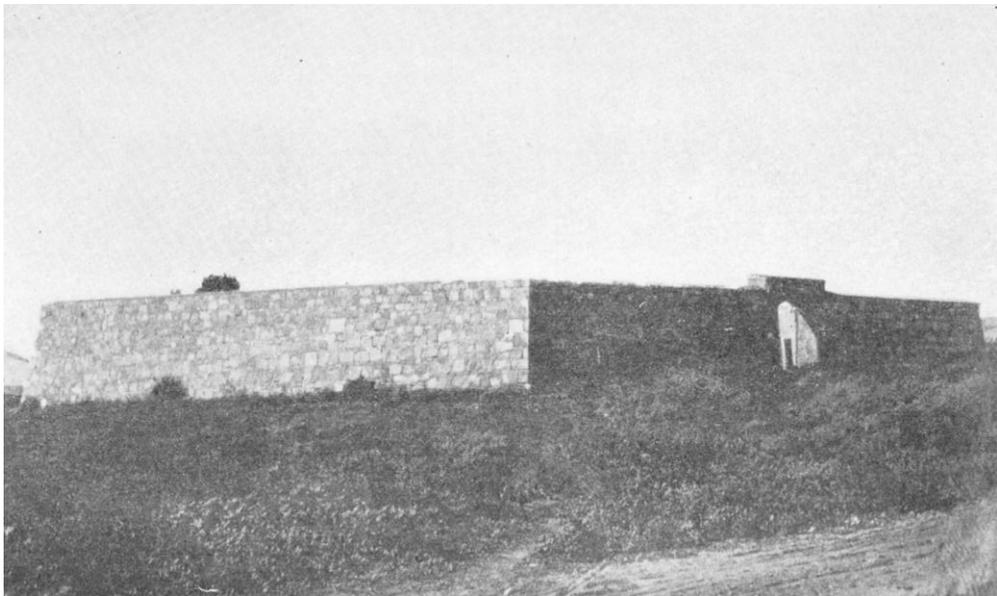
FORT WILTSHIRE. A fair in progress. This fort was built by Sir R. Donkin in 1820 on the West Bank of the Keiskama River, and for several years saw considerable activity as the only legalised trading centre with the natives. It had considerable accommodation for its garrison. Now overgrown by bush.



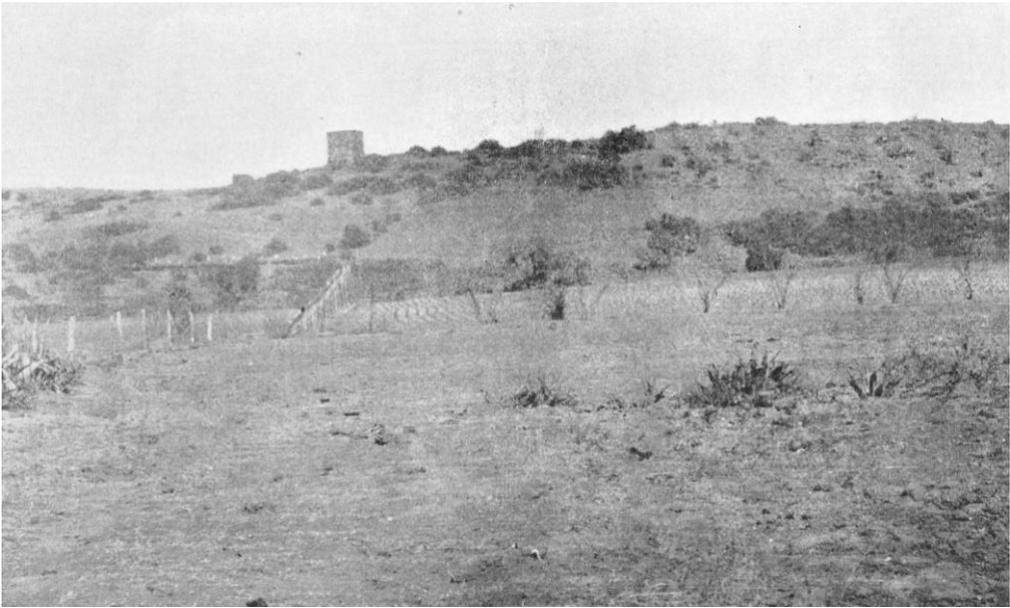
RUINS OF CUSTOMS HOUSE, PORT FRANCES.—This Customs House consisted of five rooms and a kitchen, and was built in 1824.



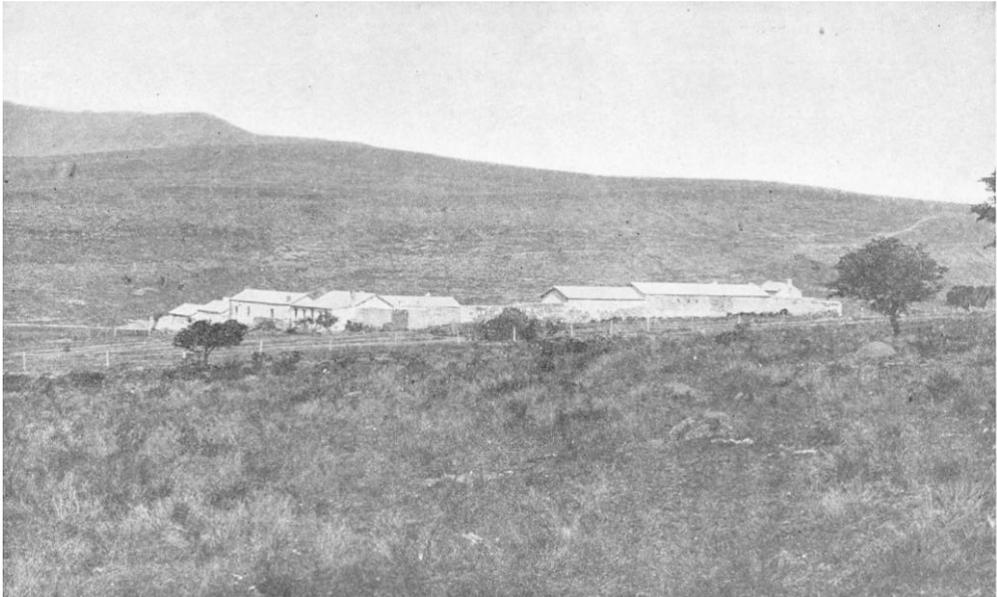
BAAKENS RIVER, as it was in 1840, showing Fort Frederick. This Fort is notable for being the first building of stone ever erected in the Eastern Province. (From a painting by Air. Piers.)



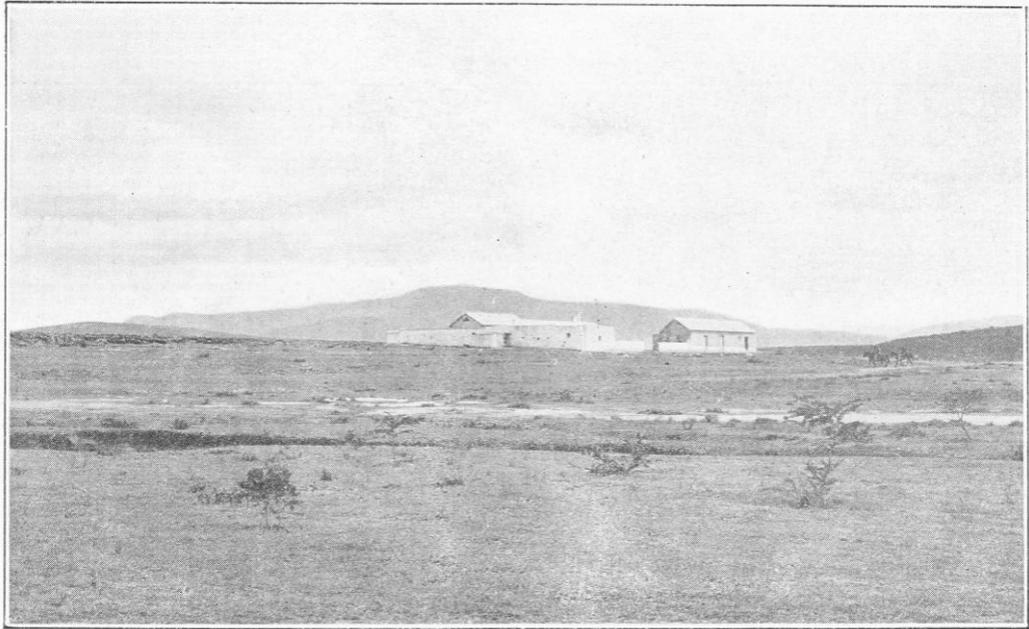
FORT FREDERICK AS IT IS TO-DAY. The oldest and most historical stone building in the Eastern Districts. This fine fort and a few other military buildings were the only signs of civilised occupation which greeted the expectant gaze of the anxious band of Settlers on arrival at Algoa Bay after their long voyage. The relationship of this Fort to the Eastern portion of the Cape Province is very similar to that of the Castle, Cape Town, to the Western Province.



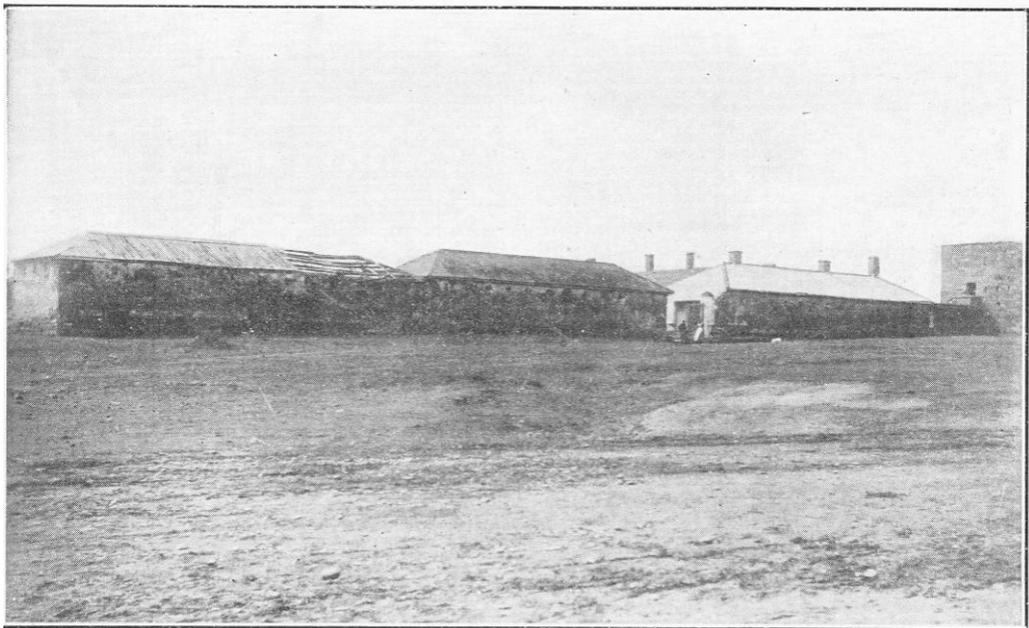
FORT ARMSTRONG. Tower on the Knoll. River at the base, which Major Somerset crossed with the C.M. R.



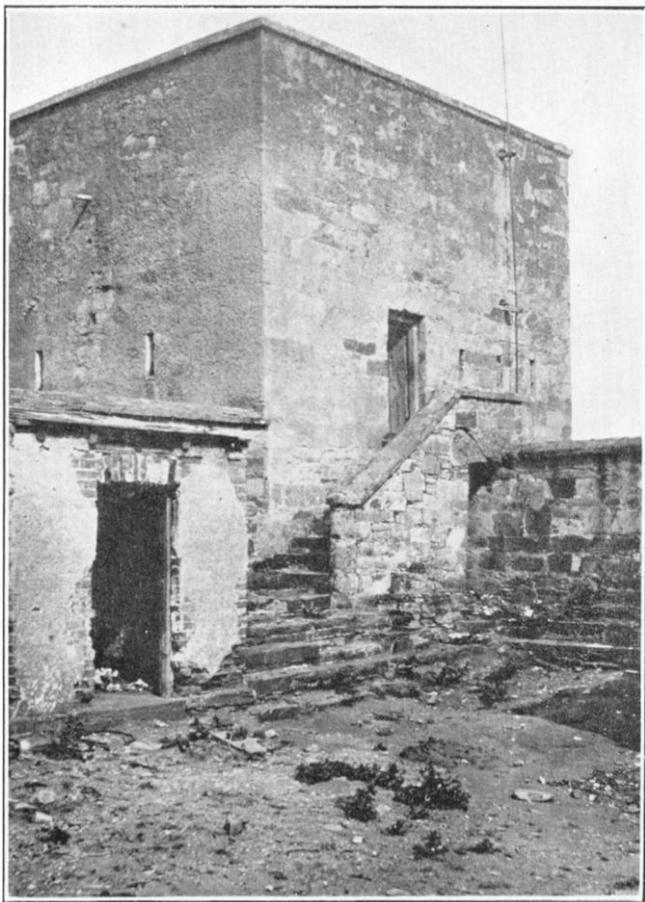
POST RETIEF. Named after Piet Retief, who built the Drostdy House at Grahamstown, shortly also to be pulled down. Piet Retief at one time lived here in the Winterberg as a farmer. Later the discontented section of the Boers, who trekked north ward in 1833, chose Piet Retief as their leader. In 1838 Piet Retief, with his party, moved across the mountains to the Natal side, and was treacherously murdered with a few companions by Dingaan, the Zulu Chief. The Zulu impi then attacked the main body of the Boers, who, however, beat them off. About 100 Dutchmen were slain in the fight, and the place is called "Weenan" (the place of weeping) to this day.



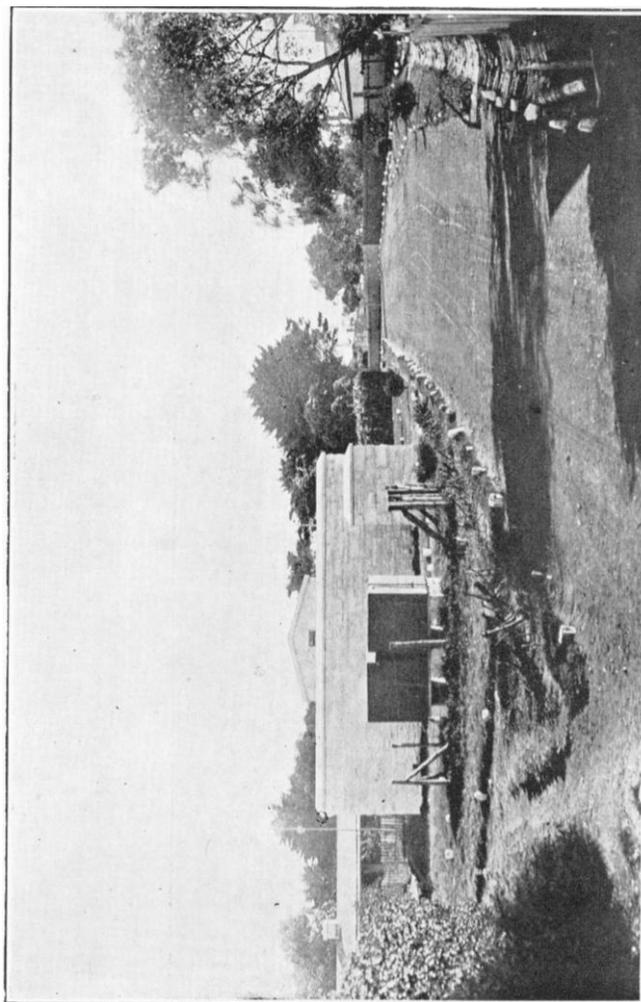
FORT THOMSON (near Alice), which was named after the Officer commanding the Royal Engineers, was built in 1833 near the junction of the Gaga and the Tyumie Rivers.



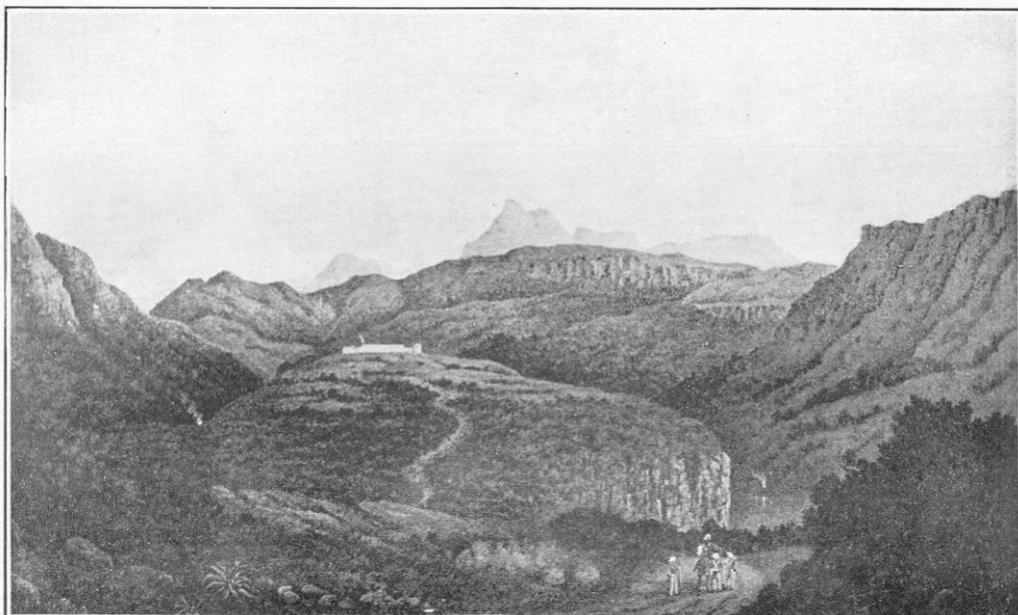
FORT BROWN. Built in 1838 on the Western Bank of the Great Fish River, about 14 miles from Grahamstown. This was a very strong fort, and had accommodation for large numbers of men and horses.



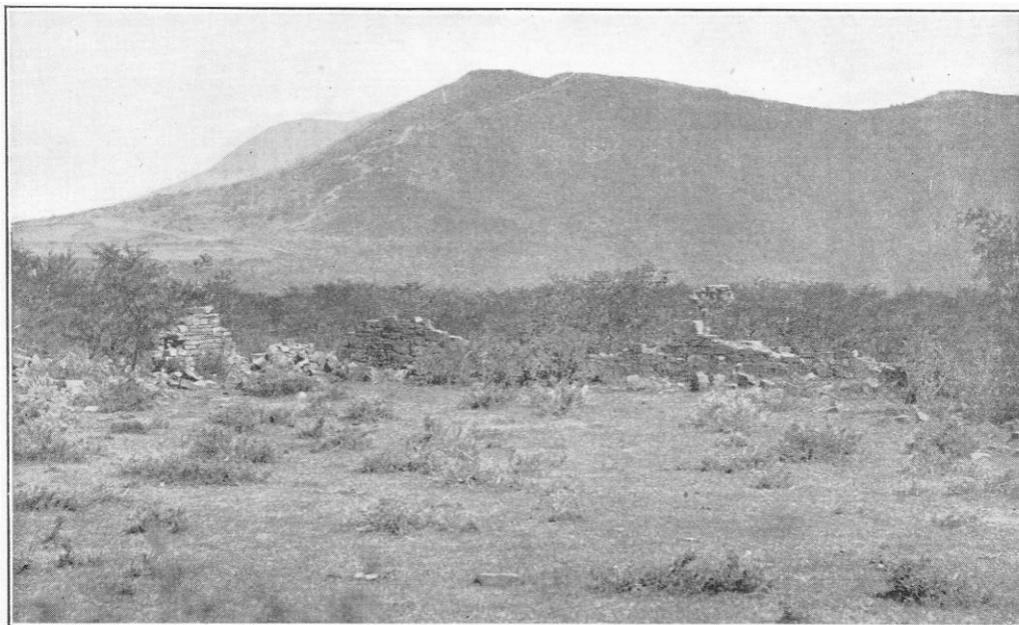
FORT BROWN. THE TOWER. Built in 1838. About 1873
Fort Brown was transformed into a Police Camp.



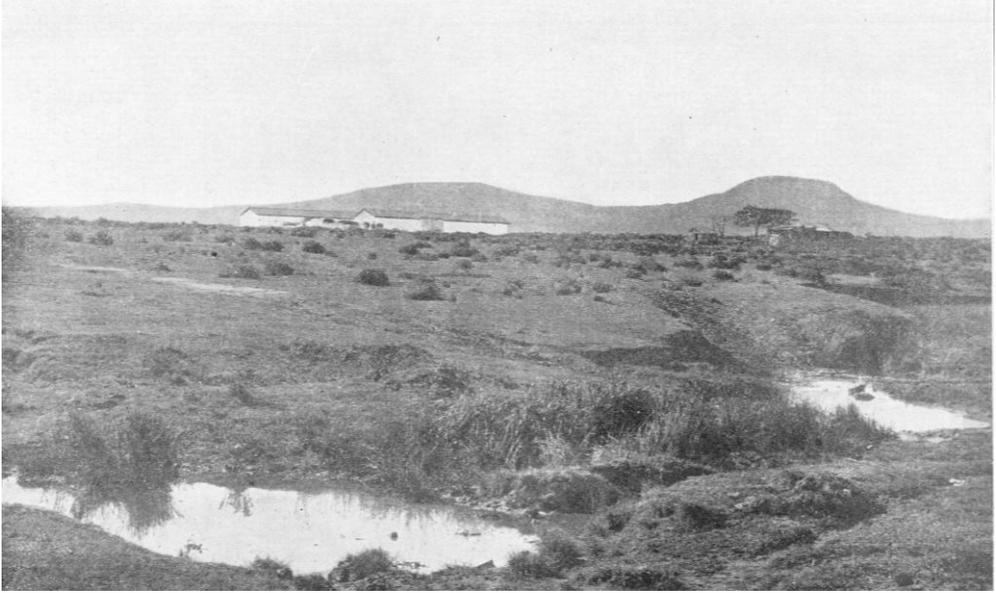
FORT GLAMORGAN, EAST LONDON WEST. Entrance, showing old Powder Magazine
(centre of picture), and portions of old Barracks in the distance to right and left of picture.



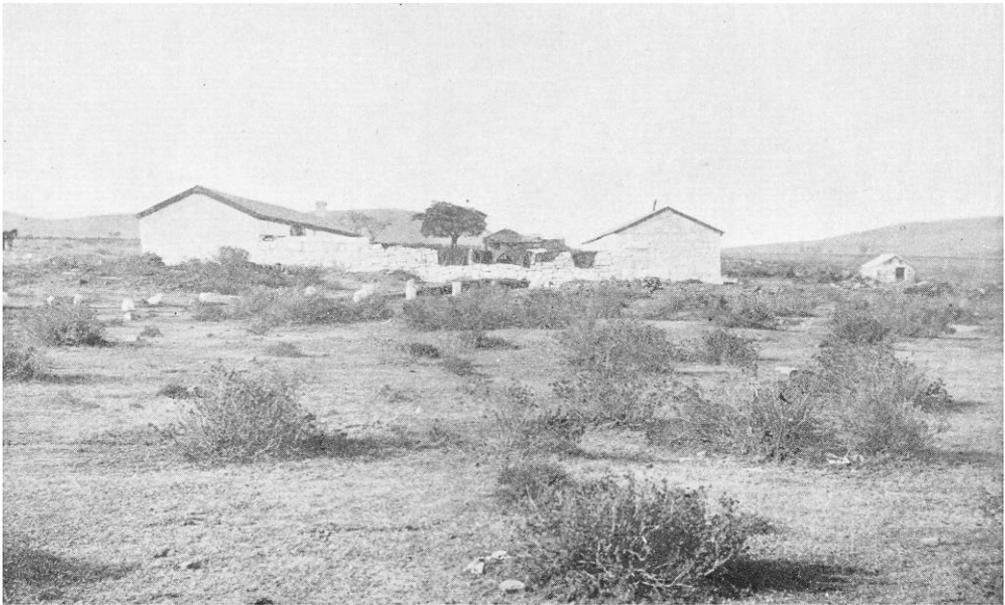
FORT COX (from the painting by Colonel Grant). Situated on the upper reaches of the Keiskama River near the Amatola Basin. Sir Harry Smith, when Governor, was beleaguered here in 1851, and escaped in disguise. He was forced to gallop for his life to King William's Town, losing two officers and twenty men, and leaving one gun behind. Previously he had fought for victory—on this occasion he had to struggle for his life. But the vigour and energy of this brave man were conspicuously shown by the manner in which, at the head of 250 Riflemen, he forced a passage through dense masses of the enemy under Sandilli, Chief of the Gaikas.
—"The Life and Times of Sir Richard Southey."--Wilmot.



FORT COX—all that is left of it. It is a great shame that the Fort which figured so prominently in our history should have come to this. Steps should be taken to preserve the little that remains before the last stone disappears. It was here that some 250 Kaffir Police, who had been enrolled at the close of the War of 1846, were quartered. Almost the whole of these men deserted and joined their countrymen at the outbreak of the war in 1850, but to their credit, be it said, that those on detachment escorted their officers to a place of safety. At Fort Cox itself they went off by night, leaving Commandant Davies and four or five officers quietly asleep in their beds. It will also be remembered that the survivors of Colonel M'Kinnon's Patrol, which was cut up in the Booma Pass, reached safety at Fort Cox late on the night of the 25th December, 1850.



INTABA KA'NDODA, or SLAMBIE,'S KOP, showing Fort White. Fort White was finally transformed into a Police Camp in 1873, after playing an honourable part as a military station of great importance for a considerable period.



FORT WHITE. On the Debe Flats. An important link in the chain of forts originally occupied by a garrison of Imperial troops.



EAST LONDON.

THE BUFFALO MOUTH IN 1859.—The above picture of the mouth of the Buffalo River in 1859 is reproduced from a sketch made by the late Major H. W. Piers, R.E., of the War Department Staff. The sketch was taken from a spot on the river slope of Signal Hill, and shows (going from left to right) the sea-wall, lighthouse, boatswain's quarters—the boatswain being also light-keeper—office and quarters of Civil Engineer (Mr. S. Trill), Port Office flagstaff (referred to in Professor Cory's article on "Early Kaffraria " as the meeting-place of the local gossips), Captain

Walker's quarters, H.M. Commissariat stores, surf boatmen's quarters, stores, etc. (belonging to Kaffrarian Government), Customs Office, wharf, outdoor Customs and searcher's office, bonding stores, village of East London in the distance, gaol to the right. A schooner lies at the wharf, with two surf boats on the hawser and on the river margin; the capstan, by which the hawser was slacked or stiffened, is seen at the foot of the gully, south-east of the old ruin. The old landing wharf was just a little higher up than the present lifeboat slide.

East London's Early History.

IT is safe to say that if there had been no Buffalo River there would have been no East London; for it was the river that first attracted the attention of Europeans to this spot, and it is the river that has made the town. In 1835 a survey of the Buffalo mouth was undertaken, and in the following year the river made its entry into history. In 1836 the brig *Knysna*, under the command of Captain John Findlay, landed stores here for the troops stationed on the frontier. The vessel, which was built and owned by Mr. George Rex, of Knysna, and had on board as supercargo Mr. John Rex, a son of the owner, after discharging the military stores, took away a shipment of hides obtained by barter from the natives. This was the first cargo that ever left the Buffalo River. The produce trade, which is the mainstay of East London, is therefore older than the town itself, for in those days there was no town or village at the river mouth, merely a small military post.

But though official records do not take us further back than 1835-36, the Buffalo mouth was visited by white men before then. In 1827, the Rev. William Ritchie Thomson, of the Glasgow Missionary Society, paid a visit to the place where East London now stands, and has related how he crossed the river in his waggon. At that time large sandbanks almost filled the channel. The track which Mr. Thomson followed, and which was used by occasional travellers for many years afterwards, ran from near the foot of what is now Oxford Street to the mouth of the Quigney stream, the site of the present Cold Storage premises. From there it went along the side of the Buffalo for about a hundred yards, keeping close under Signal Hill, and then turned diagonally across the sandbanks and the river, reaching the West Bank in the neighbourhood of the Slip. Forty years later,

the old track was still visible, and Mr. Thomson said that but for the obstruction caused by the wharf, which had been built in the interim, he would undertake to drive a waggon across the river by the same route he had followed in 1827.

After the arrival of the *Knysna* in 1836, nothing is heard of the Buffalo for several years. In 1847, however, Lieut. Charles Forsyth, R.N., was sent to inspect and report upon the river mouth, and, his report being favourable, Lieut. Jervois, of the Engineers, was instructed to build a military post to accommodate 300 men. The post was duly constructed on the West Bank, and was named Fort Glamorgan. This was the first permanent building erected here, and the first troops to occupy it were a portion of the 73rd Foot, now known as the Black Watch. On April 30, 1847, Lieut. Forsyth was appointed Harbour Master at the Buffalo Mouth. Up to this time the little settlement had been called Port Rex, after the owner of the first ship that came here, but on December 28, 1847, it was officially named East London, and, a fortnight later, a proclamation was issued by Sir Harry Smith annexing the settlement, with the country for two miles round it, to the Cape Colony.

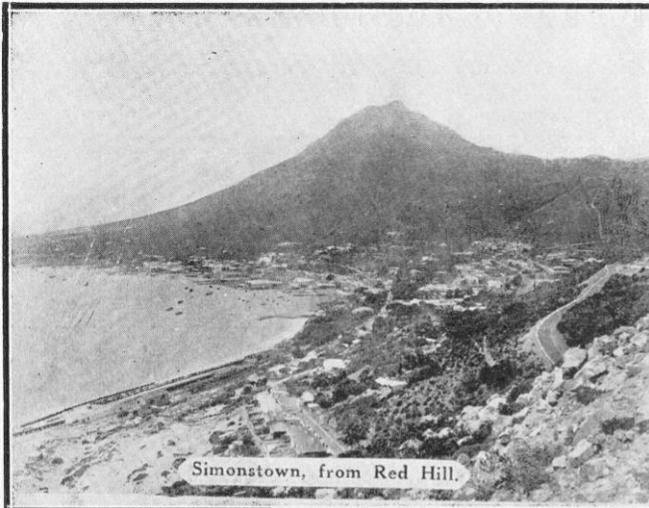
In 1850 Captain George Walker became Harbour Master, and held that office for twenty-five years. Little was done by the Government to improve the port, which had anything but a good reputation in those days. Landing was difficult and dangerous, and the river entrance was often barred by shifting sandbanks. Only the smallest vessels could come inside, and in some years, owing to the silting up of the mouth, not a single ship entered. In 1872 a start was made with the western breakwater, in order to afford a safe entrance for shipping,

but it was not till 1886, when the dredger "Lucy" arrived, that any real development took place. The dredger soon made a difference to the port, and in 1887 several small steamers and sailing vessels came into the river.

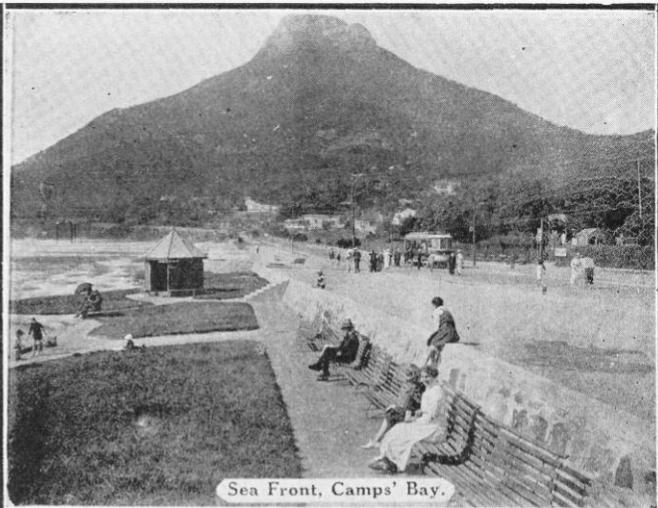
For the first few years of East London's history the settlement was little more than a military station, a sea-base, and a forwarding depot for the chain of posts that stretched along the frontier of Kaffirland. Gradually, however, traders and artisans were attracted, and a little civilian population began to settle at the port, which was then, and for many years afterwards, confined to the west bank of the river. Here the first grants of land by the Government were made at the end of 1849, when 24 lots were granted to ten men, the names of the latter being J. Thackwray, C. A. W. Schmieterlow, J. Snooke, W. Leary, J. Ryder, W. S. Webb, H. Blaine, W. Barnett, B. Wright and W. Kilpatrick. In the following years other lots were given out, but progress was slow, and in 1875, twenty-eight years after the birth of the town, the population, European and native, was only about 2,000. In 1857 the number was increased by 250 men of the German Legion, most of whom received grants of land on the east side of the river in what was then known as East London East and Panmure. Each man had to build a house, and for three years was liable to military service. Up to 1873 there were three separate villages, East London West, East London East (from the river to Union Street), and Panmure (the area to the north of Union Street). In the year mentioned, the three villages were amalgamated.



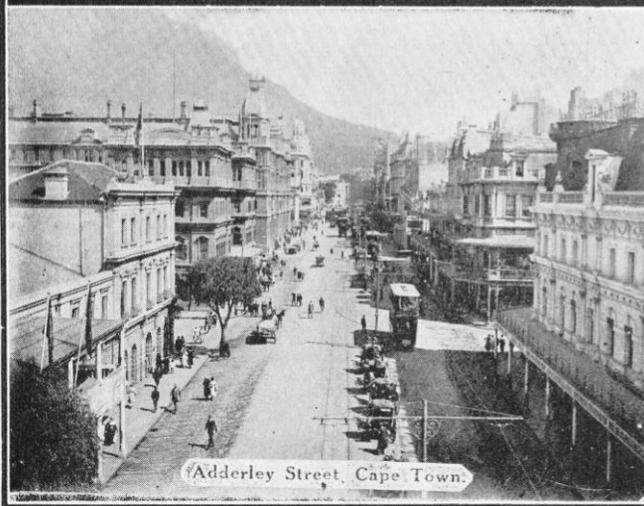
VIEW OF ORIENT BEACH, EAST LONDON, from the main road, showing entrance to the Buffalo River, extreme left, top of picture.



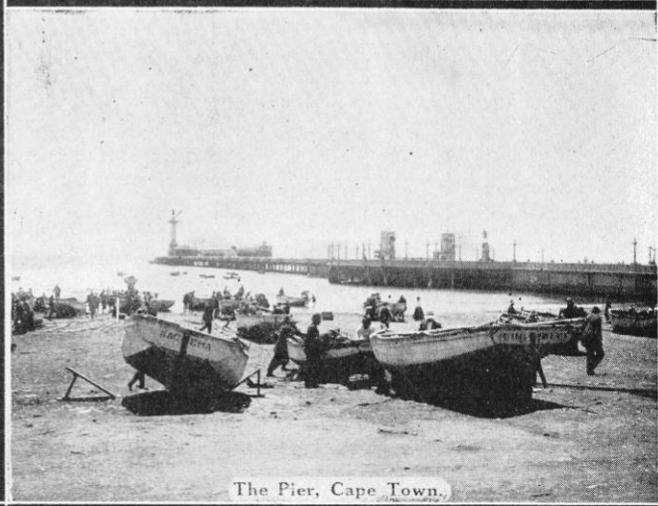
Simonstown, from Red Hill.



Sea Front, Camps' Bay.



Adderley Street, Cape Town.



The Pier, Cape Town.

SCOTTISH EMIGRANTS.

Some Interesting Extracts from the " Narrative of a Residence in South Africa," by Thomas Pringle.

THOMAS PRINGLE, head of a party of Scottish emigrants (afterwards the well-known South African poet and journalist), embarked on the s.v. *Brilliant*, and sailed in February, 1820, and anchored in Simon's Bay on the last day of April. His party assisted on the 6th June in the laying of the foundation stone of the first house (Captain Moeresby's) of the new town at Algoa Bay, designated by Sir Rufane Donkin " Port Elizabeth " after the name of his deceased wife.

Leaving Algoa Bay, the party, after extraordinary exertions, the breaking down of two wagons, and the partial damage of others, got through the last *poort* of the glen, and found themselves on the summit of an elevated ridge, commanding a view of the extremity of the valley. " And now, mynheer," said the Dutch African Field-cornet who commanded the escort, "*daar leg uwe veld*"—" there lies your country." Looking in the direction where he pointed they beheld, extending to the northward, a beautiful vale, about six or seven miles in length, and varying from one to two miles in breadth. It appeared like a verdant basin, or *cul de sac*, surrounded on all sides by an amphitheatre of steep and sterile mountains, rising in the background into sharp, cuneiform ridges of very considerable elevation, their summits being at this season covered with snow, and estimated to be about 3,000 feet above the level of the sea. The lower declivities were sprinkled over, though somewhat scantily, with grass and bushes. But the bottom of the valley, through which an infant river meandered, presented a warm, pleasant and secluded aspect, spreading itself into verdant meadows, sheltered and embellished, without being encumbered, with groves of mimosa trees, among which were observed in the distance herds of

wild animals—antelopes and quaggas—pasturing in undisturbed quietude.

" Sae that's the lot o' our inheritance, then?" quoth one of the party, a Scottish agriculturist. " Aweel, now that we've really got till't, I maun say that the place looks no sae mickle amiss, and may suit our purpose no that ill, provided thae haughs turn out to be gude deep land for the plough, and we can but contrive to find a decent road out o' this queer hieland glen into the lowlands—like any other Christian country."

Descending into the middle of the valley, they unyoked the wagons, and pitched their tents in a grove of mimosa trees on the margin of the river, and the next day the armed escort, with the train of shattered vehicles, set out on their return homewards, leaving the party in their wild domain to their own courage and resources. Thus they reached their destined home, Baavian's River (Glen Lynden), after wearisome travels by sea and land, exactly six months to the day from the departure of the party from Scotland.

The following are notes from Mr. Pringle's M.S. Journal for a short period, exactly as they were written down, from his " Narrative of a Residence in South Africa " :—

" Monday, July 3. All hands mustered this morning to begin erecting our temporary huts at Clifton, three miles up the valley. One party appointed to cut willow-poles, another to cut reeds by the river, a third to carry the materials to the spot. Peter Rennie and myself left to guard the camp, for fear of a surprise from native banditti. Some large baboons among the rocks on the hilltops at first mistaken for Bushmen. The evening comes on wet. Our camp alarmed by a lion at midnight.

" 4th. The weather again clear this morn-

ing. Continue our labours vigorously ; but the want of cattle and wagons to convey the materials proves a great hindrance; the wood and reeds require to be carried two or three miles on men's shoulders. The necessity of keeping two sentinels all night is an additional hardship. This duty all the men of the party, whether masters or servants, share equally, relieving guard every four hours. Heavy clouds again begin to collect above the mountains. Great apprehensions that the weather will break before our huts are ready. Our provisions are also getting short; and no appearance of the supply promised from Somerset.

" 5th. Went out with the woodcutters today. Saw a troop of quaggas and a hartebeest. Tried to shoot the latter, but could not get near enough. This antelope is about the size of a moderate pony, handsome in its shape, and fleet as a stag. Roused a wild boar among some reeds, and succeeded in killing him. This species of swine resembles a good deal the common domestic hog, but is longer in the legs, and runs with greater speed. I was told by the boors that there is another sort found in the forests, which they call the *bosch-nark*, or wood-swine, much more fierce and dangerous than this kind, which they call *riet-nark*, or reed-swine. The flesh of the one killed to-day was lean and dry, the animal being in poor condition.

" 6th. Sent off two men to Roodewal, distance about forty miles, to hasten a supply of provisions from the commissariat farm of Somerset ; and wrote to Lieutenant Stretch, requesting him to purchase for me, if possible, a horse or two. Pressed on our hut-building. More appearances of change of weather.

" 7th. We were this day surprised by a fall of snow. It lies all around us about three inches deep. Though we knew that snow falls

on the mountains, we scarcely expected it in the valleys. But our position here is elevated, probably 4,000 feet, at least, above the level of the sea. The roar of a lion heard at night up the valley. Kindled large fires round our camp.

" 8th. Continue our labours in providing materials for the huts. Very cold work, in consequence of the snow lying among the reeds. Begin to find it heavy labour without cattle. Mr. Sydserff's two men, though they only share the toil equally with the rest of us, appear disposed to mutiny. They are likely, I fear, to be troublesome fellows, at once lazy and conceited. Sandy-, one of them, told his master to-day that, though engaged to be his farm-servant, he had not engaged to watch by night and work by day, and, moreover, be every hour in bodily fear of being scalped by savages or devoured by wild beasts ; and, though regularly indentured for three years, he has given warning that he will return to Algoa Bay by the first opportunity. Some grumbling might be excused, for the work is hard; but all ranks share alike, and this ungrateful lad seems to have forgotten that he was in a state of absolute destitution when his master engaged him for this expedition.

" 9th. Our messenger returned to-day from Roodewal, but without any horses. A supply of flour, however, will be with us in a few days. It is time, for we are now on short allowance. Our people have several times tried to shoot some of the antelopes which appear in the distance, but without effect. We are but indifferent hunters, and should soon starve, I perceive, if we had to depend on the chase, at least without horses.

" 10th and 11th. Working at our huts. Snow still on the ground. A lion seen to-day by the reed-cutters; but he walked off quietly without attempting to molest them.

" 12th. A soldier arrived from Roodewal with a horse purchased for me by Lieutenant Stretch. Engaged the boor Engelbracht, who

is a temporary resident about eight miles down the valley, to bring up his wagon and transport our tents, goods, etc., up to Clifton. Engelbrecht is what in America would be called a *squatter*. He has no land of his own, and lives at present by sufferance on one of the farms forfeited by the rebel boors. He cultivates no ground, but, with his family, lives entirely, without bread or vegetables, on the milk and flesh of his flock, and what he kills in hunting. He appears to be very ignorant and uncultivated, but is civil enough, and has a shrewd eye to his own interest. For a little additional pay he conveys to Clifton the wood we had cut for hut-building. Purchased a few sheep from him for slaughter.

" 13th. Two Hottentots from Somerset Farm arrived with a load of flour, which was somewhat damaged by the wagon having been overturned in the river. Received a letter from Mr. Hart, inviting me to accompany him upon an excursion into Cafferland; but I must decline; I must stick to my post at present. Divided the garden ground and commenced cultivation.

" 14th. Departure of Engelbrecht, the Somerset wagon, etc. Wet and sleety weather. Our tents leaky, and far from comfortable. Several of the females rather seriously unwell. No medical aid nearer than Roodewal. Feel severely the want of female servants.

" 15th. Pressed on the thatching of the huts."

" 16th. Sunday. Weather again bright and serene, though rather cold. All the party well again, and in good spirits. Snow still on the hills. Report of guns heard up the valley. Boors from the Tarka hunting. Sunday, it appears, is too commonly thus spent by many of them.

" 17th. Black William (the free negro) arrived with letters from the magistrates of our district, Captain Stockenstrom, landdrost of Graaff-Reinet, and Captain Harding, de

puty landdrost of Cradock. They assure me that ten armed Hottentots will speedily be placed under my orders for the protection of our party. The messenger brings a report that ten of Opperman's cattle and seven of Engelbrecht's have been carried off by Bushmen.

" 18th. Rode out with my brother John and Black William to survey more carefully the valley and adjoining country. Nothing to be seen from the tops of the nearest hills but other mountains higher and more desolate beyond them. The nearest farm-house on the Parka about fifteen miles distant from us. No wagon-road across. Visited Engelbrecht's kraal, but found it deserted. He, with his wagon, family, flocks and herds, has moved off (perhaps from fear of the Bushmen) to some other *squatting* place. Now our nearest neighbour down the valley is Groot Willem, about twenty-five miles distant. Black William gave us some details of the insurrection of the Boors in the quarter in 1815, and showed the cave where Frederick Bezuidenhout fired on the party sent to arrest him. Found the remains of a vineyard planted by Gerrit Bezuidenhout, another of the rebel Boors. Curious paintings of the Bushmen on the front of a jutting crag in the vicinity. Isolated rock on the side of an adjacent hill, to which we gave the name of Charley's Chuckie. Gave Scottish names to several of the subsidiary glens and cleughs, or *Hoofs*, as the colonists call them. Plenty of game in the distance; but, from being frequently hunted by the Tarka Boors, it seems very shy. Observed the traces of a lion near the river."

" Oct. 1st. Arrival of the Somerset wagon with flour, seed-corn, etc. At Mr. Sydserff's request, I discharged his servant Sandy from the party, gave him a pass, countersigned by the deputy-landdrost, and sent him off with the Somerset wagon towards Grahamstown. This lad has turned out to be at once a fool and a blackguard, and utterly irreclaimable.

" 4th. A sharp frost last night blighted all our early potatoes, pumpkins, melons, kidney-beans, etc. It appears we had sown some of our seeds too early.

" 8th (Sunday). A troop of about twenty quaggas galloped through the corner of our gardens during divine service.

" 9th. A herd of hartebeests passed close to our huts, pursued by a pack of six wild dogs (*hyena venatica*). Fired at the latter, but without effect.

" This day, Mr. John Rennie, being out hunting on Hyndhope Fells, fell in with two wild Bushmen, dressed in sheep-skins. They ran off on his approach, but made no demonstration of hostility. He came upon six hyaenas devouring a hartebeest, and brought me its skull and horns.

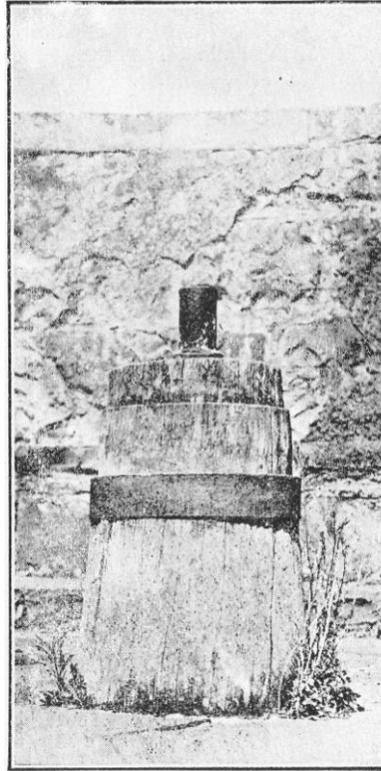
" 11th. Visited by three boors from the Tarka, Jourdan, Erasmus, and De Beer, desirous of exchanging horses and cattle for guns and ammunition. Completed my map of the location.

" 16th. Surprised by a slight fall of snow. Weather chill and cloudy. The laughing hyaena heard near the folds last night. The sound truly horrible.

" 21st. Fine weather. Killed a large yellow snake.

" 23rd. Received a visit from our district clergyman, the Rev. J. Evans, of Cradock. He brought a packet from the landdrost conveying letters from the Colonial Secretary, assuring me of the continued support of government, and giving us the agreeable intelligence that a party of emigrants from the West of Scotland were speedily expected out, who would be located close beside us. Received also very pleasant letters from Scotland, from Dr. Philip, and from our parted comrade Mr. Elliott. Religious service in the evening by Mr. Evans. All much pleased and comforted.

" 24th. Mr. G. Rennie, who at my request had gone with a party of Hottentots to explore the country beyond the mountains towards the Koonap River, returned with a very favourable report of it. Abundance of wood, water, and rich pasturage. He saw a great deal of large game, and the recent traces of elephants. Shot a gnu and hartebeest.



The Gun Pit; Fort Brown Tower.

" Nov. 1st. The weather warm and serene, like the finest summer weather in England. Two snakes and a large scorpion killed. Turtle-doves, touracoos, thrushes, finches, and other birds of beautiful plumage, become numerous.

" 6th. Violent storm of thunder. The peals fearfully loud. Magnificent clouds at sunset.

" 15th. A tiger-wolf (*hyaena crocuta*) broke into the kraal last night and killed several sheep.

" 22nd. A wolf-trap constructed, with the aid of the Hottentots, of large stones and timber.

" 29th. A wolf (*hyaena*) caught in the trap.

" 30th. Another wolf caught, but breaks out and escapes.

" Dec. 4th. A very heavy rain for three days, swells the river to an unfordable size. All the dry beds of torrents filled with furious floods.

" 7th. Weather again warm and serene. Mr. G. Rennie kills another wild boar at Glen-Yair.

" 11th. Another wolf (*hyaena*) caught in the trap.

" 19th. My brother John finds stone fit for millstones, and, with the aid of one of the Hottentots, begins to construct a small mill on the model of Wentzel Coetzer's.

" 26th. Visit from the chief magistrate of our district, Captain Stockenstrom, accompanied by Mr. Hemming. Very agreeable conference.

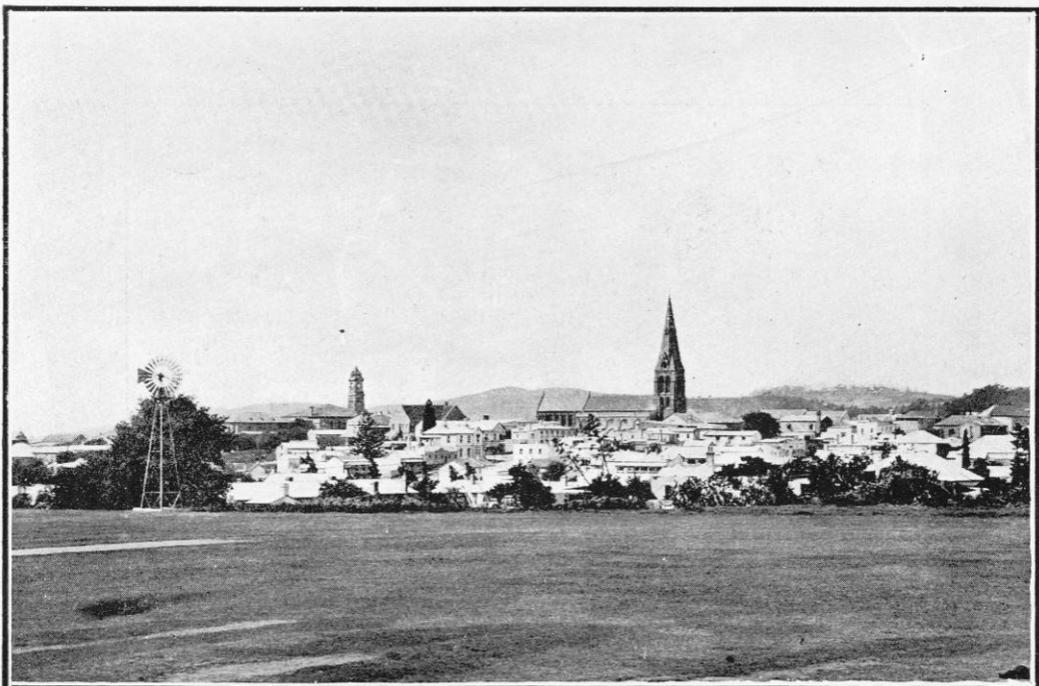
" 29th. My father narrowly escapes being gored by a furious ox. Blight appears in the wheat.

" 30th. Receive a large parcel of letters and newspapers from Scotland. All deeply interested. This is the first packet of British newspapers that has reached us."

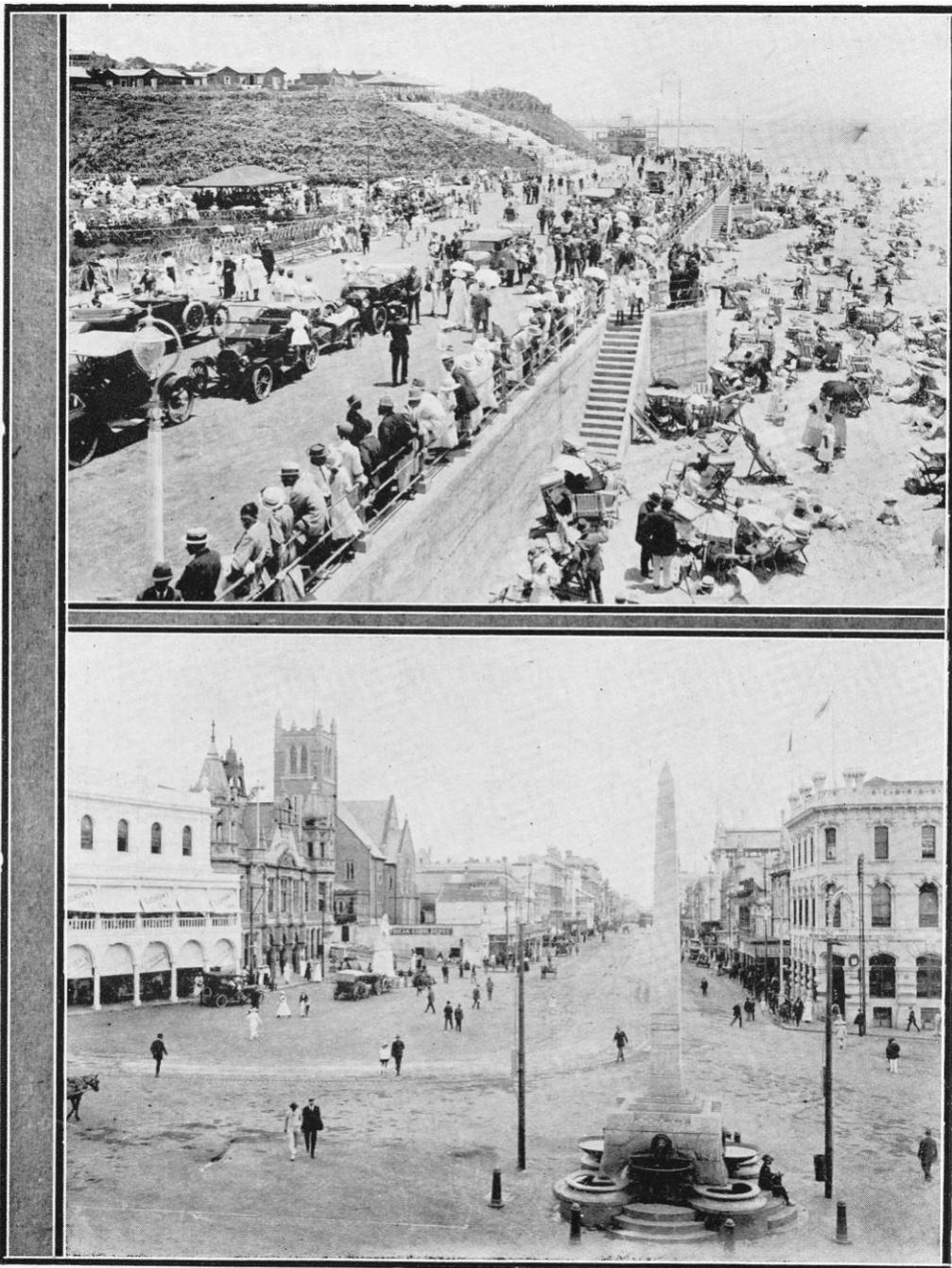


H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

It is hoped that His Royal Highness may be present at the Centenary Celebrations.



Top—VIEW OF GRAHAMSTOWN, looking south.
Bottom—BAYES' CORNER, showing High Street and top of Bathurst Street, GRAHAMSTOWN.



Top—Humewood Beach.

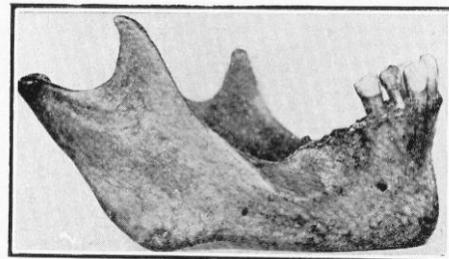
PORT ELIZABETH TO-DAY.

Bottom —Main Street, looking north.

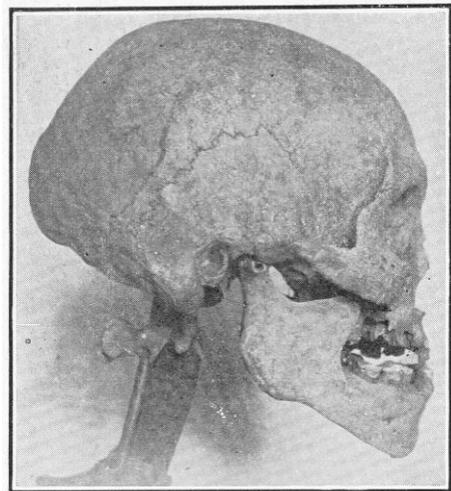


LOWER JAW OF GONAQUA
STRANDLOOPER.

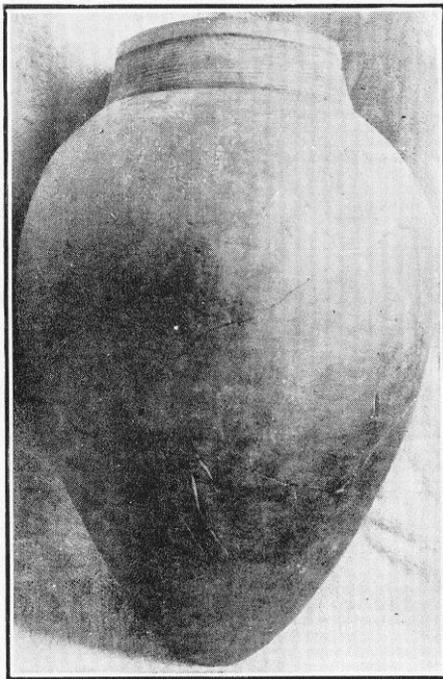
*See Notes on the
Eastern Province in Pre-Settler Times.
Page 25.*



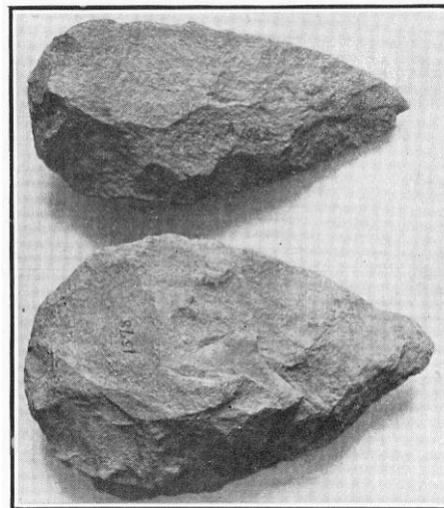
LOWER JAW OF HERMANUS,
A KAFIR CHIEF.



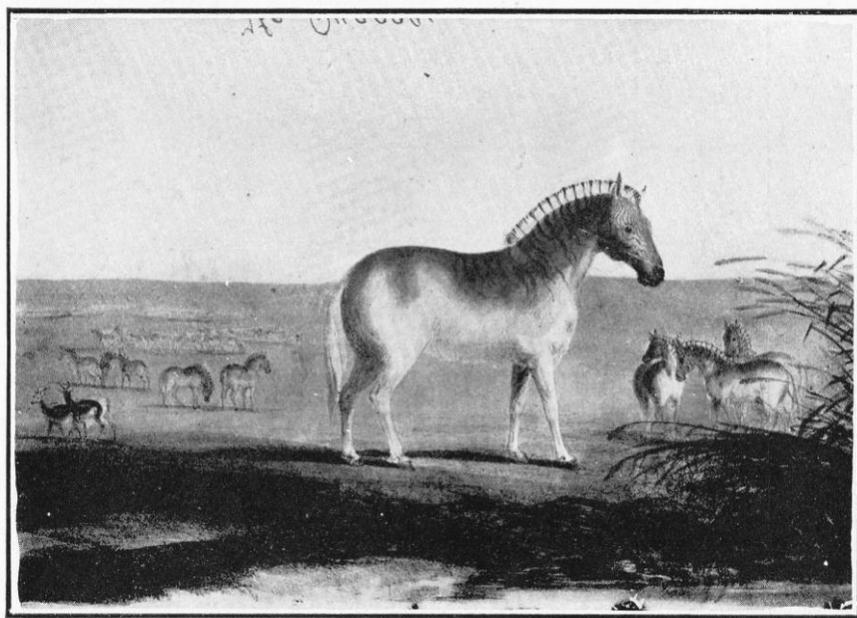
STRANDLOOPER SKULL.



POT FROM PORT ALFRED, probably made by
Gonaqua Strandloopers.



ANCIENT STONE IMPLEMENTS, probably
used in making game pits.



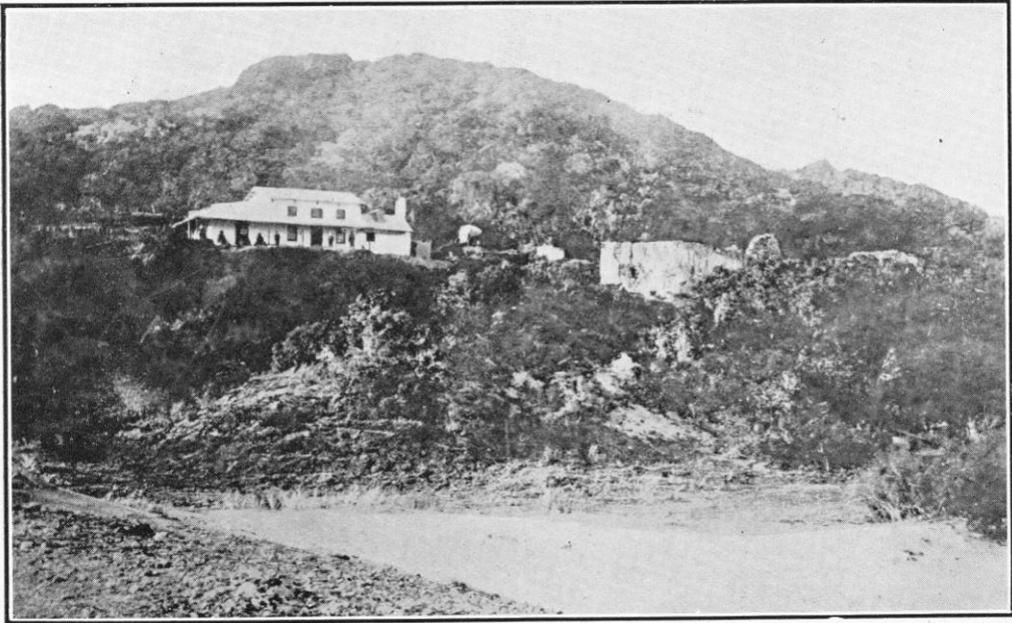
QUAGGAS. From a painting reproduced in Captain C. Harris' famous publication at the end of the eighteenth century. Although once abundant in the Albany district, the elegant quagga has now completely vanished, and the only relic still in existence in South Africa of this noble creature is a stuffed foal in the Cape Town Museum.—Vide Mr. John Hewitt's article, page 25.



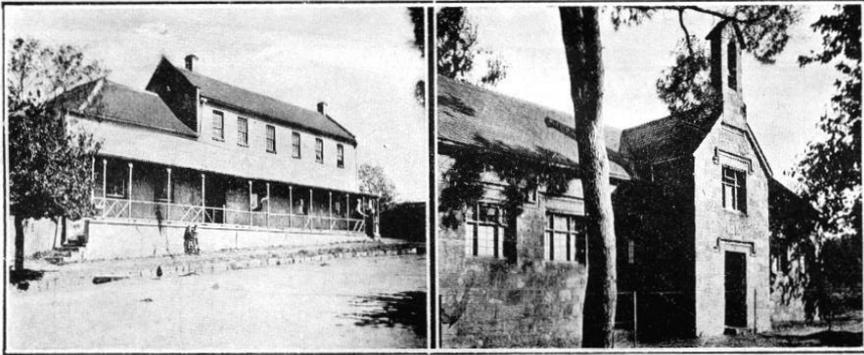
One of Peter Kolbe's humorous animal pictures. Date 1719. Catching elands. Peter Kolbe's style will be appreciated by admirers of his modern counterpart, Mr. Heath Robinson.



THE FORT ON GUNFIRE HILL, GRAHAMSTOWN.



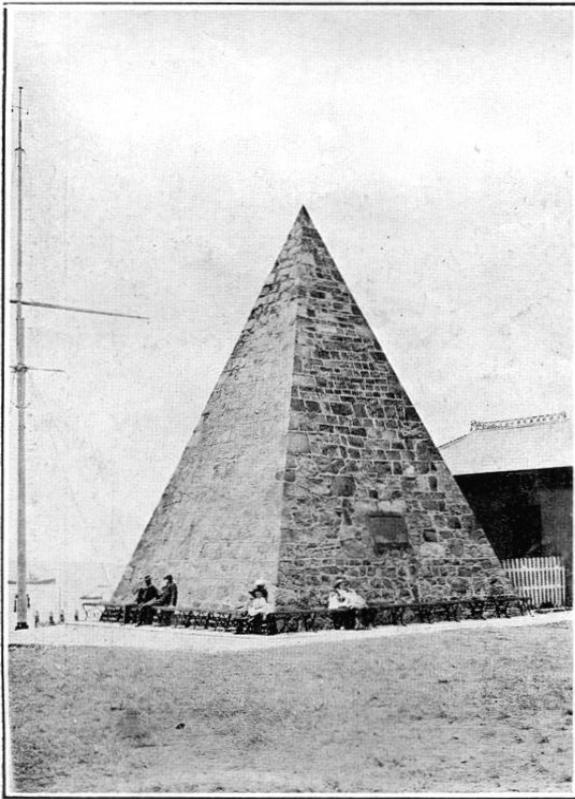
THE HARBOUR MASTER'S HOUSE, PORT FRANCES. Built at the same date as the Customs House.



OLD LANDMARKS, GRAHAMSTOWN.

PHOENIX HOTEL, NEW STREET (now falling into ruin), at one time the leading hotel in the Eastern Province. Distinguished guests have stayed here, and in the old days it was the venue of brilliant social functions.

EVANS' HOUSE, HUNTLEY STREET with original bell still hanging.



THE MONUMENT, PORT ELIZABETH

THE MONUMENT, erected by Sir Rufane Donkin, to the memory of his wife, who gave her name to the town. The inscription reads: "To the memory of one of the most perfect of human beings, who have given the name to the Town below. Elizabeth Mary Donkin, eldest daughter of Dr. George Markham, Dean of York, died at Mirat, in Upper Hindoostan, of a fever after seven days' illness, on the 21st of August, 1818, aged not quite 28 years. She left an infant son in his seventh month, too young to know the irreparable loss he had sustained, and a husband whose heart is still wrung by undiminished grief. He erected this Pyramid, August, 1820.





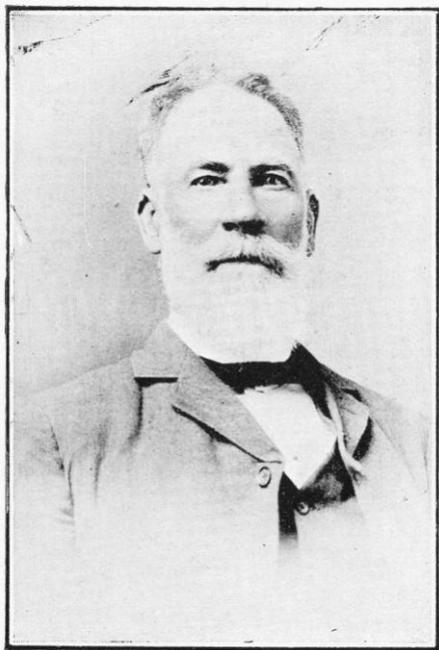
THE WINNING DESIGN for the Commemorative Temple to be erected in the Botanical Gardens, Grahamstown, for the housing of Settler Relics and Records. The successful architects are the famous firm of Herbert Baker, Kendell and Morris, of Cape Town..



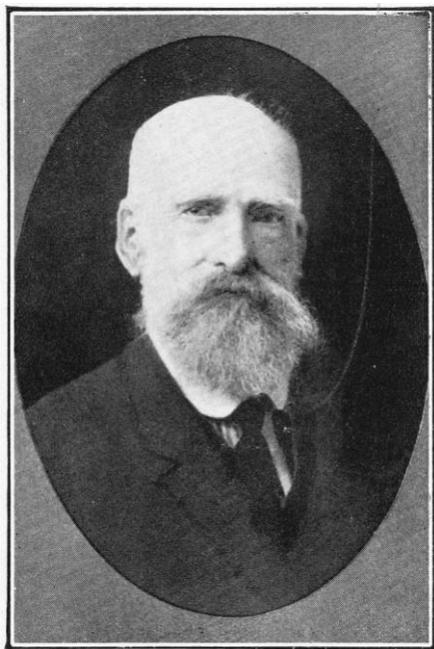
THE LATE MR. JAMES JENNINGS (better known as William). Second son of the late Mr. and Mrs. James Jennings.



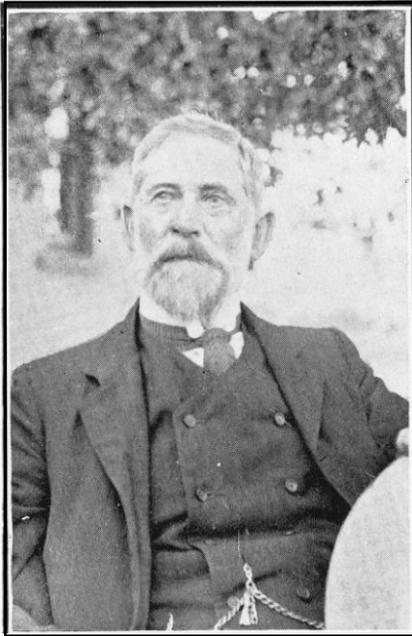
THE LATE, MRS. JAMES JENNINGS, wife of the big game hunter, and mother of Jeremiah, James (William), John, George and Walter Jennings, who, like their father, were also great hunters in the early days.



Mr. JEREMIAH JENNINGS, the eldest son of Mr. James Jennings, whose portrait also appears on page 85. Mr. Jennings is now 80 years of age.



THE LATE MR. JOHN JENNINGS, like all his family, was a noted big game hunter. He was the third son of the late James Jennings.

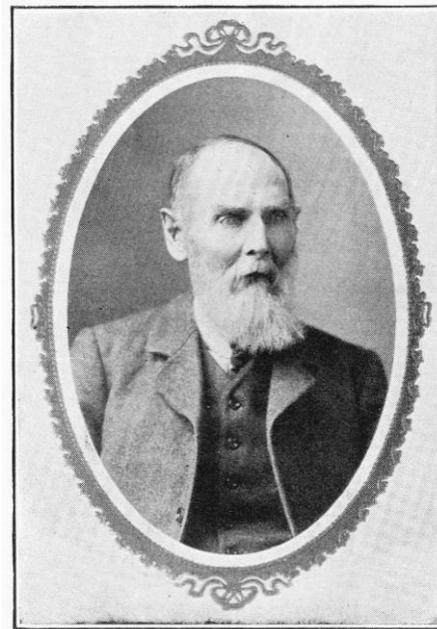


MR. GEORGE JENNINGS, of Amalinda, East London. Fourth son of the late James Jennings. Married the daughter of Mr. J. S. Hayter. Big game hunter and traveller.

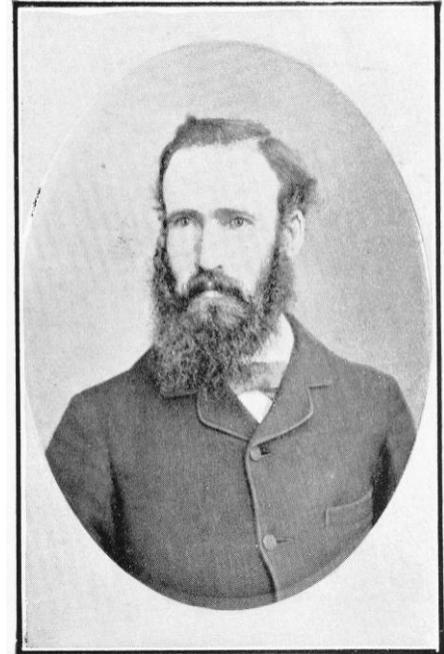


*"They came of that same stubborn stock that stood
At Runnymede for Freedom without fear
Wherefore they gave the Treasure of their Blood
To 'stablish Freedom here."*

—RUDYARD KIPLING.



Mr. JOHN SAMUEL HAYTER. Son of 1820 Settler. Died at the age of 89. Served his King and Country through all the Kaffir Wars.



THE LATE MR. WALTER JENNINGS.
Fifth and youngest son of the late Mr. and Mrs. James Jennings.



A REMARKABLE 1820 SETTLER FAMILY.

Mrs. Robert Miles, the Belle of the "Weymouth," and a few of her descendants.



MRS. ROBERT MILES.



Mrs. CLAUDE MANN, of Johannesburg, great-granddaughter of Mrs. Robert Miles, and daughter of Mrs. W. H. Tapson, of Suffolk Road, Berea, East London.

A WONDERFUL RECORD.—Five Generations Photographed.

(See following page.)

The great-great-grandmother is 94, and her health is perfect. Her great-great-grandson is 4½ years old, and has inherited that most valuable legacy—a strong constitution. With the exception of Mrs. Sam Miles, all the members of this group are descended from Mrs. Robert Miles. Mrs. Sam Miles is herself a Settler's daughter.

The forebears of this family were

ROBERT and **ANN MILES** (original 1820 Settlers, landed in Algoa Bay, 1820).

PHILLIP and **CHARITY HOBBS** (original 1820 Settlers, landed in Algoa Bay, 1820).

SAM MILES, son of **ROBERT MILES**, married **MARIE ANN HOBBS**, daughter of **PHILLIP HOBBS**.

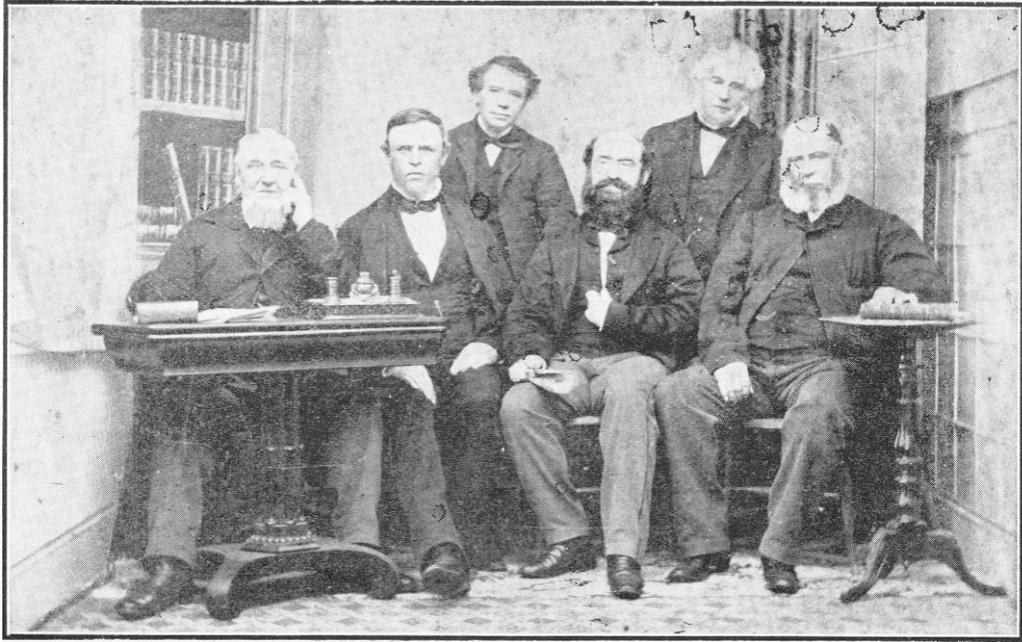
(This photograph was taken in October, 1919.)

Mrs. ROBERT MILES' DESCENDANTS.



1. Mrs. SAM MILES, of " Bushy Park," Cathcart District, second daughter of Phillip and Charity Hobbs, aged 94.
2. Mrs. STEPHEN DELL, daughter of Sam and Marie Ann Miles, Thomas River, aged 72.
3. Mrs. CHARLES ARNOLD, daughter of Stephen and Ellen Dell, Queenstown, aged 51.
4. Mrs. SANDFORD BRUNETTE, daughter of Charlie and Lily Arnold, Queenstown, aged 30.
5. SANDFORD BRUNETTE, son of Sandford and Kathleen Brunette, Queenstown, aged 4½ years.

1820 SETTLERS WHO ROSE TO DISTINCTION. A group of frontier members of the Legislative Council of the Cape Parliament. (*From an old photograph*)

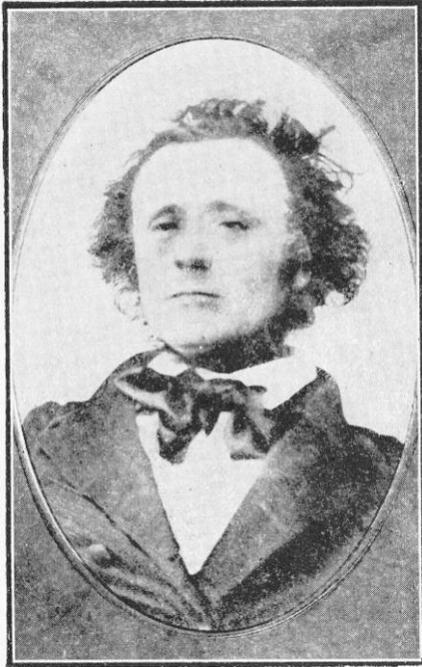


Standing, from left to right: The Hon. Charles St. Clair Pote and Hon. Wm. Cock.
Sitting, from left to right: The Hon. Robert Godlonton, Hon. Samuel Cawood, Hon. — Tucker, Hon. George Samuel Wood.

1820 SETTLER FAMILIES. A Group of Three Families represented by Three Generations each.
 (*From a photograph taken about 1890*)



From left to right—Back Row, standing: Mrs. Robert Ulyate, son of Mr. Robert Ulyate.
Middle Row, on chairs: Mr. Brown, Mrs. Brown, the Rev. — Dugmore, Mrs. Dugmore, Mr. George Zoroaster Ulyate and Mrs. G. Z. Ulyate.
Front Row, on ground: Mr. Brown's married daughter and grandchild, Mr. G. Z. Ulyate's grandchild and daughter.

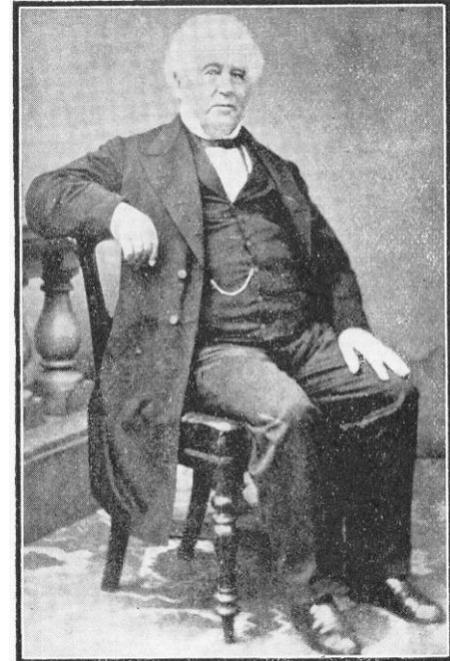


Mr. GEORGE SOUTHY, the third son of the leader of the Southey party, was nine years old when the *Hennersley Castle* reached Algoa Bay. His elder brother, who afterwards became Sir Richard Southey, was three years his senior. A very interesting diary, kept by Mr. George Southey, describes how he shot Hintza, the Paramount Chief of all the Amaxosas. This thrilling event took place on 12th May, 1835. The Corps of Guides had charge of Hintza, who had undertaken to guide Colonel (afterwards Sir Harry) Smith's column to recover considerable herds of stolen Settlers' cattle. Hintza, with some cunning, broke guard. The Colonel was the only man as well mounted as Hintza, and he, with all the energy of his nature, urged his horse, and overtook the Great Chief, and, clutching him by the back of the neck, dragged him to the ground. Hintza immediately recovered himself, and hurled an assegai at Colonel Smith, missing him by inches only. Lieut. George Southey

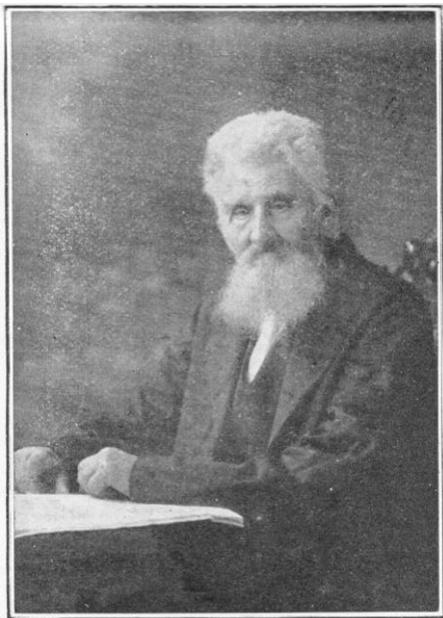
then caught up, sprang from his horse, and shot Hintza in the left leg under the calf, and close to the bone. Hintza then made off down the hill into the bush of the Xebecca River. Southey fired and hit him again, and followed him into the bush. The Chief took cover under a large stone in the river, but the rustling of assegais betrayed his whereabouts to Southey, who shot him dead as he was in the act of lifting his assegai. Mr. George Southey's portrait here reproduced was lent to us by his granddaughter, Mrs. Herbert Murray, Renfrew Street, Cambridge.



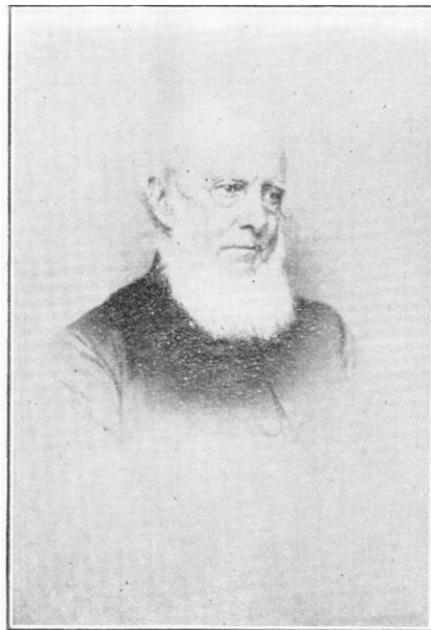
RICHARD HOSKINS GIDDY, though not a Settler, was of a well-known Border family. Son of the Rev. R. Giddy, and father of Shepstone Giddy, who at one time was Solicitor-General in the Cape Government. Mr. R. II. Giddy was a very prominent Freemason. He held the appointments at various times of Magistrate at Port Beaufort and Administrator of Griqualand West. Mr. A. W. Giddy, of East London, is a nephew, and so also is Mr. L. L. Giddy, of Grahamstown.



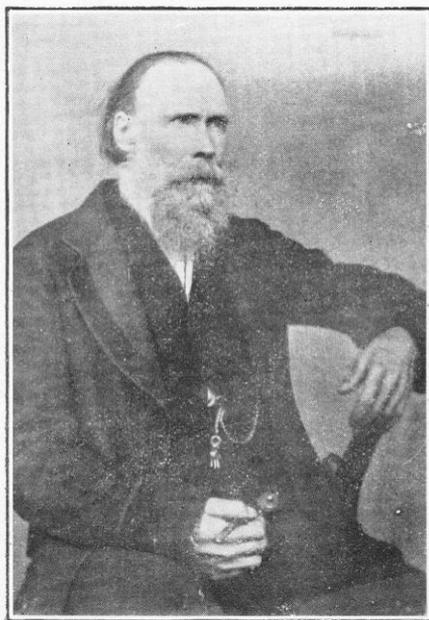
THE HON. WM. COCK. William Cock, at the age of 26, was the head of a large party which landed ex the *Weymouth*. Through early reverses, he lost all his initial capital, but through great business acumen and bulldog pluck, he amassed a considerable fortune, and might have retired a wealthy man. Later on, however, having been committed by his partner to the Kowie Harbour undertaking, he devoted practically his whole time and resources to the development of the Kowie Harbour. In spite of disappointments and reverses, Mr. Cock's tenacity eventually succeeded in making the Kowie into a Port. It might have become one of the finest ports on the South African coast had Mr. Cock's great enterprise met with success a few years earlier. Port Elizabeth, and, later on, East London, had been developed, and now the Kowie Harbour, which was Mr. Cock's life work, has fallen into disuse. Mr. Cock spent upwards of £70,000 of his own private fortune on this work, and induced the Government also to outlay enormous sums.



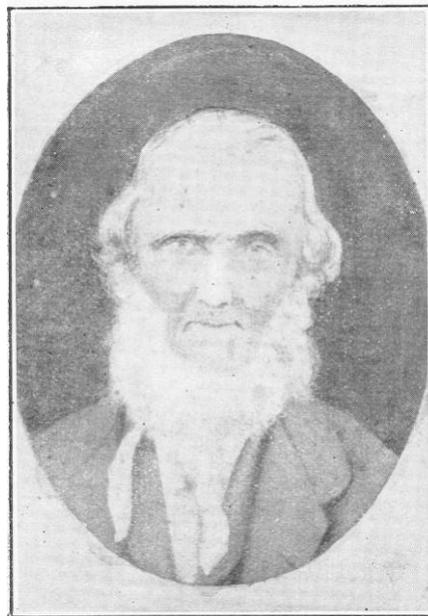
JOHN HARTY. One of the oldest living grandsons of the 1820 Settlers. Grand-son of James and Fanny Goddard, of Pigot's Party, ex *Northampton*. His mother, Harriet Goddard, married Michael Harty. There were seven sons and four daughters of this union, John being the second child, born on 29th September, 1829. Served through all the Kaffir Wars. 1899-1901 was Captain in the D.M.T. For many years President, Farmers' Association. Resides at Mimosa Grove, East London.



Rev. WILLIAM SHEPSTONE. Holder's Party, Hennersley Castle. Father of Sir Theophilus Shepstone. In 1823 accompanied the Rev. W. Shaw as Surveyor and Builder on his Mission to the Gcalekas. In 1829 visited Depa, the aged son of the Chief Sango and his white wife, a survivor of the Grosvenor, and established the Mission Station at Morley. Later he laboured for twenty years at Kamastone, where he died in 1873 at the age of 76, after 50 years of devoted missionary work.



Mr. JAMES JENNINGS, of Ford's Party. Came out in s.v. Weymouth, and was three years of age when he landed. Mr. Jennings was a mighty hunter and traveller, and on one of his many expeditions he met Dr . Livingstone and remained with him some time.



Mr. WM. HARTLEY. Born 1803. Arrived with the 1820 Settlers, aged 17. Settled in the Bathurst district. Later his address was Bathurst Street, Grahamstown. He wrote the " Trials and Troubles of the Settlers " in verse.



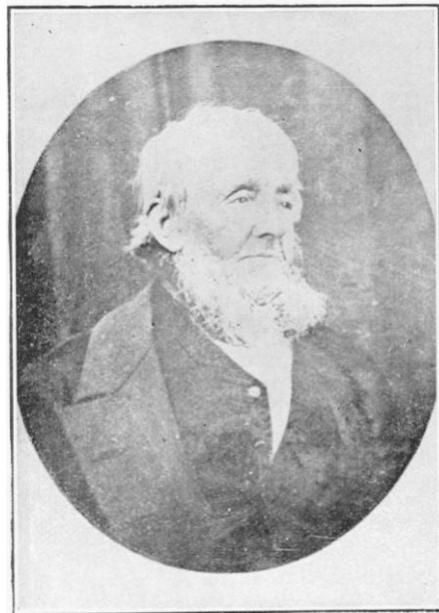
Mr. RICHARD TAINTON. One of Holder's Party, *Hennersley Castle*, was associated with the Rev. W. Shaw in the establishment of the Mission Station at Mount Coke, where he acted as lay assistant. He also, at a later date, assisted to build the Mission Station at Butterworth.



Mrs. ANN TAINTON (Ann Brookes), wife of Richard Tainton, and constant companion in all his labours. In a long and interesting letter to her brother, Mr. Joseph Brookes, in England, Mrs. Tainton wrote from Fort Peddie, under date 26th November, 1846: " On the 28th May this fort was attacked. The Kaffirs for about six weeks said they would do this. On the 1st June, Colonel Somerset arrived. He had to fight the whole way through the bush. On June 8th our troops fell in with the enemy at Gwanga, where our station stood.



THOMAS STRINGFELLOW, like Robert Godlonton, was a printer by trade, and was unfitted for an agricultural vocation. He had a long and honourable career in the Public Service. His last appointment was that of C.C. and R.M. of Fort Beaufort, where he died in 1860



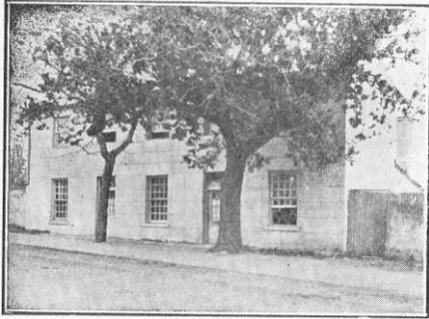
Mr. BENJAMIN HALL. Came out in the s.v. *Alliance*, 2nd June, 1820, bringing his wife and four daughters, one of whom was born at sea.



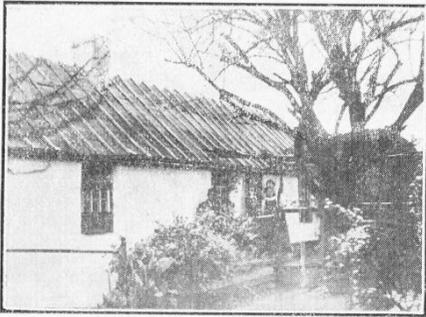
A FINE TYPE OF SETTLER. THE
LATE MRS. HARRIET MORTIMER.—

Mr. James Wheeler, of Wilson's party, who arrived by the s.v. *La Belle Alliance*, accompanied by his wife and four children, Martha, Ann, Harriet, and Richard James, was the father of the lady whose portrait we are privileged to reproduce. Harriet was only six years of age when she landed at Algoa Bay. Her life was from the first adventurous and exciting. It was her duty as a child to herd the cattle and to give warning of any attempted surprise attack on the part of the Kaffirs. Later on she tired of farm life, and went to Grahamstown—where she entered the service of the Thompson family. Here she met and married her first husband, Mr. Richard Calverly. Mrs. Calverly, as she then became, for several years used to purchase goods in Grahamstown and trek far into the Transkei on trading expeditions. On one occasion, during some inter-tribal factions, one of the native chiefs sent Mrs. Calverly and her children from the danger zone near Idutywa to a place of safety in the Mqanduli District, under an escort of 2,000 native warriors. In 1850, after the war of the Axe, the Calverlys, with their young family, left the safety of King William's Town or Grahamstown, and visited first Xoloso and afterwards Mhlangazi, near Idutywa. Here they were isolated during the native wars which followed. Fortunately the Tembus did not rise, although Mrs. Calverly on one occasion overheard them planning to wipe out the whole family. Shortly after great grief in the death of her husband overtook her, and she was left with a family of nine young children. She then decided to return to Grahamstown, but owing to the overturning of a wagon, she sustained a broken leg, and this caused a change in her plans, as she had to be taken to Clarkebury for attention. Romance once more came into her life, for at Clarkebury she met and married her second husband, Mr. Harry Mortimer. There were no children of the second marriage. In 1880 she made her final trek from Clarkebury to Komgha, where she died in December, 1898, at the age of 84. She is buried in St. Paul's Churchyard, Komgha. Of her nine children, there are two survivors, Mr. James Calverly, still living at Komgha, and Mrs. Macdonald, who lives near Tsolo. This fine old lady's descendants, through her other children, are, we are glad to say, many, and are to be found throughout the length and breadth of the Border.

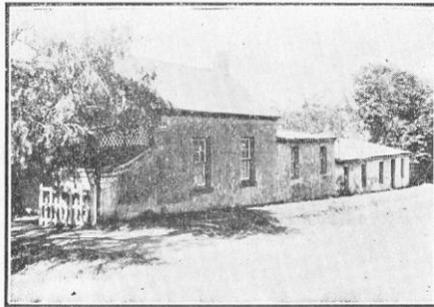
**1820 SETTLERS' HOMES,
GRAHAMSTOWN.**



Residence of Joseph Edkkins, Beaufort Street.



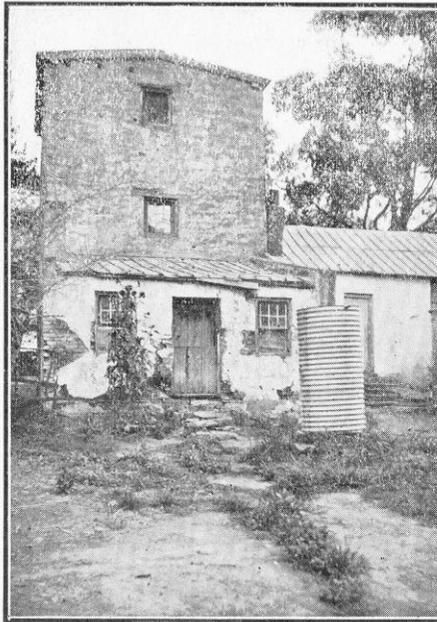
Charley Levey's house, corner of Chapel and Queen Streets. Still in occupation of members of the same family.



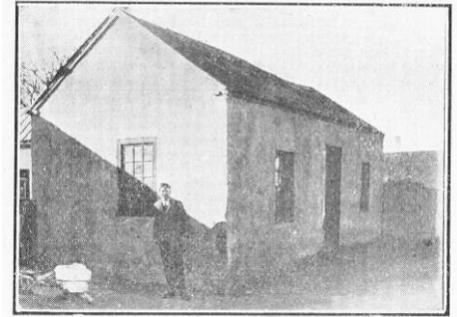
House in Market Street, facing Market Square. Originally occupied by Mr. M. Hawken.



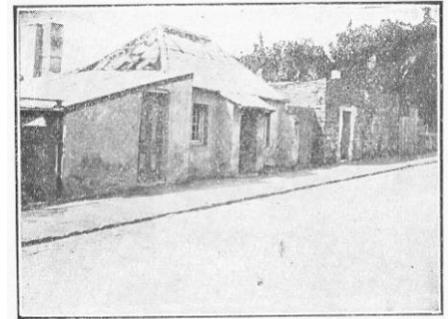
House occupied by the Pike family, original settlers. Still in occupation by great grandchildren of the Pikes. This is situated at the corner of Market and York Streets, on road to Fort England.



John Hill's Mill, Market Square, York Street.



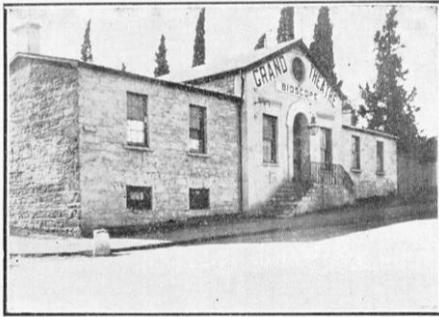
Workshop of Charles Levey, Queen Street.



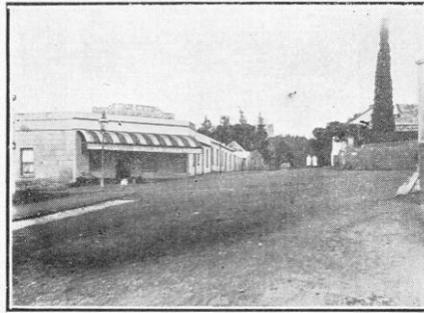
House in Bartholomew Street, originally occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Naylor.



Estment's Row, Lower Beaufort Street. Second cottage now occupied by Mrs. Dredge, who is 92 years of age, and in possession of all



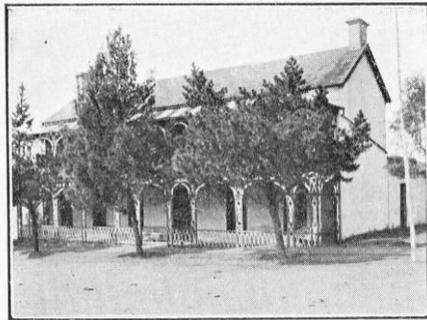
Albany Brethren Benefit Society's Hall,
east side of Dundas Bridge.



Artificers Square, Settlers' Hill, with St.
Bartholomew's Church in the distance. This
church was built for Archdeacon Merriman,



House occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Payne, lane
at rear of Joseph Edkins' property, Lower
Beaufort Street. Mangling was done here.



Residence of the late Hon. W. Cock on
Market Square, corner of Market and George
Streets. Now occupied by J. H. Webber, Esq.



Residence of the late Josiah Gardner, south
end of Bathurst Street. Still occupied by Miss
Gardner.



Clough's Corner, Bathurst Street,
leading to Market Square. Now occupied
by Berry, Butcher.



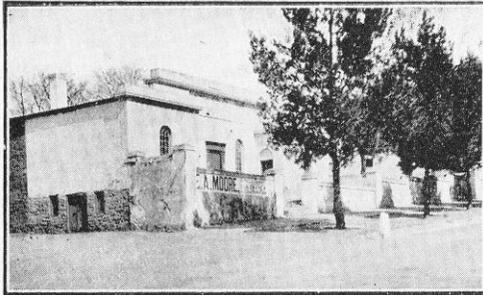
Midgley's Corner, Chapel Street. The Original
House. The adjoining buildings have been demo-
lished to make room for a new street. Noted
place in the early days for bull's eyes.



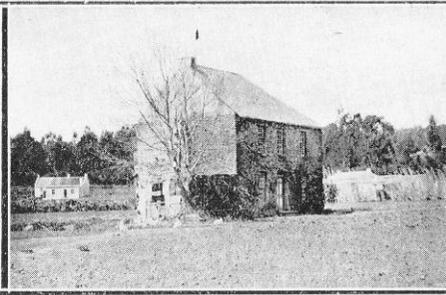
Settlers' Wesleyan Chapel, Chapel Street.
Now used as a dry goods store.



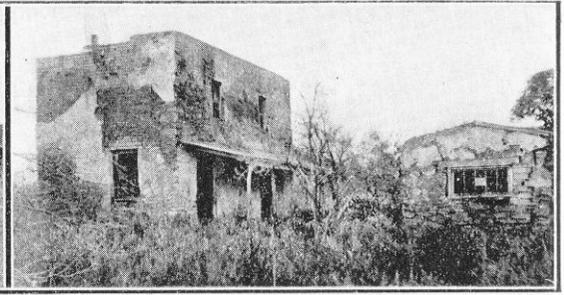
Hancock's Wool Press, Dundas Street. Now
a Flour Mill.



The Original School in which the late John Tudhope taught. He recently died in King William's Town.



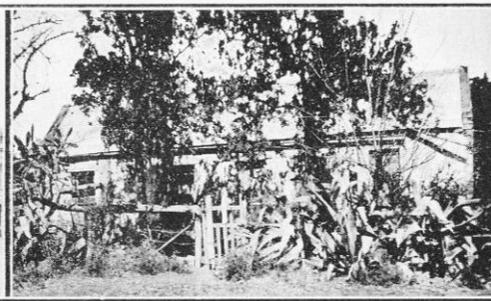
Wild's Residence, "Bleak House," foot of Fort England.



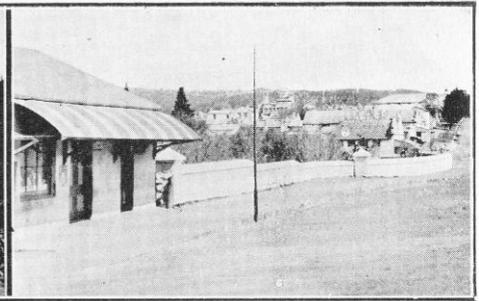
Harty's original Residence off lower Beaufort Street or Mesopotamia (one of the oldest houses in Grahamstown).



Hartley's Corner, Bathurst Street.



Wellbeloved's Residence, foot of hill leading up to Fort England.



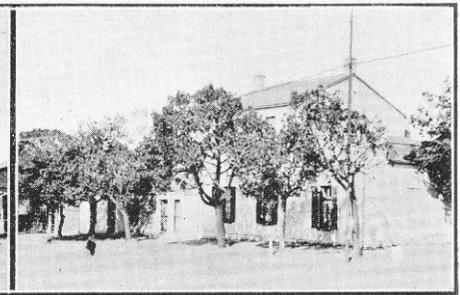
Chadwick's House, entrance to Dundas Bridge from the East.



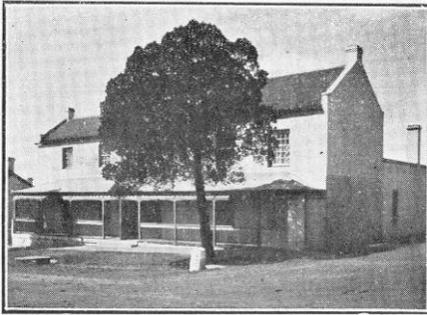
Buckley's Corner, Somerset and New Streets.



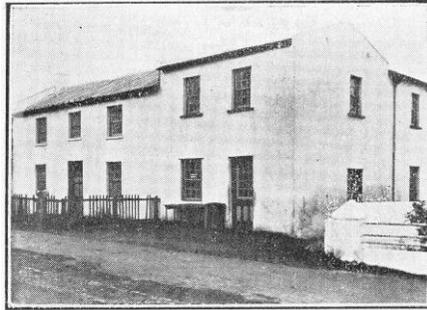
Joseph Levey's Corner, Hill and New Streets.



Stubb's Corner, High and Somerset Streets.



House in Market Street, facing the Market.
At one time the Residence of the late Bishop
Merriman, father of the Hon. J. X. Merriman.



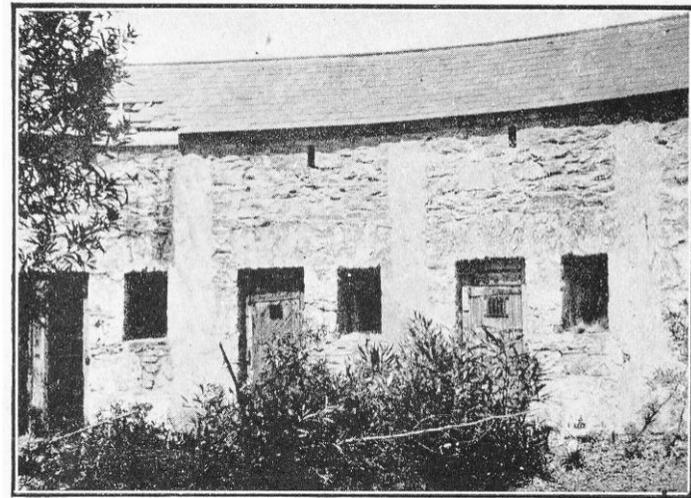
Residences on Market Square, formerly occu-
pied by Military Officers. Amongst others,
Commissariat General Standen.



The old Tronk or Gaol, in Kowie Street. Prisoners
placed here during the night were marched to Main
Gaol. the following morning. They were mostly
drunken' Hottentot women.



The Military Prison.— View of the Tower from the front.



The Military Prison.—View of the cells which semi-surround the Tower.



The Gaol, Somerset Street.

Bradshaw's Corner, Somerset and New Streets.

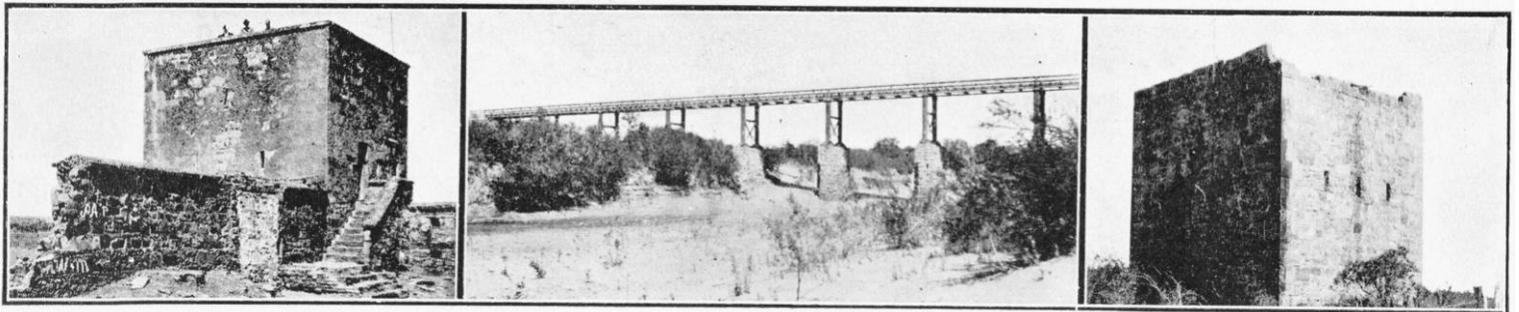
Residence of the late W. Gilbert, Somerset Street, under the big Oak Tree.



Chapel Street, Grahamstown.

The Barracks and Tower, Fort Brown.

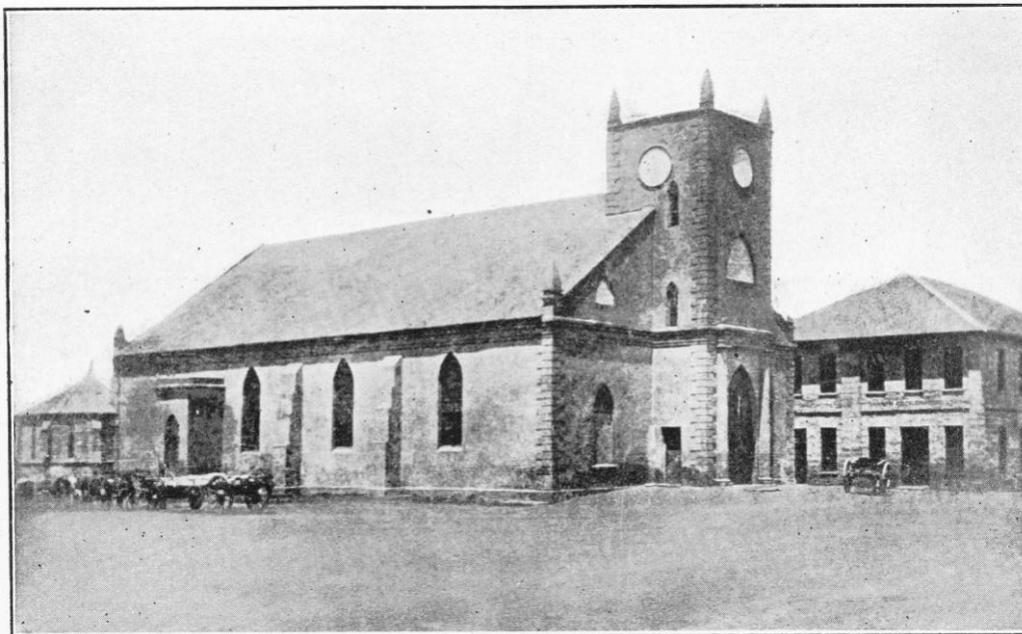
Spark's Corner, High and Chapel Streets.



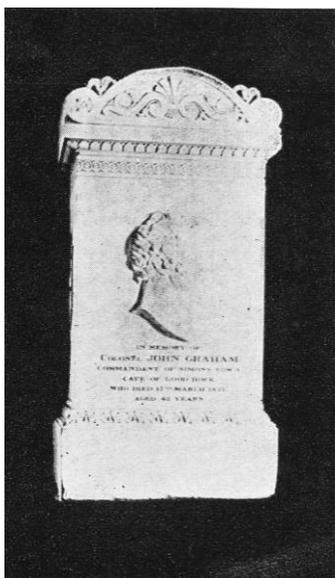
Fort Brown.

Fort Brown Bridge over Fish River.

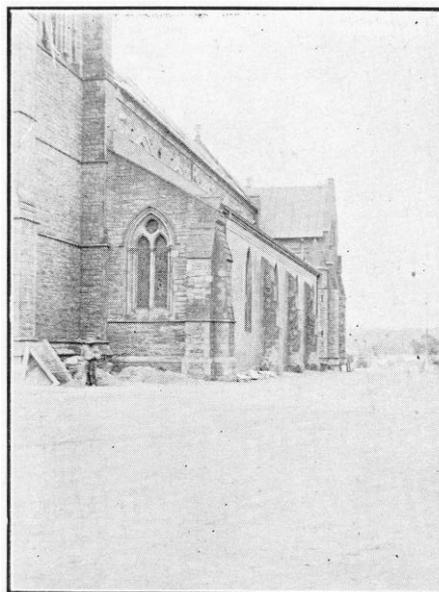
Star Fort,- Peddie.



ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, GRAHAMSTOWN, 1832. Showing the West Front and North Wall. The building was commenced in 1824 by Mr. George Gilbert. It had to be commenced within three months of the Government agreement, dated 9th September, 1824, and finished in eighteen months. The roof was to be of thatch. Only the South Wall now remains of the original structure here shown.



THE MONUMENT TO COLONEL JOHN GRAHAM in St. George's Cathedral, Grahamstown. From a photograph by Canon C. Wyche.



ST. GEORGE'S CATHEDRAL, GRAHAMSTOWN, showing the South Wall. This portion of the building is all that now remains of the original structure as shown in the picture of 1832.

1823 Page 1
Baptisms performed at Graham's Town in District of Albany, Cape of Good Hope

No.	Child's Christian Name	Christian Name of the Parents	Surname	Place of Birth	Occupation	When born	By whom Baptized
No. 1 April 13 1823	William son of George Henry	George and Mary	Smith	George Vale near Bathurst	Soldier	June 27, 1820	Wm Henry
No. 2 April 13 1823	Caroline Elizabeth Daughter of	George and Mary	Smith	George Vale near Bathurst	Soldier	Dec. 28, 1822	Wm Henry
No. 3 April 15 1823	Anthony Augustus Son of	Anthony Alexander and Ann	O'Rielly	Graham's Town	Brigade Major	Sept 16, 1822	Wm Henry
No. 4 April 17 1823	Peter Linderson Son of	Peter and Sarah	Campbell	Graham's Town	Surgeon	Dec. 29, 1822	Wm Henry
No. 5	William	William					

INTERESTING RECORDS OF SETTLER DAYS.

1823 Page 1
Marriages solemnized at Graham's Town in the District of Albany, Cape of Good Hope

No. 1. Andrew Frederick Dreyer of the District of Albany, Bachelor, and Anna Elizabeth Sophia Geyer of the same District, Spinster, were married in this town, by Banns (published 3 successive Sundays in the Church at Uitenhage) the third being April, in the Year One thousand, Eight hundred, Twenty three by me, Wm Henry, (Chaplain).

This Marriage was solemnized between us } Andrew Frederick Dreyer
Anna Elizabeth Sophia Geyer

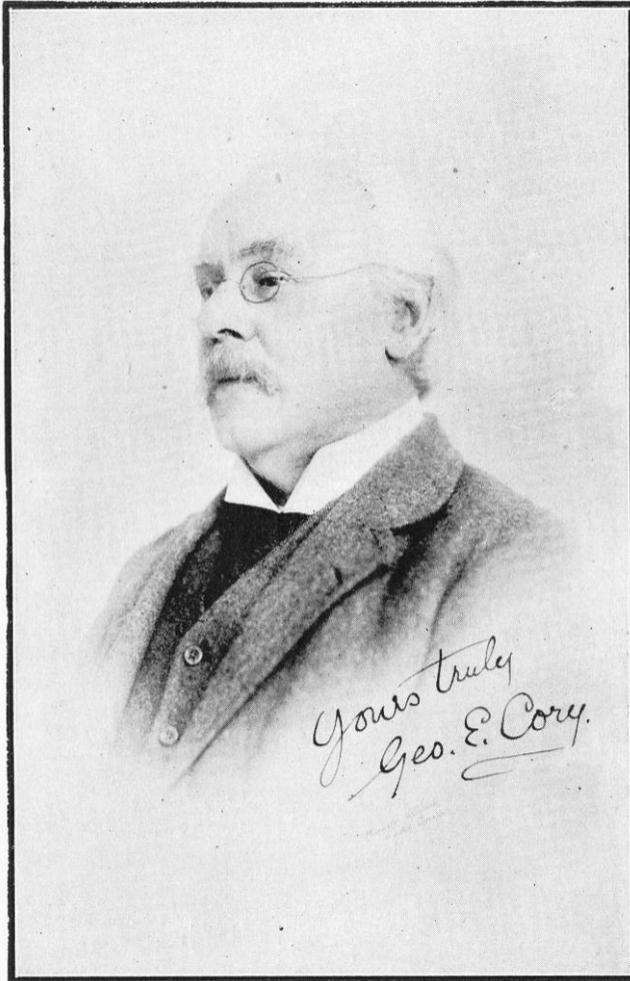
In the presence of } William Howard, Clerk
J. M. Cronkoul, Sexton.

No. 2. Henry Watson Henderson, of the District of Uitenhage, Bachelor, & Elizabeth Ann Mahony of the District of Albany, Spinster, were married in this town, by Licence the fourth Day of April, in the Year One thousand, Eight hundred, Twenty three, by me, Wm Henry, (Chaplain).

This Marriage was solemnized between us } Henry Watson Henderson
Elizabeth Ann Mahony

In the presence of } William Howard, Clerk
J. M. Cronkoul, Sexton.

Alphabetical List of the British Settlers of 1870



The following list of the British Settlers of 1820 has been compiled from the original documents in the archives of the Houses of Parliament, in Cape Town. Owing to the discrepancies in these original documents, this list, though the best which can be made from these sources, is not absolutely perfect. There seems to have been some "shuffling" among the Settlers after the first lists were made in England. Apparently the "Head of a Party," as soon as he had formed his party, sent the names to the Secretary of State, and thus formed what may be called the London list. But as, after all were on board, there was considerable delay before starting-in some cases, weeks-many individuals appear to have thought better-or worse-of emigration to the Cape, and to have taken the first opportunity of escaping back to their homes. Their places must then have been taken by others, without any alteration of the names on the list. When the vessels arrived in Simon's Town the captain sent in to the Colonial Office the names of the Settlers they had brought, and thus formed what may be called the Colonial lists. Unfortunately this was not done in every case, so that the doubtful London list gives the only indication of those who formed the parties. Hence names appear on these London lists which do not appear on the Colonial, and vice versa. But there is another case, namely, that of those who arrived in the Colony as Settlers in 1820, and whose names do not appear on any list. It is difficult to account for these. That such existed is shown by the letters which were received by the Colonial Secretary in 1821 and 1822 from individuals asking permission to return to England, a request, by the way, which was always granted provided it was done at the expense of the individual. There is no mention of the name of Ayliff, for instance, in any Settler list, yet there can be no doubt that Mr. (afterwards the Rev.) John Ayliff was a '20 Settler. It will be seen, therefore, that it is almost impossible to form a perfect and complete list of the British Settlers. It should be noted that the Irish parties, under W. Parker, Captain Synnot, and Captain Butler, landed at Saldhana Bay, and only a few eventually came round to Algoa Bay. Scanlen's party was thus formed. Gush's party was an off-shoot from the large Sephton party. The greatest care has been taken in making and checking the following list. All names have been put in from both London and Colonial lists, as well as those which have been found in other documents.

GEO. E. CORY

*Archives Department
House of Parliament
Cape Town, October, 1919*

ABBOTT, William, a.39, p.Gardner's, s.Sir G. Osborne.	AMES, John, a.44, p.Sephton's, s.Aurora	ATTWELL, Richard, a.48, p.Crause's, s. Nautilus, w.Ann, a.47; n.o.c., Edwin 16, James 11, Brook 9, Sarah 13.	BAILLES, Benj., a.24, p.Gardner's, s.Sir G. Osborne; n.o.c. Robert 6, Nancy 3½, Eliza 15½; r.Mary Hare alias Bales, Sarah Williams alias Wright, Anne Mitchley alias Holland.
ADAMS, Edward, a.21, p.Hyman's, s. Weymouth.	ANNANDALE, Thos., a.20, p.Thornton's, s.Zoroaster	ATTWELL, William, a.22, p.Crause's, s. Nautilus; r.On London list, but not on Colonial list.	BAILIE, John, a.31, p.Bailie's, s.Chapman, Amelia, a.29; n.o.c. Chas. Theodore 10, Archibald Hope 8, Thomas Cockburn 6, John Amelius 4; r.head of Bailie's party. Susan Kent, 19 years, a servant.
ADAMS, Henry, a.36, p.Bowker's, s. Weymouth,	ANDERSON, George, a.48, p.Bailie's, s. Chapman, w.Isabella, a.45; n.o.c. Benjamin 14, Isabella 8.	ATTWELL, Richard L. a.19, p.Crause's, s.Nautilus; r.on London list, but not on Colonial list.	BAINBRIDGE, Thomas, a.39, p.Howard's, s.Ocean, w.Elizabeth, a.38; n.o.c. Elizabeth 13, Jane 12.
ADAMS, James, a.30, p.Willson's, s. Belle Alliance, w.Harriet, a.25.	ANDERSON, George, a.24, p.Bailie's, s. Chapman; r.on London list, but not on Colonial.	AUSTEN, G., a.25, p.Bowker's, s.Weymouth; r.Is called John "John Astin" in London list. Applied for permission to return to England 1821.	BAKER, George, a.46, p.Parker's, s.East Indian, w.Anne, a.47; n.o.c. George 13, Richard 16.
ADAMS, Matthew, a.20, p.Bailie's, s. Chapman.	ANDERSON, Rob, a.26, p.Bailie's, s. Chapman; r.on London list, but not on Colonial list	AUSTEN, John, a.24, p.Dyason's, s. Zoroaster, w.Catherine, a.22; n.o.c. John, infant, 8 months.	BAKER, Thos., a.38, p.Bradshaw's, s. Kennersley Castle, w.Esther, a.25; n.o.c. Thomas 11, Enoch 1, Elizabeth 13, Sarah 10, Hannah 12, Ann 8, Rachel 2.
ADAMS, Thos. Price, a.39, p.Bailie's, s. Chapman, w.Mary, a.30; n.o.c. Mary 4, Frances 1; r.merchant in London and Lisbon, 7th Regt. of City of London Volunteers 1794.	ANDERSON, William, a.21, p.Bailie's, s. Chapman; r.on London list but not on Colonial list.	AUSTEN, Sam, a.33, p.Willson's, a. Belle Alliance, w.Mary, a.36.	BALL, James, a.44, p.Osler's, s. Weymouth, w.Ann, a.45; n.o.c. James 6.
ADCOCK, Chris, a.35, p.Dalgairn's, s. Northampton, w.Elizabeth, a.29; n.o.c. William 7, George 4, Edward 2.	ANSON, John, a.45, p.Nightingale's, s. Amphitrite, w. Elizabeth, a.45; n.o.c. Ambrose 12, Hannah 10, Henry 13 Elizabeth 16, Sarah 8.	AYLIFF, John, undoubtedly came out with the 1820 Settlers, but there is no mention of his name in any Settler's list. A careful search has been made in the list in the Archives in Capetown but without success. He is said to have been in Willson's party on the Belle Alliance - but no such name appears. In spite of this, however, there cannot be the slightest doubt but that he came with the Settlers of 1820. Rev. J. Ayliff (as well as his famous sons Reuben and William) played very important parts in the history of the east - to give a full account would be to write the history of those times.	BALL, William, a.31, p.Bailie's, s.Chapman.
ADDEY (also Eddy) John, a.28, p. Parker's, s.Fanny, w.Elizabeth, a.21.	ANSON, John Junr., a.21, p.Nightingale's, s.Amphitrite.	BADGER, John, a.26, p.Wait's, s. Zoroaster.	BANK, Ralph, a.25, p.Scanlen's, s.East Indian; r.Parker's party in London list. In the original list "Bank" is called "Baruk," no age given for Bank. Baruk's is 25. Occupation in each case gentleman.
AGER, Edward, a.20, p.Nightingale's of Wilkinson's, s.Amphitrite.	ARCHER, John, a.21, p.Parker's, s.East Indian, w.Jane, a.21; n.o.c. John 1 week.	BAGER, George, a.36, p.Calton's, s. Albury. Not on London list.	BANKS, Will, a.25, p.James' s.Weymouth, w.Sarah, a.22; n.o.c. James 2, William, infant, ¼ year.
AGNEW, William, a.25, p.Ingram's, s. Fanny, w.Honora, a.22.	ARCHER, Joseph, a.23, p.Wilkinson's or Nightingale's, s.Amphitrite.	BAGOT, Rob. Wood, a.35, p:Wm Smith's, s.Northampton, w.Letitia. a.35; n.o.c. Robert O'Connor 16, Harriet O'Connor 17, Edward, infant, 8 months.	BANNER, Will, a.22, p.Sephton's, s. Aurora; r.on London list, but not on Colonial list.
AHEARN, Thos., a.24, p.Ingram's, s. Fanny.	ARMSTRONG, James, a.28, p.Parker's, s.East Indian, w.Jane Miller, a.26; n.o.c. Alexander 10, Elizabeth 12.	BAGSHAW, Robert, a.27; p.Sephton's s.Aurora, w.Ursula, a.20; n.o.c. Robert William 1 year.	BARBER, William, a.20, p.Parker's, s. East Indian, w.Anne, a.25.
ALDER, William, a.26, p.Pigot's, a. Northampton, w.Mary, a.24.	ARMSTRONG, John, a.30, p.Parker's, s. East Indian, w.Catherine, a.27.	BAILEY, William, a.21, p.Dalgairn's, s. Northampton.	BARKER, Arthur, a.33, p.Wait's, s. Zoroaster, w.Sarah, a.30; n.o.c. Sarah 8, Eliz. 6, Anne 2, Richard 1, Samuel 4.
ALDUM, Aaron, a.39 p.Sephton's, a. Aurora, w.Edey, a.32; n.o.c., Aaron 4, Jane 11, Ruth 1.	ARMSTRONG, Lawrence, a.28, p.Parker's, s.East Indian, w.Anne, a.25.		BARNARD, David, a.20, p.Nightingale's, s.Amphitrite; r.,remained with ship?
ALLEN, Jas., a.37, p.Erith's, s.Brilliant: on London list but not on Colonial list.	ARMSTRONG, Moses, a.26, p.Parker's, s.East Indian, w.Jane, a.25; n.o.c. Samuel 6, William 2.		BARRETT, Wm. Senr., a.38, p.Willson's, s.Belle Alliance, no wife; n.o.c. Charles 16, Robert 12; r.had permit to to England at own expense.
ALLEN, Rob, a.30. p.Morgan's, s.Ocean, w.Susanna, a.28.	ASHBROOK, George, a.27, p.Stanley's, s.John, w.Catherine, a.24; n.o.c. George 2, Mary 6, Eliza 4.		
ALLEN, Sam, a.26, p.Dyason's, s.Zoroaster, w.Sarah, a.30; n.o.c. John 1.	ATHERSTONE, J., a.26, p.Damant's, s. Ocean.		
ALLISON, Francis, a.40, p.Calton's, Atbury, w.Elizabeth, a.30; n.o.c. William 11, Samuel 4, Mary 9, Eliza - beth 6, Ann 2.	ATHERSTONE, Dr. J., a.29, p.Damant's, s.Ocean, w.Elizabeth, a.37; n.o.c. Guy-hon 5, Catherine 4, Elizabeth 3, Emily 2; r.Dist. Surgeon Albany. Dr. W. G. A. recognised the first diamond from Kimberley; geologist, M.L.A.. 1883.		
ALLISON, James, a.44, p.Scanlen, s.East Indian, w.Ann, a.39; n.o.c. John 12. Joseph 3, Margaret 10, Mary 8, Anne 1, Sarah 15; r.In London list these names Allison's are in Parker's party			
ALLISON, James, a.18, Scanlen's, East Indian.			

BARRETT, William, a.26, p.Calton's, s. Albury.	BEARDMAN, Thos., a.47, p.Smith's, s. Stentor, w.Ann, a.42; n.o.c. Marie 13, Ann 5.	BIDDULPH, Jas. Hen., a.20, p.Bailie's, s.Chapman.	BISPUM, Will, a.25, p.White's, s. Stentor.
BARRETT, Will, Jr. a.19, p.Willson's, s.Belle Alliance.	BEATMAN, Jeremiah, a.32, p.Mahoney's, s.Northampton.	BIDDULPH, John Burnet, a.22, p.Bailie's, s.Chapman.	BLACK, William, a.32, p.Nightingale's, s. Amphitrite, w.Elizabeth, a.22; n.o.c. Elizabeth, 1 year.
BARTER, William, a.22, p.James', s. Weymouth.	BEESELEY, Abraham, a.24 p.Gardner's, s.Sir. G. Osborne; r.Not on the Cape list.	BIDDULPH, Simon, a.50, p.Bailie's, s. Chapman, w.Ann, a.48; n.o.c. Louisa 24, Frances 12, William 14; r.Died January 1842, Buried at Bathurst.	BLACKBEARD, Francis, a.27, p.Rowles', s.Nautilus, w.Eliz. Toynbee, a.27; n.o.c. Francis 3, Robert 1.
BARTON, George, a.21, p.Bailie's, s. Chapman.	BEEVER, William, a.23, p.Parker's, s. East Indian; r.On London list, but not on Colonial list.	BIGGAR, Alex. H., a.39, p.Biggar's, s. Weymouth, w.Mary, a.39; n.o.c. Margaret 19, Ann 18, Mary 16, Jean 14, Georgina 12, Charlotte 8, Helen 1, Robert 7, Agnes 10, Alexina 3; r.Head of Biggar's party; retired paymaster 85th Regt., one of first residents in Natal. Killed by Zulus, December, 1838. He was appointed Landdrost of Durban by the Trek Boers.	BLACKMORE, John, a.28, p.Dalgairn's, s.Northampton, w.Mary, a.26; n.o.c. Elizabeth 2.
BARRY, John, a.42, p.Scanlen Parker's, s.East Indian, w.Margaret, a.36; n.o.c. John 16, Michael 13, William 7, John or Jehu 5, Eleanor 9, Johanna 8, Mary 1.	BEGLEY, David, a.22, p.Ingram's, s. Fanny, w.Mary, a.17.	BIGGS, John, a.42, p.Southey's, s. Kennersley Castle, no wife; n.o.c. William 13.	BLAIR, Will, a.47, p.Bailie's, s.Chapman, w.Jane, a.50.
BARRY, Michael, a.22, p.Ingram's, s. Fanny; r.This name not on London List.	BEGLEY, Gerald, a.42, p.Ingram's, s. Fanny, w.Margaret, a.36; n.o.c. Gerald 12, Terence 10.	BIGGS, John, a.19, p.Southey's, s. Kennersley Castle.	BLAKE, Philip, a.25, p.Ingram's, s. Fanny.
BARRY, John, a.23, p.Ingram's, s.Fanny.	BEGLEY, Joseph, a.44, p.Ingram's, s. Fanny, w.Mary, a.40; n.o.c. Joseph 13, John 8, Ellen 4.	BIGGS, John, a.19, p.Southey's, s. Kennersley Castle.	BLAKE, Will. Little, a.38; p.Stanley's, s. John, w.Agnes, a.30; n.o.c. John 7, Robert 2, Ann 5.
BASDEN, James, a.20, p.Gurney's, s. Weymouth.	BEGLEY, Timothy, a.24, p.Ingram's, s. Fanny, w.Catherine, a.19.	BIGGS, John, a.19, p.Southey's, s. Kennersley Castle.	BLAKEMORE, Geo., a.33, p.Clarke's, s. Northampton, w.Sarah, a.34; n.o.c. Mary Ann 9, Harriett 1, Elizabeth 5; r."Blakemore" London list. Blackmore Cape.
BASSETT, Benj., a.39, p.Carlisle's, s. Chapman, no wife; n.o.c. James 12.	BELLFIELD, George, a.18, p.Carlisle's, s. Chapman.	BILES, John, a.32, p.G. Scott's, s. Nautilus, w.Charlotte, a.30; n.o.c. Charlotte 1.	BLEE, Richard, a.22, p.Osler's, s.Weymouth, w.Jenophe, a.19.
BASSETT, Will, a.33, p.Cock's, s.Weymouth.	BELLMORE, Henry, a.29, p.Bailie's, s. Chapman, w.Ann, a.28.	BILSON, Thos., a.26, p.Calton's, s. Albury, w.Mary, a.27; n.o.c. Eliza 5. Thomas 4, John ½ year; r.There is no such name as this in the London list. but there is a Thos. Nelson.	BLIGHTON, Leighton, a.18, p.Calton's, s. Albury.
BASTER, James Munday, a.22, p.Wait's, s.Zoroaster.	BENNET, John, a.24, p.Parker's, s.East Indian; r.On London list, but not on Colonial list.	BINGLE, Thos., a.39, p.Biggar's, s.Weymouth; w.Sophia, a.27; n.o.c. Elizabeth 19, Thomas 10, Eleanor 8.	BLOXAM, Sam, a.24, p.Gush's, s. Brilliant; a.Jones Gardener in place of S. Bloxam London list, shows this man in Parker's party. Had permit to return.
BATE, William, a.20, p.Greathead's, s. Kennersley Castle.	BENNETT, Sam, a.39, p.Dyason's, s. Zoroaster.	BISSET, Alex, a.32, p.Willson's, s. Belle Alliance, w. Alicia, a.28; n.o.c. Sarah Maria 6, John Jarvis 2, Alexander Charles 4; r.Lieut. R.N. on half pay. The son John J. was a distinguished man in after years-in Kaffir wars of '46 and '50, wounded at Booma Pass. K.C.M.G., 1877.	BLYTHE, also (Blyth) Nathaniel, a.25, p.Parker's or Scanlen's, s.East Indian.
BATHER, Thomas, a.21, p.Neave's, s.Stentor, w.Jane Lloyd, a.23; r.On London list, but not on Colonial list.	BENNETT, Sam, a.35, p.Bradshaw's, s. Kennersley Castle, w.Ann, a.40 (Cape list); n.o.c. Ann 5, Elizabeth 3; r. Labourer London list, weaver Cape list; London list, wife Sarah.	BISSETT, John, a.40, p.Hayhurst's, s. John, w.Ann, a.35.	BOARDMAN, Revd. W., a.44, p.Willson's, s.Belle Alliance, w.Margaret, a.40; n.o.c. John 13, James 11, William 8, Margaret 17, Susannah 16, Sarah 12; r.Brought two of his wife's sisters, Mary 24, Judith 23. Died about end of 1825; was master of the English Grammar School at Bathurst.
BAYLEY, John, a.28, p. Willson's, s. Belle Alliance, w.Martha, a.26; n.o.c. Mary 2.	BENNETT, Thos., a.28, p.Ingram's, s. Fanny, w.Margaret, a.27; n.o.c. George 9, Thomas 2, William 5, Julian 4; r.This name not on London list.	BISHOP, W. Kant, a.20, p.Nightingale's, s. Amphitrite; r.On the list of passengers there is W. R. T. Bishop aged 19, clerk, but in list of Settlers under Nightingale there is W. Karst Bishop aged 20, agriculturist.	BOLAS, Thomas, p.G. Scott's, s. Nautilus.
BAYLEY, Patrick, a.25, p.Bailie's, s. Chapman, w. Catherine, a.25; n.o.c. Mary Ann 4; r.On London list, but not on Colonial list.	BENTLEY, Francis Parratt, a.37, p. Wainwright's, s.John, w.Elizabeth, a.31; n.o.c. William 9, John 4, George 3, Susanah 8.		BOLD, John, a.46, p.Hayhurst's, s. John, w.Hannah, a.46; n.o.c. Joshua 16, Caleb 9, Mary 23, Grace 21, Martha 11, Sarah 6, Elizabeth 1½, a brother 16
BAYLEY, Simon, a.27; p.Cock's, s. Weymouth, w. Ann, a.29; n.o.c. Clara 6; r."Begley" on London list.	BERRY, Thomas, a.21, p.Southey's, s. Kennersley Castle.		
BAYNE, Alex., a.36, p.Bailie's, s.Chapman, w. Elizabeth, a.33; n.o.c. Robert 4, Rhoda 11, Alexander 2, Jane 5; r."Bayne" on Cape list. "Byrne" on London list.	BERRY, William, a.27, p.Southey's, s. Kennersley Castle, w.Mary, a.30; n.o.c. Thomas 2, Elizabeth 4.		
BEALE, William, a.42, p.Cock's, s.Weymouth, w.Mary, a.35; n.o.c. Mary Ann 6, William 13, George 11, Henry 8.	BESANT, Chas., a.34, p.Bowker's, s. Weymouth.		
BEAR, William, a.26, p.Dyason's, s. Zoroaster, w.Sarah, a.22.			

BOLD, Peter, a.18, p.Hayhurst, s. John, r.This name is not in the London list, probably a brother of John Bold Clock-maker.	BOWKER, Thos., a.25, p.Stanley's, s. John.	BREST, Hen. vide Bust, a.54, p.Nightingale's, s.Amphitrite; r.S. M. Brest in both lists.	BROWN, Will, a.25, p.Wait's, s. Zoroaster, w.Mary, a.28:
BOND, William, a.44, p.Willson's, s. Belle Alliance, w.Martha, a.40; n.o.c. William Henry 13, Louisa 11, Comprise or Compuse 4.	BOWSHER, Chas. a.21, p.Willson's, s. Belle Alliance, w,Elizabeth, a.21; r.On Cape list "Bowser." Note, Priesthood and Amost Boaster are not on any list. Both had permit to return to England.	BREEZE, Chas., a.33, p.Liversage's, s. John, w.Elizabeth; n.o.c. Richard, infant, 4 weeks.	BROWN, William, a.22, p.Greathead's, s.Kennersley Castle.
BONNiN, Sam, a.40, p.Sephton's, s. Aurora, w.Ann, a.37; n.o.c. Caroline 16.	BOWSHER, Chas., a.19, p.Gardner's, s. Sir G. Osborne.	BRIANS, Edw., a.36, p.Calton's, a. Albury, w.Mary, a.33; n.o.c. William 9, Mary 4, Elizabeth 11.	BRUTON, Thomas, a.27, p.Thornhill's, s. Zoroaster, w.Charlotte, a.24; n.o.c. Charlotte 8.
BONSALL, George, a.24, p.Smith's, s. Stentor, w,Sarah, a.21; n.o.c. Henry 2, Ann 1.	BOWYER, Thos., a.40, p.Nightingale's, s.Amphitrite; r.Absent.	BRIDGE, John, a.36, p.Nightingale's, s. Amphitrite, w.Ann, a.43; n.o.c. Mary Ann 16, Henry 13, Ann 9, Eliza 12.	BRYAN, George, a.15, p.Wilkinson's, s. Amphitrite.
BOOTH, Benj., a.32, p. Sephton's, s. Aurora, w.Margaret, a.28; n.o.c. Margaret 10, Sarah 7, Jane 2; r.Died April, 1862.	BRADFIELD, Edmund, a.22, p.Calton's, s.Allbury.	BRIDGEMAN, John, a.19, p.Osler's, S. Weymouth.	BRYANT, Thomas or Jas., a.25, p. Sephton's, s.Aurora, w.Mary Eliz., a.23; n.o.c. James 4, Thomas 2, r. James Bryant drowned in river at Salem, March, 1822, while bathing.
BOOTH, Henry, a.22, p.Cock's, s.Weymouth.	BRADFIELD, John, a.25, p.Calton's, s. Albury.	BROGDEN, John, a.22, p.Stanley's, s. John.	BUBB, George, a.21, p.Gurney's, s.Weymouth.
BOUCHER, Chas., a.22, p.Scanlen's, s. East Indian, w.Mary, a.22; r.Parker's party in London list, not on Colonial list..	BRADFIELD, John, Senr., a.46, p.Calton's, s.Albury, w.Mary, a.45; n.o.c. Mary 16, Richard 12, Eleanor 20, Thomas 10, Joseph 17.	BROOKS, Henry, a.30, p.Pigot's, s. Northampton, w.Mary, a. 25; n.o.c. William 3, Caroline 4, Ellen 1.	BUCKLEY, Daniel, a.24, p.Ingram's, s. Fanny; r.On London list, but not on Colonial list.
BOUCHER, John, a.20, p.Pigot's, s. Northampton, no wife; n.o.c. Philip 14.	BRADFIELD, Joseph, a.19, p.Calton's s.Albury; r.This name not on London list.	BROOKS, Will, a.31, p.Thornhill's, s.Zoroaster; w.Ann, 40; n.o.c. Eliza 12, Ann 9, William 10, Joseph. 6.	BUCKLEY, John, a.28, p.Smith's, s. Stentor, w.Sarah a.33; n.o.c. John 4, Alfred 2, Hannah 8, Jane 6, Edward, infant, 3 months.
BOUSAC, Bernhard, a.34, p.Wilkinson's of Nightingale's, s. Amphitrite; r Passenger on Amphitrite.	BRADFORD, Edw., a.23, p.Calton's, s. Albury; r.Is called "Rainford" on one London list, "Bradford" on another, and " Branford" on Colonial list	BROWN, David, a22, p.Griffiths', s. Stentor.	BUFFRY, Sam, a.38, p.Hayhurst's, s. John, w.Lucy, a.40.
BOVEY,, Robert, a.27, p.Bailie's, s. Chapman.	BRADFORD, John, a.27 p.Wait's, s. Zoroaster.	BROWN, George, a.22, p.Calton's, s. Albury; r.No Geo. Brown in this party, but there is Samuel B, 26, labourer, wife Ann 25, with son Will 5, also a Wm. Brown 20, labourer; unmarried.	BURGESS, John, a.38, p.Turvey's, s. Sir G. Osborne, w.Ellen, a.34; n.o.c. John 10, William 8, Josiah 2, Mary 6, Frances 4, Eliza 1.
BOWKER, Miles, a.55, p.Bowker's, s. Weymouth, w.Ann Maria, a.35; n.o.c. William M. 17, Miles 14, Bertram E. 10, J. H. 12, Rob. Milford 8, Septimus 6, Mary Elizabeth 11, Octavus 4; r.Head of Bowker's party. No family played so important a part in the history of the Colony as the Bowker's. All the sons, and the daughter rose to distinction, in the field of battle, the administration and the legislature.	BRADLEY, John or James, a.46, p. Hayhurst's, s.John, w.Mary, a.47; n.o.c, Mary 18, Ann 7.	BROWN, George, a.34, p.Gush's, s Brilliant, w.Frances, a.34; n.o.c. Mary Ann 12, Luke 6.	BURNETT, Bishop, s.Ocean. r.Burnett had famous libel action against the Judges and Governor; matter came before House of Commons. B. Burnett returned to England in 1825.
BOWLS, Richard, a.35, p.Menezes, s. Weymouth, w.Elizabeth, a.36; n.o.c. Henry Amos 16, Esther Bowls 10, Jemima Bowls 1, Thos. Amos 7, Charlotte Amos 12, Sarah Amos 6, Edw. Amos 4, Eliza Amos 13, Rebecca Amos 9.	BRADLEY, John, a.25, p.Cock's, s.Weymouth; r.There was a-John Bradley in Hayhurst's party, a farmer, a.21.	BROWN, James, a.22, p.Owen's, s. Nautilus; r.On London list, but not on Colonial list.	BUST, Henry, a.54, p.Nightingale's, s. Amphitrite, w.Sophia Matilda Brest, a.46.
	BRADSHAW, John, a.24, p.Richardson's, s.Stentor.	BROWN, John, a.28, p.Clark's, s. Northampton, w.Ann, a.25; n.o.c. Elizabeth 4, Ann 2. Charlotte Brown, a.25 (a sister).	BUTLER, John, a.19, p.Butler's, s. Fanny.
	BRADSHAW, Sam, a.34, p.Bradshaw, s. Kennersley Castle; r.Head of Bradshaw's party.	BROWN, Stephen, a.48, p.Cock's, s.Weymouth, w.Sarah, a.36; n.o.c. William 4.	BUTLER, Richard, a.19, p.Phillips', s. Kennersley Castle.
	BRAITHWAITE, W., a.28, p.Wainwright, s.John.	BROWN, Thos., a.40, p.Willson's, s.Belle Alliance, w.Jane, a.35.	BUTLER, Thos., Capt., a.43, p.Butler's, s.Fanny, w.Elizabeth, a.33; n.o.c. Joseph 11, James 6, Matilda 1; r.Head of Butler's party. The party landed at Saldanha Bay and tried to settle at Clan William.
	BRAY, Geo., a.39, p.Gush's, s.Brilliant, w.Ann, a.45; n.o.c. Ann 11, Mary 18, Sarah 6, Fanny 12.	BROWN, Thos. Sanders, a.36, p.Willson's, s.Belle Alliance, w.Elizabeth, a.37; n.o.c. Enos 13, Joseph 2, Elizabeth 10, Sarah 4.	BYRNE, Murtagh, a.33, p.Butler's, s. Fanny, w.Jane, a.30; n.o.c. Patrick 13.
	BRENT, Thos., a.36, p.Bradshaw's, s. Kennersley Castle, w.Grace, a.27; n.o.c. Thomas 6, John 2, Sarah 3, Charles 1.	BROWN, W. Thos., a.20, p.Willson's. s. Belle Alliance	

BYRNE, Patrick, a.30, p.Parker's, s. East Indian; r.No such name in London list, but there is a Patrick Byrne in Butler's party, 20, labourer.	CAMPBELL, Charles, p.Campbell's, s. Salisbury, w.Narre?; n.o.c. John, Frederick, William, Edward; r.Thrown from horse and killed May 9, 1822, buried in Botanic Gardens, Graham's Town.	CARTY, Florence, a.27, p.Mahoney's, s. Northampton.	CLARK, Charles, a.36, p.Wait's, s. Zoroaster, w.Sarah, a.31; n.o.c. Frances 5, David 1 year, Joshua 8.
CADLE, John, a.24, p.Howard's, s.Ocean, w.Sarah, a.28; n.o.c. Mary 8, Elizabeth 3, William 1, John, infant, 3 weeks.	CANTERBURY, Chas., a.2.5, p.Parkin's, s.Weymouth.	CAWOOD, David, a.43, p.Hayhurst's, s. John, w.Mary, a.33; n.o.c. Joshua 16, Joseph 5, Elizabeth 13, Sarah 9, Samuel 10, David I, Mary 12; r. Samuel, a "father of the settlement," M.L.A. 1855, M.L.C. 1873, Mayor of Graham's Town 1880; died 1887.	CLARK, George, a.36, p.Sephton's, s. Aurora, w.Elizabeth; n.o.c. George 8, Frances 6, Mary Ann 4, Catherine 1
CALDECOTT, p.Pringle's, s.Brilliant; r. In charge of the emigrants on the Brilliant.	CAPPER, Thos., a.34, p.Smith's, s. Stentor, w.Mary, a.30; n.o.c. Thomas S. r.Had permission to return to England at own expense, 12/6/22.	CAWOOD, James, a.21, p.Hayhurst's s. John.	CLARK, George, a.28, p.Hayhurst's, s. John, w.Elizabeth M., a.22; n.o.c. G. W. Clark, infant, 10 months, Elizabeth M., 13.
CALESTEN, Will, a.28, p.Synnot's, s. Fanny.	CARLISLE, Fred, p.Carlisle's, s.Chapman, w.Sarah, a.32. r.Deputy Sheriff of Albany.	CAWOOD, John, a.18, p.Hayhurst's, s. John.	CLARK, Sam, a.22, p.Wait's, s. Zoroaster, w.Elizabeth, a19; n.o.c. John 1.
CALLAGHAN, Cady, a.30, p.Ingram's s. Fanny, w.Johanna, a.25; n.o.c. Morgan 4, Dan 2. r. Not on London list.	CARLISLE, George, a.22. p.Mouncey's, s.John, w.Hanna'h, a.22; n.o.c. Mary, infant, 1 ½ years.	CAWOOD, William, a.19, p.Hayhurst's, s.John.	CLARKE, George, a.24, p.Scanlen's, s. East Indian.
CALLAGHAN, Cornelius, a.21, p. Ingram's, s.Fanny. r.Not on Cape list.	CARLISLE, John, a22, p.Carlisle's, s. Chapman; r.Head of Carlisle's party. Robert Corden 13 (servant).	CHABAUD, John Anthony, a.23, p. Wilkinson's, s.Amphitrite.	CLARKE, Thomas, a.38, p.Scanlen's, s. East Indian, w.Ann, a.38; n.o.c. Joseph 15, Elizabeth 8, Anne 13, Harriet 4, Susannah 3.
CALTON, Thos., Dr., a.40, p.Calton's, s. Albury; w.Martha, a.39; n.o.c. Charles 12, Henry 10, Frederick 1, Sarah 7, Mary 3; r.Head of Calton's party.	CARNEY, James, a.28, p.Dixon's, s.Ocean, w.Elizabeth, a.29; n.o.c. Elizabeth, infant, 3 months.	CHADWICK, Jas., a.18, p.Carlisle's, a. Chapman; r.Had permit to return to England at own expense, 14/11/22.	CLARKE, Thomas, a.40, p.Willson's, s. Belle Alliance, w.Eleanor, a.34; n.o.c. Thomas John 12, James 9, Frederick 4, Edwin 1, Caroline 11, Ellen Maria 13, Eliz. Sarah 6.
CALTON, Thos., Junr., a.18, p.Carlton's, s.Albury; r.On two lists he is shown as a grocer.	CAMPBELL, Ambrose George, p.Campbell's, s.Dowson; r.Was no friend of the 1820 Settlers. Instigated the famous "HinIza murder" trial in 1836. Edited the "Echo."	CHADWICK, Sam, a.20, p.Carlisle's, s. Chapman.	CLARKE, Thomas John 12, James 9, Frederick 4, Edwin 1, Caroline 11, Ellen Maria 13, Eliz. Sarah 6.
CALVERLEY, Thos., a.18, p.Stanley's, s. John; r.On London list, but not on Colonial list.	CAMPBELL, Will, a.34, p.Willson's, s. Belle Alliance; n.o.c. Eliza 7, Emma 1, Maria 4.	CHADWICK, Will, a.18, p.Carlisle's, s. Chapman.	CLARKE, Will, a.30, p.G. Scott's, s. Nautilus, w.Mary, a.25.
CALVERLEY, William, a.35, p.Stanley's, s.John, w.Jane, a.28; n.o.c. William 14, James 5, Eliza 2; r.Had permit to return to England at own expense, 23/5/23.	CARR, Geo., a.28, p.Mouncey's, s.John.	CHALLIS, Chas., a.20, p.Dyason's, s. Zoroaster.	CLARKE, W. Dr., a.25, p.Clarke's, s. Northampton, w.Catherine Eliza, a.27; n.o.c. (Chas. Holliday 14) servant; r. Head of Clarke's party.
CAMON, Philip, a.20, p.Thornhill's, s. Zoroaster.	CARR, Thomas, a.35, p.Mouncey's, s. John, w.Mary, a.34; n.o.c. Henrietta 8, Mary 2.	CHANDLER, Chas., a.22, p.Sephton's, s.Aurora; r.London list, occupation a tanner.	CLAYTON, George, a.29, p.Richardson's, a. Stentor.
CAMPBELL, Duncan, a.39, p.Campbell's, s.Weymouth; r.Susan (his sister) 20, head of the party. Half-pay Marines. Civil Com. and Res. Mag., G'Town.	CARTER, James, a.34, p.Mills', s.Siti G. 'Osborne, w.Sophia, a.33; n.o.c. James 2 ½.	CHANDLER, Will, a.29, p.Dyason's, s. Zoroaster; r.Had permit to return to England at own expense, 4/12/22.	CLAYTON, Will, a.32, p.Richardson's, s. Stentor, w.Judith, a.30; n.o.c. John 7, Elizabeth 3, Ann 5.
CAMPBELL, P. Dr., a.30, p.Sephton's, s. Aurora, w. Sarah, a.32; n.o.c. Margaret Ann and Sarah Lucy, infants. r.Martha Hill (a servant). In London list Dr. P. Campbell is put into Bailie's party. Died in Graham's Town July 31, 1837, aged 60.	CARTER, John, a.28, p.Willson's, s.Belle Alliance.	CHAPMAN, Will, a.26, p.Willson's, s. Belle Alliance, w.Judith, a.23; n.o.c. Sarah 4.	CLEAVER, John, a.28, p.Wilkinson's, s. Amphitrite; r.In one list grower of plants.
CAMPION, Thos., a.19, p.Willson's, s. Belle Alliance.	CARTER, John, a.44, p.Gurney's, s. Weymouth, no wife; n.o.c. Thomas 12, Robert 9.	CHARSLEY, Edward, a.18, p.Clarke's, s. Northampton.	CLEAVER, Joseph, a.24, p.Wilkinson's, s.Amphitrite; r.Grower of plants.
CANNON, Philip or James, a.28, p.Wilkinson's, s. Amphitrite.	CARTER, Richard, a.56, p.Bradshaw's, s.Ken. Castle, w.Elizabeth, a.36; n.o.c. Thomas 13, John 12; r.Name of wife not given in London list.	CHASE, J. Centlivers. a.24, p.Bailie's, s. Chapman, w.Arabella, a.21; n. o . c . Lousia 1, child, died in Bay of Biscay; r.Mary Williams (servant), 30. One of the fathers of the settlement Founder of Aliwal North, M.L.A. 1864 M.L.C. 1869; died 1876.	CLOGG, William, a.29, p.Parkin's, s. Weymouth, w.Maria, a.27; n.o.c. William 3, Maria 1.
	CARTWRIGHT, Rob., a.39, p.Turvey's, s.Sir G. Osborne. w.Marv. a.36.	CHIPPERFIELD, J., a.20, p.Rowles', s. Nautilus; r.Killed in '35 war.	CLOVER, William, a.32, p.Erith's, s. Brilliant; r.On London list, but not on Colonial list.
		CHURCH, Henry, a.25, p.Owen's, s. Nautilus, w.Elizabeth, a.21.	COCK, Thomas, a.32, p.Willson's, s.Belle Alliance, w.Sophia, a.32; n.o.c. John 7, Thomas 6, James 1. Sophia 8. Ann 4, Jane 3; r. Had permission to return to England by first transport after March 20th, 1821.
		CLARINGBOULD, Ric., a.22, p.Gurney's, s.Weymouth.	

COCK, William, a.26, p.Cock's, s.Weymouth, w.Elizabeth, a.27; n.o.c. Wm. Frederick 4, John Underson 2, Love-day Ann ¼ year; r.Head of Cock's party. Developed the Kowie, M.L.C.	COMFIELD or CORNFIELD, a.21, p. Wm. Smith's, s.Northampton, w.Eliza, a.27; n.o.c. Richard Bland 13.	CRAWLEY ('LY), John, a.28, p.'Ingram's, s.Fanny, w.Mary, a.22; Humphrey 3, Fanny 3 months; r. Omitted from one London list.	DALE, John, a.24, p.Osler's, s.Weymouth, w.Mary, a.17.
COCKCROFT, Charles, a.35, p.Wainwright's, s. John, w.Harriett, a.36; n.o.c. Thomas 13, Mark 7, William 9.	COMLEY, William, a.26, p.Pigot's, s. Northampton, w.Ann, a.24; n.o.c. Mary 1.	CROFT, Chas., a.26, p.Sephton's, s. Aurora; n.o.c. Clarissa 2 years.	DALE, Chris., a.31, p.Willson's, s.Belle Alliance, w.Eliza, a.29; n.o.c. Henry 6, Elizabeth 7.
COFFEE, John, a.22, p.Ingram's, s Fanny; r.This name not on London list.	CONN, William, a.26, p.Scanlen's, s. East Indian, w.Bridget, a.24.	CRONK, John, a.27, p.Gurney's, s.Weymouth, w.Ann, a37; n.o.c. John 8, Frances 6, Mary Ann 14.	DALGAIRNS, Chas., a.42, p.Dalgairns', s.Northampton; n.o.c. Agnes 3, Eliza 11, Martha 8; r.Head of Dalgairns' party.
COLE, Robert, a.22, p.Biggar's, s.Weymouth, w.Jane, a.21; n.o.c. Robert (infant.)	COOK, John, a.22, p.Bradshaw's, s.Ken Castle; r.London list Jane Cook, wife, 22	CROOKS, William, a.23, p.Calton's, s. Albury; r.No William Crooks in London list, but there is Will Cross 27, cord-wainer.	DALY, John, a.23, p.Ingram's, s.Fanny r.Not on Cape list.
COLE, William, a.22, p.Uwen's, s. Nautilus; r.On London list, but not on Colonial list.	COONEY, Sam, a.22, p.Scanlen's, s.East Indian, w.Margaret, a.18.	CROSS, John, a.36, p.Calton's, s.Albury, w.Mary, a.31; n.o.c. John 8, Charles 6, Mary 3, William 7, Matilda 9; r,Not on one London list.	DAMANT, Edward, a.33, p.Damant's, s. Ocean, w.Mary, a.27; n.o.c. Ann 13, Louisa 2; r.Head of Damant's party, formerly of the 38th Regt. Fought in the Peninsula war.
COLEMAN, John, a.28, p.Cock's, s. Weymouth.	COOPER, John T., a.27, p.Damant's, s. Ocean.	CROSS, Richard, a.25, p.Parkin's, s.Weymouth, w.Charlotte, a.27; n.o.c. Charlotte 1.	DAMANT, John, a.34, p.Damant's, s. Ocean.
COLLETT, James, p.Gen. Campbell's, s Salisbury (brig.)	COPLY, Richard, a.23, p.Neave's, s. Stentor; r.On London list, but not on Colonial list.	GROUCH, Richard, a.29, p.Ford's, s. Weymouth, w.Sarah, a.30; n.o.c. John 1	DANIEL, Joseph, a.36, p.Dixon's, s. Ocean; w.Elizabeth, a.35; n.o.c. Richard 7.
COLLIER, Abraham, a.38, p.Cock's, s Weymouth, w.Mary, a30.	CORY (or Covey) or (Cosy) Will, a.20. p.Wait's, s. Zoroaster.	CRUTTENDEN, George, a.25, p.Wilkinson's, s.Amphitrite.	DANIELS, John, a.19, p.Turvey's, s. Sir G. Osborne; r.Had permit to return to England at own expense, 7/11/22
COLLING, John, a.25, p.Gush's, s.Brilliant; r. These two are in Sephton's party, according to the London list.	COUGLAN, Cornelius, a.20, p.Parker's. s. East Indian; r.Not in London list.	CULLEN, Michael, a.21, p.Butler's, s. Fanny; r.On London list, but not on Colonial list	DANIELS, Peter, a.44, p.Turvey's, s.Sir G. Osborne, w.Eliza, a38; n.o.c. Thomas 9, Frederick 1, Ann 2.
COLLING, Thomas, a20, p.Gush's, s Brilliant.	COUNSEL, Andrew, a.40, p.Hayhurst's, s. John.	CUMMINS, Alex., a.24, p.Menezes', s. Weymouth, w.Elizabeth, a.26; n.o.c. Alexander 2.	DANIELS, Simpson, a.32, p.Turvey's, s. Sir G. Osborne, w.Mary Ann, a.27; n.o.c. Amelia 3, Eliza 5, Sophia 6, Robert 1, Isabella, born 22nd April.
COLLING, Thomas, a.48, p.Gardner's, s. Sir G. Osborne, w.Elizabeth, a.36; n.o.c. Joseph 4, Ann 16, Eliz. 3, Charlotte 1; r.In London list, remained behind. In London list party Sephton In London list ship Aurora.	COWIE, James, a.28, p.Stanley, s. John. w.Elizabeth, a.28; n.o.c. Ann 2 years. Margaret 3 weeks.	CURRIE, Adam, a.24, p.Willson's, s. Belle Alliance.	DARBY'S, John, a.23, p.Gurney's, s.Weymouth.
COLLING, William, a.18, p.Gush's, s Brilliant.	COWPER, W., a.211, p.Bailie, s.Chapman.	CURRIE, Robert, Dr., a.25, p.Phillips', s. Ken. Castle.	DAVIES, Josiah, a.33, p.Greathead's, s. Ken. Castle, w.Sophia, a.24; n.o.c. Daniel 3, Sarah, born on board; r.In London list is called "Joshua Davis."
COLLINS, Thomas, a.28, p.Bailie's, s Chapman; r.On London list, but not on Colonial list.	COX, Edw. John, a.25, p.Bailie's, s Chapman, w.Emma, a.26; n.o.c. Edward 2.	CURRIE, Walter, a34, p.Willson's, s Belle Alliance, w.Ann, a.24; n.o.c. Walter 1, Mary Ann 4; r.Purser, R.N., half pay; the son Walter, afterwards Sir W. Currie of the F.A.M.P.	DAVIS, David, a.40, p.Clark's, s.Northampton; n.o.c. David 8, Eliza 13: r. On London list, but not on Colonial list.
COLLINS, Will, a.25, p.Greathead's, s Kennersley Castle.	COYLE, Eliza, p.Parker's, s.East Indian: Not shown in the London list. E Coyle was a governess, brought out Bridget Murphey (20) and Mary Robinson (24).	CURRIER, Will, a.24, p.Holder's, s.Ken. Castle.	DAVIS, John, a.38, p.Phillips', s.Ken. Castle, no wife; n.o.c. William 13.
COLLIS, James, a.24, p.Willson's, s.Belle Alliance.	CRAMMER, Robert, a26, p.Wait's, s. Zoroaster; r.Killed in '35 war.	CURTIS, John, a27, p.Mills', s.Sir G. Osborne, w.Esther, a.28.	DAVIS, John, a.23, p.Phillips', s.Ken. Castle.
COMBLEY, Dr. W., a.29, p.Willson's, s Belle Alliance, w.Sarah, a.27; n.o.c. Ann 1.	CRANE, John, a.23, p.Rowles', s. Nautilus.	CUIRSHAM, John, a.20, p.Calton's, p. Albury.	DAVIS, Thomas, a.28, p.Scott's, s. Nautilus, w.Mary, a.24.
COMDAY, Andrew, a.35, p.Mahoney's, s. Northampton, w.Ann, a.30; n o c Michael 6, Eliza 9.	CRAUSE, Henry, Capt., a.29, p.Bailie's s.Chapman, w.Helena, a25; r.Wife brought two sisters, Mary Evendon, servant, 17.	CYRUS, Sam, a.37, p.Sephton's, s. Aurora, w.Deborah, a.28; n.o.c. George 9, Samuel 4, Jeremiah 6, Emma (infant).	DAVIS, William, a.21, p.Phillips', s.Ken. Castle.

DAWSON, Jas., a.18, p.Clark's, s. Northampton.	DICKS, James, a.23, p.Ford's, s.Weymouth, w.Dinah, a.22; n.o.c. John, infant.	DOYLELEY, Sam, a.32, p.Cock's, s.Weymouth, w.Mary, a.27; n.o.c. Fanny 6, Samuel 2.	DYASON, George, a.30, p.Dyason's, s. Zoroaster, w.Frances, a.29; n.o.c. George 2, Frances Ann 1; r.Head of Dyason's party, R.M. of Bathurst, and afterwards Graaff-Reinet.
DEAN, Charles, a30, p.Cock's, s.Weymouth.	DIGGERY, Richard, a.28, p.Griffiths' s. Stentor.	DRAPER, Thos., a.33, p.Calton's, s. Albury; n.o.c. Thomas 8; r. Not shown on London list, because head of party on Calton's death, Died 1874, buried at Bathurst.	DYASON, Isaac, a.39, p.Dyason's, s. Zoroaster, w.Sarah, a.39; n.o.c. Isaac 16, Elizabeth 8, Sarah 9, Roger 11.
DEARMAN, I., a.25, p.Willson's, s.Belle Alliance, w.Mary, a.23; n.o.c. Joseph 12, Osborn 11, John 9, James 8.	DIVINE, Tim., a.33, p.Bailie's, s.Chapman, w.Eleanor, a.30; n.o.c. John 11, Bridget 6, Jeremiah 4, Catherine 2.	DREDGE, Samuel, a.27, p.Crause's, s. Nautilus; r.Not on Colonial list, but on London list.	DYASON, Joseph, a.36, p.Dyason's, s. Zoroaster; w.Mary Ann, a25; n.o.c., Ann 7, Joseph 13. r.First to survey mouth of Kowie.
DEBNAM, Isaac, a.38, p.Hyman's, s. Weymouth, w.Mary, a.39; n.o.c. John 16, Isaac 11, Eliza 17, Ann 13.	DIXIE, Philip, a.3-0, p.Sephton's, s. Aurora, w.Elizabeth, a.27; n.o.c. Elizabeth 5, Phoebe 1.	DREDGE, William, a.29, p.Crause's, s. Nautilus, w.Eliz., a.25; r.On London list, but not on Colonial list.	DYASON, Robert, a.37, p.Dyason, s.Zoroaster; w.Ann, a.23; n.o.c., Jane 8; Bayly 15, Tassel 11 (boys).
DELL, Edw. Hunt, a.38, p.Thornhill's, s. Zoroaster, w.Ann, a.38; n.o.c. John 10, Samuel 3, Stephen 8, Edward 6.	DIXON, Jno. Hen., a.32, p.Dixon's, s. Ocean, w.Margaret, a.36; n.o.c. Mary 9, Emma 6, Eliza 4, Sarah 2; r.Head. of Dixon's party.	DRIVER, Edward, a.23, p.Calton's, s. Albury.	EAGER, Edward, a.20, p.Nightingale's, s. Amphitrite.
DENNISON, George, a.36, p.Calton's, s. Albury, w.Hannah, a.29; n.o.c. George 5, Henry 2, Ann 7, Charlotte, infant, ½ year.	DOBSON, James, a.27, p.Parkin's, s. Weymouth, w.Ann, a.27; n.o.c. John 5, Mary 4.	DRY, Thomas, a.21, p.Erith's, s. Brilliant,	EALES, William, a.23, p.Willson's, s. Belle Alliance, w. Sarah, a.26.
DENHAM, Stephen, a.26, p.Dalgairn's, s.Northampton, w.Martha, a.26; n.o.c. Mary 2, Martha, infant, 6 months.	DOE, Richard, a.28, p.Griffith's, s.Stentor; w.Mary, a.24; n.o.c., Ann 3.	EDMUND, Sir G. Osborne; r.Is called Edmund Duley in London list.	EARLE, Will. J., a.19, p.Willson's, s. Belle Alliance
DENHAM, William, a.31, p.Clark's, s. Northampton, w.Sarah, a.32; n.o.c. David Davis 8, Eliza 13, George 3, Lydia 2.	DOLAN, Dennis, a.23, p.Butler's, s. Fanny; w.Elizabeth, a.206; n.o.c., John 5.	DUDLEY, John, a.36, p.Gardner's, s.Sir G. Osborne, w.Sarah, a.21; n.o.c. Matilda 8, Frances 1, Sarah, born 6th May.	EASTLAND, Thos., a.39, p.Menezes', s. Weymouth, w.Sarah; n.o.c. George 13, James 9, Eliz. 4, Thomas 11, Jane 1, Cecelia 6.
DENTON, Charles, a.38, p.Richardson's, s.Stentor, w.Hannah, a.39; n.o.c. Ann 13.	DOLD, John Matthew, a.22, p.Willson's, s.Belle Alliance, w.Sarah, a.18.	DUFFIELD, George, a.20, p.Wainwright's, s.John; r.There is also a William Duffield. aged 18, farmer.	EATON, W. Loftie, a.21, p.Willson's, s. Belle Alliance; r.Had permit to return to England at own expense.
DENTON, William, a.26, p.Richardson's, s.Stentor, w.Mary, a.26; n.o.c. William 1.	DOLD, Matthew, a.50, p.Willson's, s. Belle Alliance, w.Jane, a.46.	DUFFY, John, a.42, p.Bailie's, s.Chapman, w.Ann. a.44; n.o.c. Charles 10, George 4; r.Pensioner, 80th Regt.	EATWELL, Will, a.33, p.Dalgairn's, s. Northampton, w.Emma, a.30.
DERBYSHIRE, Thos., a.30, p.Hayhurst's, s.John.	DOLD, Will. Andrew, a.22, p.Willson's, s. Belle Alliance, w.Jane Cath., a.18	DUGLEBY, Samuel, a.32, p.Cock's, s. Weymouth, w.Mary, a.27; n.o.c. Samuel 2, Fanny 6; r.On London list, but not on Colonial list.	ECCLES, Robert, a.43, p.Hayhurst's, s. John; r.Had permit to return to England at own expense.
DESERT, James, a.30. p.Clark's, s. Northampton.	DONNELLY, John, a.14, p.Wilkinson's, s. Amphitrite.	DUGMORE, Isaac, a.34, p.Gardner's, s. Sir G. Osborne, w.Maria, a.36; n.o.c. Henry 9½, William 6, Ann 7½, Louisa 4, Caroline 2.	ECCLES, Thos., a.37. p.Hayhurst, s.John.
DEVINE, James, a.36, p.Butler's. s. Fanny, w.Margaret, a.26; n.o.c. William 12, Ellen 4.	DONOVAN, Joseph, a.25, p.Willson's, s. Belle Alliance, w.Susannah, a.26; n.o.e., Thomas 7, William 4, Susannah R, Geo. 2.	DURELL. Hen., a.27, p.Damant's, s. Ocean.	ECKURN, James, a.20, p.Pringle's, s. Brilliant; r.Or "Eckron or ."Eckhorn."
DICKENSON, Rob., a.45, p.Scanlen Parker's, s.East Indian, no wife; n.o.c. Frederick 11, Henry 6, Alfred 9, Emily 13.	DORMER, George, a.18, p.Parker's, s. East Indian; r.Not on Cape list.	DURRYHOUSE, Ric., a.22, p.Neave's, s. Stentor; r.On London list, but not on Colonial list.	EDGE, Robert, a.22 p.Carlisle's, s.Chapman.
DICKSON, Richard, a.39, p.Menezes', s. Weymouth.	DOUGHERTY, Thos., a.31, p.Butler's, s. Fanny, w.Margaret, a28; n.o.c. William 13, Ellen 4; r.On London list, but not on Colonial list.	DUXBURY or DEWKSBURY, Sam, a. 40, p.Smith's, s.Stentor, w.Margaret, a.39; n.o.c. William 15, Hannah 5, John 3.	EDKINS, John, a.28, p.Wm. Smith, s. Northampton, w.Ann, a.29; n.o.c. Joseph, infant, 6 months, John 7, Thomas 2.
DICKS, Ephraim, a.38, p.Ford's, s.Weymouth, no wife; n.o.c. Ephraim 16, Joseph 5.	DOUGLASS, Will. a.39, p,Scanlen Parker, s.East Indian.	DYKE. Ann, a.36, p.Owen's, s. Nautilus; r.In family of Thos. Pullen.	EDLESTONE, Thos., a.45, p.Calton's, s. Albury; r.Had permit to return to England at own expense.
DICKS, James, a.38, p.Ford's. s.Weymouth, w.Jane, a.39; n.o.c. Robert 17, James 12, Jonah 8, Eliza 6, Uriah 14, Joseph 10.	DOWN, G. Hooks, a.25, p.Bowker's, s. Weymouth.		EDWARDS, James, a.24, p.Sephton's, s. Aurora, w.Ann, a.23; n.o.c. Daniel, infant.
	DOWNING, Thomas, a.21, p.Neave's, s. Stentor.		ELLCOTT, James, a.27, p.Biggar's, a. Weymouth.
	DOYLE, John, a.20, p.Willson's, s.Belle Alliance; r.Had permit to return to England at own expense, 4/12/22.		

ELLA, Peter, a.33, p.Scanlen Parker, s. East Indian, w.Mrs. Ella (Effie), a.34; n.o.c. David 3, Elizabeth 6.	FARLEY, Dan, a.28, p.Hyman's, s. Weymouth, w.Elizabeth, a.29; n.o.c. William 5, Sarah 3, Joseph 2; r. Drowned at sea while trying to get from the Cowie to Port Elizabeth.	FITZGERALD, Michael, a.30, p.Mandy's, s.Nautilus, w.Sarah, a.29; r.On London list, but not on Colonial list.	FORD, Edward, a.38, p.Ford's, s.Weymouth, w.Jane, a.39; n.o.c. James 17, John 16, Patience 13, Elizabeth 11; r. Head of Ford's party.
ELLIOTT, Mark, a.21, p.Calton's, s. Albury, w.Sarah, a.20; n.o.c. Alfred 1 year.	FELL, John, a.37, p.Clark's, s. Northampton, w.Jane, a.39; n.o.c. John 9, Jane 11, William 6.	FLANEGAN, Timothy, a.38, s.Chapman, w.Mary, a.40; n.o.c. James Frederick 10, Arthur Stephen 7, Eliz. 3, Mary Anne 15.	FORREST, Ellie, a.22, p.Griffiths', s. Stentor; r. also "Elue" or "Elice."
ELLIOTT, Will., a.25, p.Calton's, s. Albury, w.Elizabeth, a.22; n.o.c. Nathan 3, William 1.	FELLS, George, a.26, p.Mouncey's, s. John, w.Ellen, a.26; n.o.c. George 4, Ann 2; r.On London list, but not on Colonial list.	FLETCHER, Edward, a.29, p.Wilkinson's, s.Amphitrite.	FORREST, Ralph, a.26, p.Smith's, s. Stentor.
ELLIOTT, Will., a.27, p.Pringle's, s. Brilliant.	FELTON, Geo. Henry, a.19, p.Howard's, s. Ocean.	FLETCHER, James, a.25, p.Wilkinson's, s.Amphitrite; r.Left Amphitrite in Brixham harbour.	FORRESTER, Rich., a.31, p.Liversage, s.John, w.Mary, a.30; n.o.c. John 5, Joseph 3, Sarah 10.
ELLIOTT, Will, a.23, p.Smith's, s. Stentor, w.Ellen, a.22; n.o.c. Jane 5.	FEW, Joshua, a.30, p.Phillips', s.Kennersley Castle.	FLEETWOOD, John, a.20; p.Neave's, s. Stentor.	FORSTER, John, a.40, p.Ingram's, s.John; w.Mary, a.30; n.o.c. John 5, George 2, Mary 9, Harriet 3, John 2 months; r."Foster" in London list. chemist; "Foster" a farmer, in Cape list.
EMLESLIE, Rob., a.48, p.Cock's, s. Weymouth, w.Sarah, a.34; n.o.c. William 3, Sarah 5, Elizabeth 7.	FICKNER, Henry, a.20, p.Parker's, s. East Indian, w.Mary Ann, a.22; r.On London list, but not on Colonial list	FLINN, Daniel, a.42, p.Smith's, s.Stentor, w.Catherine, a.42; n.o.c. John 9, Ann 13.	FORWARD, William, a.33, p.Cock's, s. Weymouth, w.Elizabeth, a.28; n.o.c. William 2.
EPSEY, George, a.29, p.Biggar's, s. Weymouth, w.Mary, a.25.	FIELD, Sam, a.26, p.Sephton's, s. Aurora.	FLOODGATE, Edward, a.28, p.Morgan's, s.Ocean, w.Mary, a.28.	FOSTER, James,, a.21, p.Parker's, s.East Indian.
FRITH, Jas. Thos., a.30, p.Erith's, s. Brilliant, w.Jane, a.30; n.o.c. Jane Moody 4, Elanor Moody 2; r.Head of Erith's party. Gave a great deal of trouble to all from Governor downwards, took other people's land. Went back to England, wrecked on the way.	FIELD, Thomas, a.25, p.Cock's, s.Weymouth.	FODEN, Thomas, a.40, p. Willson's, s. Belle Alliance, w.Mary, a.36; n.o.c. Catherine 13, Matilda 6.	FOULDS, Henry, a.22, p.Calton's, s. Albury; r.Not in one London list.
ESMOND, W., a.18, p.Phillips', s.Kennersley Castle.	FIELD, William, a.28, p.Greathead, s Kennersley Castle.	FOLEY, John, a.40, p.Scanlen Parker's, s.East Indian, w.Barbara, a.33; n.o.c. Thomas 5, Mary 10, Johanna 8, Honora 6; r.In London list, shown in Parker's party.	FOURNIER, John, a.25, p.Wilk. or Night., s.Amphitrite.
EVA, Richard, a.24, p.Osler's, s.Weymouth, w.Elizabeth, a.22.	FILMORE, John, a.49, p.Gush's, s.Brilliant, w.Mary, a.29; n.o.c. John 11, Ebenezer 5, Harriet 7, Mary 3, Elizabeth, infant, 8 months; r "Filmer" on London list.	FOLLIOTT, John, a.24, p.Scanlen Parker's, s.East Indian, w.Ellen, a.23; r.In London list, shown in Parker's party.	FOWLER, Thomas, a.36, p.Butler's, s. Fanny, no wife; n.o.c. John 13.
EVANS, Charles, a.43, p.Cock's, s.Weymouth, w.Mary, a.26; r.Died March 8th, 1854, a.87, buried at Bathurst.	FILMORE, Thos., a.47, p.Gush's, s. Brilliant, w.Elizabeth, a.67; r."Filmer" or London list.	FORBES, Alex., a.27, p.Parker's, s.East Indian; r.Murdered by Kaffirs, Dec., 1834, at Waai Plaats.	FOWLER, Thomas, a.24, p.Wait's, s. Zoroaster.
EVANS, James, a.32, p.Clark's, s. Northampton, w.Mary, a.30.	FINN, James, a.36, p.Parker's, s.East Indian, w.Margaret, a.30; n.o.c. John 12, James 7, Timothy 1, Honora 6; r On London list, but not on Colonia list.	FORBES, Edward, a.27, p.Parker's, s. East Indian, w.Harriet, a.27; n.o.c. Alexander 2, Harriet 1, Jane 4; r.Field Cornet, Albany.	FOWLER, William, a.23, p.Septon's, s. Aurora.
EVANS, John, a.27, p.Septon's, s. Aurora, w.Ann, a.25.	FINTON, Thomas, a.27, p.Parker's, s. East Indian, w.Mary, a.28; n.o.c. Margaret 4, Mary 1; r.On London list, but not on Colonial list.	FORBES, William, a.27, p.Bailie's, s. Chapman.	FOX, William, a.34, p.Mouncey's, s.John.
FAGAN or (FEAGAN), Peter, a.39, p. Mandy's, s. Nautilus, w.Mary, a.38; n.o.c. Richard 13, Thomas. 12, Peter 5, Mary 11, Jane 6, William 3, Elizabeth 9, Francis 7, Ann 3.	FISCHER, Charles, a.22, p.Mills', s.Sir G. Osborne, w.Harriet, a.18.	FORD, William, a.30, p.Liversage's, s. John, w.Hannah, a.27; n.o.c. George 5, John 3, William 1.	FOXCROFT, Robert, a.38, p.Hayhurst, s.John, w.Ann, a.40; n.o.c. Thomas 13, James 11, Robert 9, William 7, John 3, Margaret 20.
FAIRCLOTH, George, a.33, p.Biggar's s.Weymouth, w.Mary, a.32; n.o.c. James 9, Elizabeth 4.	FISHER, Henry, a.22 s.Sir G Osborne; r.On London list, but not of Colonial list.	FORD, Jas. Edw.. a.50, p.Bailie's, s Chapman, w.Frances. a.40; n.o.c. James Samuel 13, Geo. Hen. 11, Edw. Stranchan 9, John Henry 3, Frances Jane 14, Jane Murray 6, Adelaide Elizabeth 8; r.Sub-head of Bailie's party.	FRANCIS, David P., a.36, p.Scanlen's, s. East Indian, w.Ann, a.38; r.Port Master, Port Elizabeth.
FANNER, David, a.24, p.Wait's, s. Zoroaster.	FITZGERALD,, James, a.35, p.Mandy's s.Nautilus, w.Margaret, a.22; r.On London list but not on Colonial list.		FRANCIS, John, a.24, p.Damant's, s. Ocean.
FARSCUTT, Thos., a.28, p.Clark's, s. Northampton, w.Ann, a.32; n.o.c. Thomas 9, Louisa 11.			FRANCIS, Thomas, a.31, p.Willson's, s. Belle Alliance, w.Eliz., a.28; n.o.c. Thomas James 9, Amelia 7, George 3.
			FRANZ, Chris., a.29, p.Bailie's, s. Chapman, w.Ann, a.25; n.o.c. Ann 7, Helen 4.
			FRAYNE, Percival, a.23. p.Parker's, s. East Indian.

FREEMANTLE, Rich., a.38, p.Mahoney's, s.Northampton, w.Sarah, a.31; n.o.c. John 13, Eliza 4, George 1; r.Murdered by Kaffirs.	GERMAINE, Richard, a.50, p.White's, s. Stentor.	GOODES, Joseph, a.29, p.Bailie's, s. Chapman, w.Ann, a.28; n.o.c. Mary Ann 3, Eliz. 2.	GREEN LEAF, James, a.29, p.Nightingale's, s.Amphitrite.
FRENCH, John, a.14 (?), p.Wilkinson's, s.Amphitrite.	GIBBON, Edward, a.21, p.Damant, s. Ocean.	GOODMAN, Henry, a.23, p.Osler's, s. Weymouth, w.Eliz., a.20.	GREGORY, Joseph, a.19, p.G. Scott's, s. Nautilus.
FROST, Philip, a.32, p.Damant's, s.Ocean, w.Elizabeth, a.30; n.o.c. Philip 11, James 10, John 4, William 7, Edward 6, Mary (infant) 1½ years.	GIBBS, William, a.31, p.Pigot's, s.Northampton, w.Rachel, a.29; n.o.c. Charles 14, William 12, Henry 10, Thomas 7, Mary 2.	GOSS, Michael, a.21, p.Butler's, s. Fanny.	GREGORY, Thomas, a.24, p.Neave's, s. Stentor.
FRYER, Richard, a.25, p.Scanlen Parker's, s.East Indian, w.Eliza, a.20; r.In London list is shown in Parker's party.	GILFILLAN, Andrew, a.20, p.Thornhill's, s.Zoroaster.	GOULD, William, a.37, p.Calton's, s. Albury, w.Mary, a.33; n.o.c. George 7, Thomas 2, Ann 9, Sarah 5.	GRESNOCK, John, a.30, p.Ingram's, s. Fanny, w.Mary, a.34; n.o.c. Mary 13, Ann 11.
FULGON, George, a.23, p.Bailie's, s. Chapman, w.Mary, a.20.	GITTINS, John, a.23, p.Phillips', s. Kennersley Castle.	GOULDEN, John, a.18, p.Clark's, s. Northampton.	GREY, Henry, a.35, p.Dyaaon's, s. Zoroaster, w.Mary, a.30; n.o.c. Henry 3, John 15, Mary 2, Jane (infant) 7 months.
FULLER, Henry, a.25, p.Dixon's, s. Ocean, w.Susannah, a.23; n.o.c. George 4, Charles 1½.	GLADSTONE, W., a.20, p.Campbell's, s. Weymouth.	GOULDING, George, a.21, p.Calton's, s. Albury.	GRIFFIN, Edward, a.21, p.G. Scott's, s. Nautilus, w.Ann, a.23; n.o.c. Ellen 1½ years.
FULTON, William, a.18, p.Clark's, s. Northampton.	GLASS, Thomas, a.35, p.Southey's, s. Kennersley Castle, w.Ann, a.33; n.o.c. John 13, Daniel 9, Thomas 6, James 4, Elizabeth 15, Ann 1; r.Died in Graham's Town 27th July, 1849, aged 69.	GOULDING, Thomas, a.28, p.Calton's, s. Albury, w.Mary, a.17; n.o.c. George 6, William 3.	GRIFFIN, Patrick, a.34, p.Ingram's, s. Fanny, w.Mary, a.28; n.o.c. Michael 2, Mary 5.
FUTTER, George, a.38, p.Bailie's, s. Chapman, w.Sarah, a.35; n.o.c. George 9, John 7, Sarah 5, Elizabeth 2.	GOADLEY, Joseph, a.31, p.Willson's, s. Belle Alliance, w.Mary, a.31.	GOWER, Richard, a.30, p.Mandy's, s. Nautilus, w.Mary, a.28; n.o.c. Edwin 7, Frederick 2, Mary 1.	GRIFFIN, Thomas, a.34, p.Bailie's, s. Chapman, w.Sarah, a.31; n.o.c. Thomas 8, Joseph 3, James 2, Sarah 9, Elizabeth 6, Harriet 4.
GADSDON, Robert, a.24, p.Morgan's, s. Ocean, w.Sophia Matilda, a.19; n.o.c. James Vernon (infant) 6 months.	GODDARD, James, a.39, p.Pigot's, s. Northampton, w.Fanny, a.35; n.o.c. John 1, Benjamin 15, Ann 10, Mary 6, Betsy 4.	GRADWELL, Stephen or (John), a.20, p.Hayhurst's, s.John.	GRIFFITH, Charles, a.31, p.Griffith's, a. Stentor, w.Cornelia, a.22; r.Successful sheep farmer, Clerk of Peace, Cradock. Died 1855.
GAGINNO, C., a.36, p.Wilkinson's, s. Amphitrite.	GODDARD, Ralph, a.26, p.Willson's, a. Belle Alliance, w.Sarah, a.26; n.o.c. George 11.	GRADWELL, William, a.21, p.Hayhurst's, s.John.	GRIFFITH, Eliza, a.19, p.Grillith's, s. Stentor.
GAMBLE, John, a.19, p.Willson's, s. Belle Alliance.	GODFREY, Robert, a.27, p.Biggar's, s. Weymouth, w.Martha, a.28; n.o.c. Henry 5, Martha 1.	GRANWELL, also GRENWELL, Thos., a.30, p.Scanlen Parker's, s.East Indian, w.Ann, a.30; n.o.c. Edward 6, Thomas 5, Ann 2, Maria 1; r.Parker's party in London list.	GRIFFITH, Dr. John, a.24, p.Griffith's, s.Stentor, w.Eliza, a.19.
GAMMON, Charles, a.19, p.Nightingale's, s.Amphitrite.	GODLONTON, Rob., a.25, p.Bailie's, a. Chapman, w.Mary Ann, a.27; n.o.c. Mary Ann 4, Hex Wm. 17; r.The most famous of the Settlers. Started the Graham's Town "Journal," author of books on the Kaffir wars, M.L.C. Died 1884.	GRAVETT, George, a.18, p.Gush's, s. Brilliant.	GRIFFITH, Valentine, a.29, p.Griffith's, s.Stentor, w.Mary, a.25; r.Lieut. R. Marines. Head of Griffith's party. Brought out three sisters.
GARCIA, Maurice, a.31, p.Gen. Campbell's, s. Dowson; r.C.C. and R.M. of Riversdale. Died 1884.	GODFREY, Robert, a.27, p.Biggar's, s. Weymouth, w.Martha, a.28; n.o.c. Henry 5, Martha 1.	GRAY, William, a.19, p.Bailie's, s. Chapman; r.Killed by the Hottentots at Theopolis, 1851.	GRIFFITHS, William, a.33, p.Hayburst's, s. John, w.Ellen, a.33; n.o.c. Jane 7, Maria 5, Mary 2, Ellen Higham 13, Margaret Higham 12.
GARDNER, Edward, a.31, p.Gardner's, s.Sir G. Osborne, w.Mary, a.31; n.o.c. Eliz. 5, Hezekiah 8, James 5; r.Head of Gardner's party.	GODFREY, Robert, a.27, p.Biggar's, s. Weymouth, w.Martha, a.28; n.o.c. Henry 5, Martha 1.	GREARY, Richard, a.21, p.Neave's, s. Stentor.	GRIGGS, John, a.20, p.Willson's, s.Belle Alliance.
GARDNER, J., a.22, p.Griffith's, s. Stentor.	GODFREY, Robert, a.27, p.Biggar's, s. Weymouth, w.Martha, a.28; n.o.c. Henry 5, Martha 1.	GREATHEAD, Jas. H., a.24, p.Greathead's, s. Ken. Castle, w.Martha, a.20; n.o.c., J. H. Greathead, 1 month; r. Head of Greathead's party. Father of Dr. Greathead, and also of I. H. Greathead, the inventor of the Greathead Shield, Thames tunnel engineer.	GRIMSDALE, John, a.20, p.Wait's, s. Zoroaster, w.Mary, a.20; n.o.c. Maria 6 months.
GARLAND, Joseph, a.44, p.Bailie's, s. Chapman, w.Ann, a.42; r.Pensioner, R.N.	GODFREY, Robert, a.27, p.Biggar's, s. Weymouth, w.Martha, a.28; n.o.c. Henry 5, Martha 1.	GREATHEAD, Will, a.20, p.Greathead's, s.Kennersley Castle.	GRUBB, C., a.22, p.Pigot's, s.Northampton, w.no name; r.And his wife.
GANGAIN, Philip, a.31, p.Wilkinson's, s. Amphitrite.	GOODES, John, a.25, p.Bailie's, s. Chapman, w.Anna, a.24; n.o.c. Sarah 3, Charlotte 1 year.	GREEN, John, a.39, p.Menezes', s.Weymouth, w.Ann, a.30; n.o.c. John 6, James 5, Mary 7, Thomas 3, William 2, Hannah 9.	GUEST, Edward, a.25, p.Greathead's, s. Kennersley Castle; On London list, but not on Colonial list.

GUEST, John, a.34, p.Holder's, s. Ken. Castle, w.Ann, a.40; n.o.c. John 9, William 7.	HANCOCK, James, a.43, p.Sephton's, s. Aurora, w.Ann, a.29; n.o.c. Joseph Ebenezer 3, Margaret Ann 7, Thomas 1, Samuel 1.	HARTLEY, Benjamin, a.36, p.Hayhurst's, s. John, w.Eliz., a.31.	HAYES, John, a.40, p.Scanlen's, s. East Indian, w.Mary, a.34; n.o.c. Robert 16, John 2, Mary 10, Catherine 3, Michael 13, Annie 12, Jeremiah 5; r.Names of all the children crossed out on London list. London list Parker's party.
GUEST, William, a.26, p.Mouncey's, s. John, n.o.c. William 8.	HANCOCK, John, a.23, p.Holder's, s. Kennersley Castle.	HARTLEY, Thomas, Senr., a.48, p. Calton's, s. Albury, w.Sarah, a. 39; n.o.c. Sussannah 1, Hannah 14, Jeremiah 7, Henry 4, Elizabeth 13, Sarah 10; r.Also Norah or Mary 22, Ann 20. Hartley was a well-known name in early settler times as hunter and trader — as well later in the early days of the Diamond Fields and Transvaal. "Hartley's Hill" in Rhodesia shows its settler connection. A "Hartley history" should be interesting reading.	HAYES, Thomas, a.47, p.Smith's, s. Stentor.
GUNNING, Barth., a.42, p.Bailie's, s. Chapman, w.Mary, a.32.	HANCOCK, Mary, a.32, p.Sephton's, s. Aurora; r.Sister to J. Hancock	HARTLEY, Thomas, Jun.. a.18, p.Calton's, s. Albury.	HAYNES, Robert, a.31. p.Nightingale's s.Amphitrite.
GUNTER, Thomas, a.19, p.Pigot's, s. Northampton.	HANGER, Edward, a.30, p.Howard's, s. Ocean, w.Harriett Sophia, a.26; n.o.c. Caroline 6.	HARTLEY, William, a.24, p.Calton's, s. Albury, w.Sarah, a.25.	HAYHURST, Rich., a.39, p. Hayhurst's, s. John, w.Ellen, a.38; n.o.c. Maria 15, Jane 12, John 9, Sarah 17; r.Head of Hayhurst's party.
GURNEY, Charles, a.42, p.Gurney's, s. Weymouth, no wife; n.o.c. Charles 7; Head of Gurney's party.	HANLEY, William. a.32, p.Ingram's, s. Fanny.	HARTLEY, William, a.40, p.Wainwright's, s.John.	HAYTER, John, a.20, p.Bowker's, s. Weymouth.
GUSH, Richard, a.30, p.Erith's or Sephton's, s. Brilliant or Aurora, w. Margaret, a.29; n.o.c. Thomas 2, Mary Hannah 6; r.This name is in the Sephton party according to the London list.	HANLEY, Jeremiah, a.23, p.Ingram's, s. Fanny.	HARVEY, Richard, a.40, p.Clark's, s. Northampton, w.Sarah, a.36; n.o.c. Job 4, Sarah 13, Ruth 2½, Mary Ann 9, Elizabeth 11, John 7 months. r.Job with Aldum was one of the first Englishmen to settle in the Free State, member of Volksraad — and early Free State land surveyor. Magistrate of Smithfield.	HAYWARD, George, a.21, p.Menezes', s. Weymouth, w.Mary, a.17.
GYFFORD, Theophilus, a.33, p.Willson's, s.Belle Alliance, w.Ann, a.26.	HARDEN, William. a.25, p.Bailie's, s. Chapman, w.Maria, a.25: n.o.c. Jane 4, Maria 2.	HARVEY, James, a.26, p.Wilkinson's, s. Amphitrite	HAYWARD, Jas., a.25, p.Menezes', s. Weymouth, w.Mary, a.24; n.o.c. William 1.
HAGARD, Thos., a.34 L.L., 36 Cape, p. Willson's, s. Belle Alliance, w. Elizabeth, a.35; n.o.c. Elizabeth 1.	HARE, John, a.34, p.Scanlen's, s. East Indian, w.Hester Agnes, a.28; n.o.c. William 7, Martha 1, John 2; r.In London list, shown in Parker's party	HARVEY, Robert. a.32, p.Sephton's. s. Aurora, w.Mary, a.24; r.On London list, but not on Colonial list.	HAYWARD, James, a.39, p.James', s. Weymouth, w.Tabatha, a.37; n.o.c. Samuel 17, John 13, William 4, Selina 9, Elizabeth 4, Eliza 2.
HAIRBOTTLE, Richard, a.32, p.Griffith's. s. Stentor, w.Jane, a.28; n.o.c. Richard 8, Ann 1, William (infant) 3 months.	HARRINGTON, James, a.22, p.Butler, s.Fanny, w.Frances, a20.	HATFIELD, William, a.27, p.Calton's. s. Aurora, w.Mary, a.26.	HAYWARD, William, a.22, p.Menezes' s. Weymouth.
HALL, Benjamin, a.29, p.Willson's, s. Belle Alliance, w.Frances, a.28; n.o.c. Frances 5, Hannah 4, Mary 3.	HARRIS. James, a.22, p.Butler's, s. Fanny, w.Frances, a.20.	HAUGH, John, a.39. p.Clark's, s. Northampton, w. Eliz., a.40.	HAZELL. William, a.39, p.Sephton's, s. Aurora, w.Mary, a.29.
HALL, David, a.32, p.Sephton's, s. Aurora, w.Ann, a.24; n.o.c. James 2.	HARRIS, James, a.19, p.Calton's, s. Albury.	HAW. Simon, a.37. p.Dalgairn's, s. Northampton. w.Margaret. a.27: n.o.c. Charles 1.	HEALEY, Edward, a.34, p.Howard's, s. Ocean, w.Mary, a.28.
HALSE, Thos. Hen., a.27, p.Morgan's, s. Ocean, w.Susan, a.20; n.o.c. Henry 2, William 6 months; r.Of Cradock. Died 6th January, 1849, aged 54. Not on London list.	HARRIS, Jas. John, a.27, p.Wilkinson's s.Amphitrite.	HAWKES Fred, a.21. p.Rowles', s. Nautilus.	HEALEY, John, a.21, p.Butler's, s. Fanny.
HALSTHEAD, Rich., a.36, p.Hayhurst's. s.John, w.Ellen, a.31; n.o.c. Nancy 2, Thomas 9, James 4.	HARRIS, William. a.23. p.Sephton's, s. Aurora; r."Sophia Harris," Wm Harris' sister.	HAWKS, George. a.21. p.Scanlen's, s. East Indian; r.Parker's party in London list.	HEATH. George, a.23, p.Howard's, s. Ocean.
HAMBLEY, George, a.36. p.Mahoney's s.Northampton, w.Sarah, a.36; n.o.c. George 9, Frederick 5. Sarah 16, Eliza 4, Jemima 11.	HARRISON, William, a.34, p.Clark's, s. Northampton.	HAYES, Samuel, a.34. p.Carlisle's, s. Chapman, no wife: n.o.c. Sampson 13, Samuel 8.	HEATH, John H., a.26, p.Bailie's, s. Chapman, w.Maria, a.23; n.o.c. Henry 2.
NAMES, Joseph, a.20, p.Damant's s. Ocean.	HARRISON. William, a.30, p.Bailie's, s. Chapman, w.Ann, a.30; n.o.c. George 2; r. Sub-head of Bailie's party.		HEATH, Thomas, a.34, p.Pigot's, s. Northampton, no wife; n.o.c. William 17.
HAMES, Will, also John, a.26, p.Mills', s.Sir G. Osborne.	HARPER, Henry, a.30. p.Howard's, s. Ocean, w.Mary. a.37; n.o.c. James 14, George Barnes 8, Elizabeth Barnes 13, James Barnes 12, Eliz. 6.		HENDERSON, Thos., a.42, p.Willson's, s.Belle Alliance, w.Margaret, a.32; n.o.c. Eliza 12, Lavinia 10.
HANNAN, John, a.25, p.Ingram's, s. Fanny.	HART, William, a.46, p.Bailie's s. Chapman, no wife; n.o.c. Elizabeth (daughter) 19, Hen. George 10, Sam Hood 8: r. Cornet, half pay.		HENDLEY, Wil., a.24, p.Calton's, s. Albury.

HENNESSEY, John. a.24. p.Ingram's, s. Fanny.	HOBSON, David. a.22, p.Wm. Smith's, s. Northampton.	HOOD, Thomas J., a.20, p.Gush's, s. Brilliant.	HUGHES, Ann, a.26, p.Wilkinson's. s. Amphitrite; r.; A passenger.
HENTON, Richard, a.33, p.James', s. Weymouth, w.Sarah, a.33; n.o.c. Rebecca 10, George 7, Leonard 4, Jane (infant) 6 months.	HOCKLEY, Daniel, a.32, p. Bailey's, s. Chapman, w.Eliz., a.29; n.o.c. Daniel 6, Elizabeth 4, Harriet 3; r.Goldsmith.	HOOPER, j. H., a28, p.Rowles', s. Nautilus; r.On London list, but not On Colonial list.	HUGHES, Charles, a.28. p.G. Scott's. s. Nautilus.
HERESGOOD, Will., a.42, p.Parkin's. s. Weymouth.	HODGES, George, a.32, p.Gush's, s. Brilliant, w.Eliz. or Mary, a.30.	HOLDER, John, a.22, p.Cock's, s.Weymouth.	HUGHES, Robert, a.40, p.Erith's, s. Brilliant; r.Chas. Watson, upholsterer in place of R. Hughes. This name not in this party in London list, but there is a Benj. Hughes 24, tallow chandler in Septon's, not married.
HERMAN, James, a.25, p.Wait's, s. Zoroaster.	HODGES, Samuel, a.32, p.Gush's, s. Brilliant.	HORRIGAN, Timothy, a.40, p.Ingram's s.Fanny, w.Mary, a.32; n.o.c. John 1, Catherine 12; r.Has a pension of ls. 6d. per day from the 8th Regt., late Sergt. in the 100th Regt.; place of residence Cork.	HULLEY, Rich., a.34, p.Richardson's, s. Stentor, w.Ann. a.33; n.o.c. Richard 9, Francis 1, Ann 6, Sarah 4.
HEWSON, Ed. Benj., a.19, p.Bailie's, s. Chapman	HODGKINSON, Geo., a.21, p.Calton's, s. Albury.	HORN, Robt. Hen. Wm., a.21, p.Willson's, s.Belle Alliance, w.Ann, a.22.	HUMPHREY, Rob., a.18, p.Wilkinson's, s.Amphitrite: r.Apprenticed to James Smith.
HEWSON, Joseph, a.21, p.Mouncey's, s. John, w.Elizabeth, a.20; n.o.c. Charles 2 years.	HOGG. William. a.19, p.Willson's, s. Belle Alliance.	HORNIBROOKE, Sam., a.21, p.Ingram's, s.Fanny.	HUNT, Henry, a.24, p.Parker's, s.East Indian, w.Eliza Emma, a.17.
HEWSON, Thos. Will., a.42, p.Bailie's, s.Chapman, w.Eliz., a.38; n.o.c. Eliza 11, Emma 8, Fred. William 3, Isabella 14.	HOGARTH. William, a.27, p. Bailey's, s. Chapman; r.On London list, but not on Colonial list.	HORTON, Robert, a.40, p.Campbell's, s. Weymouth, w.Eliza, a.26; n.o.c. Eliza 1.	HUNT, Richard. a.26, p.Mandy's, s. Nautilus. w.Ann, a.24; n.o.c. George 6, Mary 1.
HEYELL, Thomas, a.19, p.Bailie's, s. Chapman.	HOGSFLESH. Joseph, a.37, p.Gush's, s. Brilliant, w.Margaret, a.21.	HOWARD, Thomas, a.24, p.Stanley's, s. John.	HUNT, Thomas, a.35, p.Scanlen's, s.East Indian, w.Sophia, a.25; n.o.c. Thomas 5. Mary Ann 5, Eliza Emma 1; r.In London list is shown in Parker's party.
HIDE, John, a.28, p.Ingram's, s.Fanny; r. On London list, but not on Colonial list.	HOLLAND, Dennis, a.40, p.Mahoneys, s.Northampton, w.Mary, a.35; n.o.c. Mary 17. Ellen 7, John 16, Daniel 13.	HOWARD, William, a.42, p.Howard's, s. Ocean, w.Elizabeth, a.39; n.o.c. John Henry 17, William 15, Thomas 10., Mary Ann 14, Emily 1; r.Head of Howard's party. Schoolmaster on the Lancastrian plan.	HUNT, William, a.44, p.Calton's, s. Albury, w.Mary, a50; n.o.c. Sarah 20, Ann 13, Eliza 10; r.This name not in one London list.
HIGGINS, Barnabas, a.23, p.Willson's, s.Belle Alliance.	HOLLAND. D., Junr., a.18, p.Mahoney's, s. Northampton.	HOWARD, Will., a.30, p.Thornhill's. Zoroaster, w.Sarah, a.25: n.o.c. Richard 4, Jane 6. Maria 14.	HUNT, a.22, p.Liversage's, s.John.
HILES, Fred. W., a.38, p.Holder's, s. Ken. Castle, w.Mary, a.38 or 35; n.o.c. William 11, George 9, Ann 6.	HOLLAND, Henry, a.26, p.Turvey's, s. Sir G. Osborne.	HOWE, George, a.44, p.Sephton's. Aurora, w.Frances, a.50.	HUNTLEY, C. H.; r.Was not a Settler, but son of Capt. Huntley of the Royal African Corps; he married Miss Bailie.
HILL, Charles, a.38, p.Mills', s.Sir G. Osborne, w.Eliz., a.45; n.o.c. James 14½, Elizabeth 10, James 15, Charles 8, Henry 6.	HOLLAND, Henry, a.22, p.Calton's, s. Albury; r.This name not on one London list.	HOWSE or (HOUSE), James, a.23. p. Sephton's, s.Aurora.	HUTTON. John, a.22, p,Pigot's, s. Northampton.
HILL, Richard, a.32, p.Dalgairn's, s. Northampton, w.Lydia, a.30.	HOLDER. William. a.30. p.Holder's. s. Kennersley Castle. W.Sophia, a.25: n.o.c. Sophia 3, Eliza 2; r.Head of Holder's party.	HUBBARD, Joseph, a.22, p. Gurney's, s. Weymouth.	HUTCHINGS, Jas., a.19, p.Southey's, s. Kennersley Castle.
HINCHCLIFF, Matthew, a.30, p. Mouncey's, s.John, w.Ann, a.28; n.o.c. John 10, Fanny 1; r.On London list, but not on Colonial list. London list "Hinchliff."	HOLDITCH, Dr. R.. a.30. p.Scanlen', s. East Indian. w.Mary. a.22: n.o.c. Charlotte 2. Harriet 4: r.In London list this name is in Parker's party Drowned, vide letter of Landdrost of Stellenbosch, December 28th, 1822.	HUDDLESTONE, Rich., a.25, p.Neave's, s.Stentor, w.Sarah, a26: n.o.c. John 2, Betsy 5.	HYMAN, Charles, a.21, p.Hyman's. s. Weymouth, w.Elizabeth, a2.6: n.o.c. John Wheeler 14; r.Head of Hyman's party.
HISCOCK, James, a.23, p.Pigot's, s. Northampton, w.Sarah, a.22.	HOLMES. Thos.. a.34. p.Sephton's. s. Aurora. w.Mary, a.34; n.o.c. Thomas 3, Hannah 9, Mary Ann 12, Margaret 5.	HUDSON. Henry. a.42. p.Hayhurst's, s. John, w.Mary, a.27: n.o.c. James 7, Richard (infant) year: r.Not in Cape list.	IMLAH, James. a.23, p.Wilkinson's, s. Amphitrite.
HOBBS, Philip, a.26, p.James', s. Weymouth, w.Charity. a.25; n.o.c. Daniel 3, Sarah 1.	HOLT, John, a.38, p.Smith's, s.Stentor.	HUDSON, Hougham, a.26; p.Dyason's, s. Zoroaster, w.Elizabeth, a.23; n.o.c. William 10, Ann 7; r.Resident Mag. of Graham's Town and P. E. Sec. to Lieut.-Gov. Stockenstrom. Died July.. 1860.	INGRAM, John, a.35, p.Ingram's, s. Fanny. w.Grace, a.29; n.o.c. Henry M. 6, John 5. George M. 4, Catherine 1, Jocelyn P. 3: r.Head of Ingram's Party.
HOBSON, Carey, a.12, p.Wm. Smith's, s. Northampton; r.Carey Hobson aged 12, is put among the male children in the London list.	HONEY, Jeremiah, a.36, p.Clark's, s. Northampton, w.Ann, a.30: n.o.c. Sarah 10, Elizabeth 8, Ann Webb 5, Harriet 2, Cordelia 3.		
	HOOLE, James. a.31, p.Bailie's, s.Chapman, w.Jane, a.32; n.o.c. James 4, Abel 8, Jane 1 year.		

INGRAM, Charles, a.48, p.Cock's, s. Weymouth.	JARVIS, George, a.21, p.Willson's, s. Belle Alliance; r.Attorney, took prominent part in the famous Stockenstrom vs. Campbell libel case, 1838.	JONES, William, a.26, p.Cock's, s.Weymouth.	KENT, James, a.27, p.Hayhurst's, s. John, w.Ellen, a.22; n.o.c. Richard John (infant) 6 months.
INGRAM, Thomas, a.27, p.Southey's, s. Kennersley Castle.	JEFFRIES, also JEPPE, Sam. L., a.35, p.Mahoney's, s.Northampton, w.Mary, a.30.	JORDAN, Charles, a.26, p.Campbell's, s. Weymouth, w.Martha, a.25; n.o.c. Charles 3; r.Brought four boys, J.Edgecombe 16, R. Chance 13½, C. Lichfield 13, J. Hawkins 13.	KESTALL, Charles, a.32, p.Morgan's, s. Ocean, w.Grace, a.28; n.o.c. John 10, Charles 1, Elizabeth 8, Susannah 5.
INGRAM, William, a.24, p.Bowker's, s. Weymouth.	JENNINGS, James, a.28, p.Ford's, s. Weymouth, w.Mary, a.30; n.o.c. James 3, Ephraim 16, Joseph 5.	JUSON, William, a.25. p.Mahoney's, s. Northampton.	KICKMAN, P. M. W., a.40, p.Gush's, s. Brilliant, w.Catherine, a.36; n.o.c. Elizabeth 17.
INNIS, William, a.20, p.Pigot's, s. Northampton.	JENKINS, Charles, a.26, p.Wilkinson's, s. Amphitrite.	KAVANOUGH, James, a.24, p.Scanlen's, s.East Indian.	KIDD, James, a.24, p.Sephton's, s. Aurora, w.Ann, a.30; n.o.c. Thomas Jenkins 13 (a brother).
ISTED, Thomas, a.40, p.Gush's, s. Brilliant, w.Susan, a.28; n.o.c. Thomas 2, Sarah 4.	JENKINS, James, a.28, p.Wilkinson's, s. Amphitrite.	KEEGAN, John, a.32, p.Neave's, s. Stentor, w.Jane, a.23.	KIDD, Thos. Jenkins, a.32, p.Hayhurst's, s.John; r.Thomas Kidd put in place of John Rigge. Crossed out on London list.
IVATTS, John, a.36, p.Cock's, s.Weymouth; r.On London list, but not on Colonial list.	JENKINS, John, a.25, p.Wilkinson's, s. Amphitrite; r.Died at sea 18th January, 1820.	KEEN, Thomas, a.25, p.Wait's, s. Zoroaster, w.Margaret, a.25; n.o.c. Mary 6.	KIDSON, William, a.34, p.Willson's, s. Belle Alliance, w.Anna, a.33; n.o.c. Frederick 4, Thomas 1, Mary ann 12, Amelia 9, Emma 2.
JACKSON, Robert, a.22, p.Mills', s.Sir G. Osborne.	JENKINS, Joseph, a.20, p.Wilkinson's. s.Amphitrite; r.Left ship Dec., 1819, Brixham Harbour.	KEETON, Ben., a.19, p.Calton's, s. Albury; r.Of Lombard's Post, founder of Southwell.	KIDWELL, Alex., a.38, p.Holder's, s. Kennersley Castle, w.Sarah, a.32; n.o.c. Samuel Woods 17.
JACKSON, Sam, a.33, p.Calton's, s. Albury; w.Dorothy or Dolinda, a. 33; n.o.c. Samuel 4, William 2, Elizabeth 1; r.Died 7th March, '49, aged 66.	JENKINSON, George. a.31, p.Gush's, s. Brilliant, w.Sarah, a.31; n.o.c. Charles 5, John 1, Alfred 3, Hannah 11.	KEEVEY, John, a.28, p.Turvey's, s.Sir G. Osborne, w.Mary, a.27; n.o.c. Matthew 10, Francis 7, Ann 1½, Mary 3 months.	KIMMISH, J., a.19, p.Campbell's, s. Weymouth.
JACOBS, John, a.21, p.Daman's, s.Ocean, w.Catherine, a.20.	JINKS, Joseph, a.37, p.Morgan's, s. Ocean, w.Sarah, a.21; n.o.c. Mary Smith 13 years 4 months.	KEILLEY, Dennis, a.27, p.Ingram's, s. Fanny; r.London list "Keily" and "Reily."	KING, Edward, a.18, p.Bradshaw's, s. Ken. Castle, w.Sarah King, a.17.
JAMES, Benjamin, a.21, p.Phillips', s. Kennersley Castle.	JOATS, John, a.36, p.Cock's, s.Weymouth.	KELBRICK, Rob., a.21, p.Hayhurst's, s. John.	KING, George, a.31, p.Bailie's, s.Chapman; r.Lieut., R.N., half pay.
JAMES, David, a.18, p.Phillips', s.Ken. Castle; r.This name is not in the London list.	JOBSON, John, a.21, p.Scanlen's, s.East Indian, w.Sarah, a.20.	KEMP, James, a.24 ,p.Erith's, s.Brilliant, w.Hannah, a.20.	KING, Henry, a.32, p.Bradshaw's, s. Kennersley Castle, w.Sarah, a.26; n.o.c. Samuel 5, George 1, Hannah 3, Rhoda 1½; r.George and Rhoda not in London list.
JAMES, George, a.20, p.Cock's, s.Weymouth.	JOHNSON, Christopher, a.20, p.Calton's. s.Albury.	KEMP, John, a.35, p.Turvey's, s.Sir G. Osborne, w.Mary, a.34; n.o.c. James 6, John 14 ¼, Thomas 9, Nancy 15. Sophia ?, William 4, Ann ?.	KING, Henry, a.18, p.Bradshaw's, s. Ken. Castle, w.a wife; n.o.c. Alfred 10 (brother); r.Shown as brother to Henry King in Cape list. London list brother Alfred 10.
JAMES, John, a.38, p.Cock's, s.Weymouth; r.On London list but not on Colonial list.	JOHNSON, Henry, a.33, p.Willson's, s. Belle Alliance, w.Jane, a.30.	KEMPSTER, Thomas, a.40, p.Wait's, s. Zoroaster.	KING, John, a.23, p.Hyman's, s.Weymouth, w.Eleanor, a.24; n.o.c. John 2, Sarah 1.
JAMES, John, a.21, p.Phillips', s.Ken. Castle.	JOHNSON, John, a.28, p.Parker's, s. East Indian, w.Margaret, a.27.	KEMSHAW, Rich., a.40, p.Calton's, s. Albury, w.Elizabeth, a.32; n.o.c. Benjamin 15, Caroline 12, Sarah Atkin 14; r. Not on Cape list.	KING, Joseph, a.37, p.Bradshaw's, s. Ken. Castle, w.Ann, a.25; n.o.c. Joseph 11, Charles 6?, Philip 8, Ann 3.
JAMES, John, a.26, p.Smith's, s.Stentor, w.Mary, a.27.	JOLLY, John, a.27, p.Willson's, s.Belle Alliance, w.Mary, a.21; n.o.c. Ann 2; r."Tolly" in Cape list.	KEMSHAW, Will., a.19, p.Calton's, s. Albury; r.Not on Cape list.	KING, Philip, a.30, p.Bradshaw's, s. Ken. Castle, w.Maria, a.30; n.o.c. Richard 8, Andrew 5, John 1. Elizabeth 3; r.John aged 1 not in London list.
JAMES, Sam, a.31, p.James', s.Weymouth, w.Eliz., a.33; n.o.c. Edward 8, Eliza 5, Sam, William, Thomas (infants), Stephen 2. Head of James' party.	JONES, Jenkin, a.20, p.Griffith's, s. Stentor.	KEMSLEY, Rob., a.23, p.Erith's; r.On London list, but not on Colonial list.	
JARMAN, John, a.40, p.Willson's, s.Belle Alliance.	JONES, John, a.19, p.Griffiths, s.Stentor.	KENNEDY, James, a.25, p.Synnott's. s. Fanny.	
JARMAN, Thomas, a.26, p.Calton's, s. Albury; r.Died in Graham's Town, 1849, aged 59 in "Journal."	JONES, John or Chas., a.21, p.Phillips'. s.Kennersley Castle.	KENNEDY, Jonathan, a.24, p.Richardson's, s.Stentor.	
JARMAN, Thomas, a.26, p.Cock's, s. Weymouth.	JONES, John, a.20, p.Sephton's, s. Aurora.		
	JONES, William, a.26, p.Phillip's, s. Kennersley Castle; r.In London fist not in Cape.		

KING, Richard, a.27, p.Bailie's, s.Chapman, w.Rose, a.25; n.o.c. John 3; r. Dick King of Natal.	LAWLER, John, a.32, p.Bailie's, s. Chapman, w.Anne, a.30; r.Mary McNamara 28, probably a servant.	LLOYD, Henry, a.36, p.Willson's, s.Belle Alliance, w.Alicia Mary de Visme, a.27; n.o.c. Catherine Mary 8, Harry 4, Samuel 2, Francisca 6.	MALES, Thos., a.18, p.Damant's, s. Ocean.
KING, Thomas, a.39, p.Gush's, s. Brilliant, w.Sarah, a.39; n.o.c. Thomas 14, William 6.	LAWSON, Philip, a.22, p.Daman's, s. Ocean.	LLOYD, John, a.18, p.Griffith's, s. Stentor.	MALLETT, William, a.45, p.Osler's, s. Weymouth, w.Eliz., a.46; r.On London list, but not on Colonial list.
KIRKMAN, John, a.33, p.Smith's, s. Stentor, w.Mary, a.31; n.o.c. Albert 7, Hannah 11, Mary 4, Margaret 2, Martha (infant) 1 year.	LEACH, Benjamin, a.30, p.Parkin's, S. Weymouth, w.Ann, a.30; n.o.c. Ann 3.	LOFTS, Thomas, a.24, p.Wait's, s. Zoroaster.	MANCHESTER, John, a.22, p.Smith's, s. Stentor.
KIRKPATRICK, W., a.22, p.Wait's, s. Zoroaster, w.Martha, a.22; n.o.c. Hannah 2.	LEACH, Charles, a.39 or 59, p.Nightingale's, s.Amphitrite; r. Drowned on 16th Dec., 1819, in Brixham Harbour.	LOGAN, James, a.24, s.Parker's, s.East Indian; r.Not on London list.	MANDY, John, a.31, p.Mandy's, s. Nautilus, w.Mary Ann, a.29; n.o.c. John 6, Stephen 5; r.Head of Mandy's party. On London list, but not on Colonial list.
KNOLES, Richard, a.35, p.Neave's, s. Stentor.	LEACH, John, a.39, p.Bailie's, s.Chapman; r.Pensioner 22nd Light Dragoons.	LONG, Jeremiah, a.40, p.Smith's, s. Stentor, w.Ann, a.33; n.o.c. James 13, Jeremiah 11.	MANDY, Joseph, a.23, p.Mandy's, s. Nautilus; r.Also a coachmaker. On London list, but not on Colonial list.
KNOWLES, Richard, a.32, p.Biggar's, s. Weymouth, w.Mary, a.40; n.o.c. Sarah 19.	LEARY, Tim., a.24, p.Scanlen's, s.East Indian.	LOVELOCK, Will., a.40, p.Campbell's, s. Weymouth.	MANLEY, Thomas, a.35, p.Liversage's, s.John, w.Margaret, a.30; n.o.c. Ralph 12, William 2, John 10.
KNOWLES, Robert, a.23, p.Stanley's, s. John.	LEE, George, a.22, p.Calton's, s.Albury, w.Mary, a.20.	LOVEMORE, Henry, a.30, p.Bailie's, s. Chapman, w.Ann, a.29; n.o.c. Robert 6, John 5, Eliza 14, Mary 2, Nancy 3½ ?, Maria 2½ ?, Sophia ½ year.	MANN, Henry, a.14, p.Wilkinson's or Nightingale's, s.Amphitrite.
KOLBE, Geo. Augs., a.20, p.Owen's, s. Nautilus, w.Margaret 19; r.On London list, but not on Colonial list.	LEE, William, Senr., a.39, p.Sephton's, s. Aurora, w.Ann, a.38; n.o.c. George 13, Frederick 11, Henry 10, Elisha 9.	LOW, James, a.20, p.Bailie's, s.Chapman, w.Susan, a.19.	MARILLIER, P. R., a.27, p.Bailie's, s. Chapman.
LACO, John, a.24, p.Greathead's, s.Ken. Castle.	LEE, William, Junr., a.18, p.Sephton's, s.Aurora.	LOW or LOWE, Nathaniel, a.22, p. Parker's, s.East Indian, w.Anne, a.23; n.o.c. Nathaniel 1; r.On London list, but not on Colonial list.	MARSDEN, George, a.40, p.Dixon's, s. Ocean, w.Elizabeth, a.34; n.o.c. Elizabeth 8.
LAKER, James, a.28, p.Parker's, s.East Indian, w.Sophia, a.21; n.o.c. Ann 1.	LEEDER, James, a.28, p.Bailie's, s. Chapman, w.Ann, a.30; n.o.c. Mary 4, Frances 1, Ann 3, James I.	LOW, William, a.19, p. Bailie's, s. Chapman.	MARSH, Thomas, a.50, p.Erith's, s. Brilliant, w.Martha, a.50; n.o.c. Sarah 16, Mary 4, James Picton 13, George Dakin 11, Thos. Wadmore 15; r.In London list is placed in Sephton's party on the Aurora.
LAMB, Cornelius, a.30, p.Mahoney's, s. Northampton, w.Margaret, a.23.	LEHAINE, David, a.22, p.Ingram's, s. Fanny.	LUCAS, Chas. John, a.31, p.Willson's, s. Belle Alliance, w.Sarah Avis, a.27; n.o.c. Charles John 3, Mary Ann 1.	MARSHALL, Charles, a.23, p. Pigot's, s. Northampton, w.Charlotte, a.23; n.o.c. Charles 6, Thomas 2, John 3.
LAMHAM, Thomas, a.30, p.James', s. Weymouth, w.Elizabeth, a.27; n.o.c. Mary Ann (infant) 10 months.	LEIGH, John, Junr., a.17, p.Wilkinson's, s.Amphitrite.	LUCAS, Philip, p.Gen. Campbell's, s. Dowson; r.Died October, 1855.	MARSHALL, Henry, a.28, p.Clark's, s. Northampton, w.Mary, a.24; n.o.c. Edw. Henry 3, Mary Ann 1½..
LANCE, James, a.31, p.Willson's, s.Belle Alliance, w.Eliz., a.30.	LEONARD, John, a.29, p.Bailie's, s. Chapman, w.Elizabeth, a.25; Mary Ann 3, Eliz. 2.	LUKE, John, a.19, p.Damant's, s.Ocean.	MARSHALL, John, a.40, p.Clark's, s. Northampton, no wife; n.o.c. William 6.
LANE, Thomas, a.21, p.Willson's, s.Belle Alliance.	LETTERSTED, Jacob, a.22, p.Nightingale's, s.Amphitrite.	LYON, George, a.46, p.Cock's, s. Weymouth.	MARSHALL, Richard, a.23, p.Calton's, s.Albury, w.Mary, a.22; r.On London list, but not on Colonial list.
LAPAN, James, a.30, p.Cock's, s.Weymouth, w.Ann, a.25; n.o.c. Christopher 2, Ann 5, Mary 1½.	LIMES, Richard, a.20, p.Bowker's, s. Weymouth.	MACK, John, a.19, p.Phillips', s.Ken. Castle.	MARSHALL, Robert, a.21, p.Dyason's, s.Zoroaster.
LARKUM, Robert, a.18, p.Phillips', s. Ken. Castle; r.In London list, not in Cape.	LINDSEY, Robert, a.36, p.Willson's, s. Belle Alliance. w.Isabelle, a.35.	MADDEN, Michael, a.13, p.Wilkinson's, s.Amphitrite.	MARTIN, Edward, a.40, p.Cock's, s. Weymouth, w.Ann, a.38.
LATHAM, Henry, a.20, p.Scanlen's, s. East Indian.	LITTLEFIELD, John, a.40, p.Campbell's, s.Weymouth. w.Mary, a.38.	MAGEER, Will., a.36, p.Butler's, s. Fanny, no wife; n.o.c. William 7, Thomas 8; r.Not in London list.	MARTIN, Edw., Junr., a.21, p.Cock's, s. Weymouth.
LATHAM, James, a.30, p.Scanlen's, s. East Indian; n.o.c. William 16; r. Shown in Parker's party in London list.	LITTLEFIELD John, a.18, p.Campbell's, s.Weymouth.	MAHONEY, Thos., a.35, p.Mahoney's, s. Northampton, w.Ann, a.35 or 36, n.o.c. Daniel 13, Eliza 14; r.Head of Mahoney's party. Killed in the '35 war.	
	LIVERSAGE, Sam, a.30, p.Liversage's, s. John, w.Ann, a.35; n.o.c. Elizabeth 8, Catherine 3, Ann 6; r.Head of Liversage's party.	MAMMAN, Thos., a.25, p.Clark's, s. Northampton.	
	LLOYD, Henry, a.28, p.Bailie's, s.Chapman, w.Rebecca, a.26; n.o.c. Charles 1, Henry 6, William 4.		

MARTIN, Thomas, a.24, p.Willson's, s. Belle Alliance, w.Susan, a.26.	McDONALD, James, a.31, p.Biggar's, s. Weymouth, w.Mary, a.23; n.o.c. Alexander 1.	MILLS, Daniel. a.60, p.Mills', s.Sir G. Osborne, w.Martha. a.40; n.o.c. James Dawkins 3, Maria 8, Harriet 14, Caroline 1½, Martha 15½, Daniel 10; r.Head of Mills' party.	MORTON, John, a.28, p.Wilkinson's or Nightingale's, s.Amphitrite.
MARTIN, William, a.29, p.G. Scott's, s. Nautilus, w.Esther, a.28; n.o.c. Mary (infant) ½ year.	McDONALD, Patrick, a.25, p.Synnott's, s.Fanny.	MILLS, Thomas, a.21, p.Bailie's, s. Chapman.	MOSLEY or (LY), Joshua, a.20, p. Richardson's, s. Stentor; r.In another London list several names are omitted, and the following names, of which Joshua Mosly is given without any indication of which is correct. In London list in Parker's party.
MARTINSON, George, a.37, p.Crause's, s.Nautilus; r.Goldsmith and Jeweller; had permission to go to Cape Town Jan., 1821. On London list, but not on Colonial list.	McFARLANE, Jas., a.40, p.Mahoney's, s.Northampton.	MILTON, John, a.33, p.Smith's, s. Stentor, w.Ellen, a.39; n.o.c. Elizabeth 17	MOSS, John Pennel, also (Peter), a.42, p.Scanlen's, s.East Indian.
MATHEWS, Thomas or Francis, a.38, p. Nightingale's, s.Amphitrite, w.Eleanor, a.26.	McFARLANE, Jas., Junr., a.18, p. Mahoney's, s.Northampton.	MOLLETT, Samuel, a.40, p.Crause's, s. Nautilus, w.Margaret, a.38; n.o.c. Rebecca 13, John 9, Samuel 6; r.On London list, not on Colonial list.	MOUNCEY, Charles, a.40, p.Mouncey's, s. John, w.Sarah, a.39; n.o.c. William 13, James 10; r.Head of Mouncey party.
MATTHEW, Aug. T., a.19, p.Bailie's, s. Chapman.	McKENZIE, Arch., a.38, p.Dyason's, s. Zoroaster, w.Amelia, a.31; n. o. c. Adam James 7, Marion 6, John Thomas 4, Agnes 3.	MOLTBY, Fred., a.19, p.Willson's, s.Belle Alliance.	MOUNTFORD, Will., a.33, p.Liversage's, s.John, w.Ann, a.31; n.o.c. Thomas 8, Mary 7. William 2.
MATTHEWS, John, a.28, p.Calton's, s. Albury.	McNAMARA, Mary, a.28, p.Bailie's, s. Chapman; r.(See John Lawler).	MOODY, John. a.49, p.Willson's, s.Belle Alliance, w.Sarah, a.36; n.o.c. Francis or Pierce 13.	MUGGLESTON, George, a.36, p.Calton's, s.Albury, w.Sarah, a.46; r.In one London list only.
MATTHEW (S?) , John, a.22, p.Damant's, s.Ocean.	McSWEENEY, Roger, a.24, p.Ingram's, s.Fanny; r.Not on Cape list.	MoORCROFT, James, a.26, p.Crause's s.Nautilus, w.Sarah, a.28; George 6, James 1: r.On London list, not on Colonial list.	MUIR, William, a.25, p.Gush's, s. Brilliant, w.Mary Ann, a.21; n.o.c. William 1.
MATTHEWS, Revan, a.21, p.Scanlen's, s.East Indian; r.Probably the same as Bevan Matthews 21, carpenter, in Parker's party in London list.	MEAD, Thomas, a.20, p. Bailley's, s. Chapman.	MOORE, John, a.20, p.Scanlen's, s.East Indian.	MUKIN, Thomas, a.22, p.Ingram's s. Fanny; r.Also "Minhere" on London list.
MATTHEWS, W. H., a.26, p.Sephton's, s.Aurora, w.Frances, a.28.	MEATS, William, a.27. p.Calton's, s. Albury.	MOORE, Thomas, a.22, p.Neave's. s. Stentor: r.On London list, not on Colonial list.	MULHALL, Mich., a.21, p.Butler's, s. Fanny; r.London list has "Mulcahy" a baker 22; not on Cape list.
MATTHIAS, Thos., a.22, p.Phillips', s. Kennersley Castle.	MEHRTENS, Seeba., a.25, p.Howard's, s. Ocean; w.Ann, a.24.	MOORE, William, a.44, p.Wait's. s. Zoroaster.	MULLIGAN, John, a.35. p.Turvey's, s. Sir G. Osborne, w.Mary, a.26.
MAYNARD, Joshua, a.18, p.Sephton's, s.Aurora; r. M.L.A. 1854. Wealthy land owner in Wynberg and Newlands.	MENEZES, William, a.29, p.Menezes', s. Weymouth, w.Mary, a.25; r.Head of Menezes' party.	MOORE, Will. Jun., a.25, p.Wait's, s. Zoroaster.	MUNDELL, James. a.24, p.Willson's, s. Belle Alliance. w.Catherine, a.27; n.o.c. Henry 4, Elizabeth 2.
MAYNARD, Jas. Mort., a.20, p.Sephton's, s. Aurora.	MERRY, Thomas, a.21, p.Soutley's, s. East, Indian.	MOORE, Will. Francis, a.21, p.Scanlen's, s.East Indian, w.Mary. a.17.	MURRAY. Edward. a.21, p.Butler's, s. Fanny. w.Jane, a.19; n.o.c. an infant; r. Child born on ship, 18th March.
MAYNARD, Levi, a.44, p.Sephton's, s. Aurora, w.Sarah, a.40; n.o.c. Leah 15. Mary 10.	MESSER, p.Campbell's, s.Salisbury; r. Servant to Maj.-Gen. Campbell.	MORGAN. N., Dr., a.27, p.Morgan's, s. Ocean. w.Mary, a.22; r.Head of Morgan's party.	MURRAY. James, a.48, p.Parker's, s. East Indian, w.Sarah, a.40; n.o.c. Richard 16, James 2, Margaret 8, Sarah 4, Mary 10, Martha 6, George 13.
MAYOH, James, a.28, p.Parkin's, s.Weymouth, w.Jane, a.24.	METTERKAMP, W., p.G. Scott's, s. Nautilus; r.Not on London or Colonial list.	MORRIS, John, a.28, p.Calton's, s. Albury. w.Mary, a.26; n.o.c. William 8, Jane 6; r.In one London list wife "Easter" 25.	MURRAY, James, a.40, p.Hayhurst's, s. John, w.Mary, a.39; n.o.c. Ann 12, Mary 7, Margaret 5.
MAYOR, John, a.25, p.Wait's, s. Zoroaster.	MILDENHALL, Jos., a.28, p.Thornhill's, s.Zoroaster.	MORRIS, William, a.30, p.Griffith's, s. Stentor, w.Catherine, a.31; n.o.c. William (infant) 2 months, Ann 3.	MURTOE or MUSTOE, William. a.20, p. Wait's. s.Zoroaster.
MAYTHAM, John, a.30, p.Dyason's, s. Zoroaster, w.Catherine, a.30; n.o.c. Elizabeth 5, John 15, Henry 8, William 3, Cornetius (infant) 3 months.	MILES, Robert, a.27, p.Ford's, s.Weymouth, w.Ann, a.20; n.o.c. William 2	MORTIMER, Alex.. a.23, p. Pringle's, s. Brilliant.	NAYLOR, James, a.25, p.Wainwright's, s.John; r.In London list, but not on Colonial list.
McCLELLAND, F., Revd., a.24 or 27, p. Parker's, s.East Indian, w.Eliza, a.20; r. B.A. Trin. Coll. Dublin. Landed at Saldanha Bay. First English Church Clergyman at P. E.; founded St. Mary's Church. Died July, 1853.	MILLER, John, a.29, p. Gush's, s. Brilliant.	MORTON, William, a.24, p.Griffith's, s. Stentor, w.Mary. a.19; n.o.c. Henry, (infant) 2 months.	
	MILLER, William, a.29, p.Mandy's, s. Nautilus, w.Sophia, a.26; n.o.c. Emma 2, Mary 1; r.On London list, but not on Colonial list.		
	MILLER, William. a.40, p.Gush's, s. Brilliant, w.Elizabeth. a.42; n.o.c. Elizabeth 8, John 2, Mary Ann 6.		
	MILLON, Hugh, a.21. p.Stanley's, s. John.		

NEALE, James, a.25, p.Wilkinson's, s. Amphitrite.	NOON, Richard, a.21, p.Richardson's, s. Stentor.	OVERE, John, a.24, p.Cock's, s.Weymouth.	PARKIN, John, a.32, p.Parkin's, s.Weymouth, w.Elizabeth, a.30; n.o.c. William 9, John 6, Robert 2, Jane 1; r.Head of Parkin's party.
NEAT, William, a.22, p.Hyman's, s. Weymouth, w.Susan, a.23; n.o.c. Jane (no age given).	NORMAN, William, a.36, p.Parker's, s. East Indian, w.Jane, a.33; n.o.c. Maria S.	OVERE, Thomas, a.48, p.Cock's, s. Weymouth.	PARKIN, George, a.24, p.Parkin's, s. Weymouth, w.Jane, a.26. .
NEAVE, Joseph, a.30; r.Head of Neave's party.	NORTON, Thomas, a.38, p.Gush's, s. Brilliant, w.Elly, a..38; n.o.c. Charlotte 2.	OWEN, Robert, a.23, p.Phillips, s.Kennersley Castle; r.This name not on London list.	PARR, John, a.30, p.White's, s.Stentor, w.Ellen, a.30.
NEEDHAM, Joseph, a.28, p.Mouncey's, s.John, w.Mary, a.30; n.o.c. John 2, Joseph 1; r.In London list, but not on Colonial list.	NORTON, John, a.25, p.Wilson, s.Belle Alliance, w.Sarah 24; n.o.c. Lewis 4, Joshua 2.	OWEN, Thomas, a.38, p.Owen's, s. Nautilus; w.Elizabeth, a.35; n.o.c., Thomas 5; r.On London list but not on Colonial list.	PARSETT, Isaac, a.33, p.Wait's, s. Zoroaster, w.Maria, a.22; n.o.c. William 11, Ann 9, Eliza 7.
NELSON, Matthew, a.32, p.Parker's s. East Indian, w.Elizabeth, a. 31; n.o.c. William Horatio 6, Harriet 12, Elizabeth 2.	NOWLAN, James, a.21, p.Scanlen's, s. East Indian.	OWEN, Will. Sam., a.40, p.Owen's, s. Nautilus, w. Judy Ann, a.35; n.o.c. Frederick John 2, Mary 12, Margaret 13, Ellen 4, Elizabeth 6, an infant, 19 days; r.On London list, but not on Colonial list.	PARSONS, James, a.26, p.Southey's, s. Kennersley Castle.
NELSON, Thomas, a.28, p.Calton's, a. Albury, w.Mary, a.24; n.o.c. William 3, Matilda 1, Charlotte 3.	OAKES, John, a.22, p.Wilkinson's, s. Amphitrite; r.Left ship at Brixham Harbour. Dec., 1819.	OXLEY, John, a.25., p.Hayhnrst's, s. John.	PARRYMORE, Thomas, a.18, p.Clark's, s.Northampton.
NELSON, Thomas, a.33, p.Wilson's, s. Belle Alliance, w.Mary Ann, a.33; n.o.c. John Edward 5, Mary Ann 10.	OATES, John, a.31, p.Sephton's, a. Aurora, w.Elizabeth, a.35; n.o.c. Samuel 1, Mary Ann 3.	PAGE, Thomas, a.25, p.Biggar's, s.Weymouth, w.Ann, a.33.	PATRICK, Ben., a.42, p.Sephton's, s. Aurora, Mary, a40; n.o.c. Joel 10, Martha 13.
NEWCOMBE, Robt., a.31, p.Parkin's, s. Weymouth, no wife; n.o.c. William Lexthorn 16.	OCHSE, George, a.20, p.Gush's, s. Brilliant, w.Ann, a.21.	PAINTER, Sam Rich., a.37, p.Sephton's, s.Aurora, w.Harriet, a.34; n.o.c. Richard Joseph 13, Mary 5, Frederick Thomas 6, Harriet Matilda (infant) 7 months; r.M.L.A. for Fort Beaufort, M.L.C., 1869.	PATTEN, Alex., a.37, p.Mahoney's, s. Northampton, w.Jane, a.34.
NEWITH, William, a.40, p.Bradshaw's, s. Kennersley Castle, w.Sarah, a.30, n.o.c. William 13, Thomas 2, Benjamin 3, Elizabeth 1.	O'FLYNN, Dr. D., a.27, p.Bailie's, s. Chapman, w.Margaret, a.28.	PALIN, John Roc., a.22, p.Cock's, S. Weymouth.	PAWLE, James, Dr., a.30, p.Wilson's, s. Belle Alliance, w.Jemima, a.32; n.o.c. James 3, Henry 1.
NIBBS, Francis, a.27, p.Wait's, s. Zoroaster, w.Sarah, a.27; n.o.c. Mary Nibbs 21, James 4, Ellen 6, Jeremiah 1.	OGLE, Henry, a.20, p.Mouncey's, s.John.	PALMER, John Roc., a.22, p.Cock's, S. Weymouth.	PAXTON, Jesse, a.39, p.Dixon's, s. Ocean, w.Sarah, a.39; n.o.c. Eliza 4, David 2, George 7, Henry 5, William 13, Charles 11.
NIBBS, Mary, a.21, p.Wait's, a. Zoroaster; r.Probably sister to Francis Nibbs, husbandman.	OLDHAM, Edwin, a.21, p.Bailie's, s. Chapman.	PALMER, George, a.36, p.Calton's, Albury, w.Milt, a.32; n.o.c. George 8, Matilda 2, Benjamin 12, Gervaise 14.	PAYNE, Elijah, a.25, p.Ford's, s.Weymouth, w.Mary, a.22; n.o.c. Mary 1½
NICETY, William, a.40, p.Cock's, s.Weymouth, w.Elizabeth, a.33; n.o.c. John 19, James 5, Eliz. 12, Thomas (infant) ¾ years.	OLDHAM, Joseph, a.33, p.Bailie's, a. Chapman, w.Dorcas, a.30; n.o.c. Harriet 12, Joseph 1 year, Mary Ann 7, Lucretia 3.	PALMER, Thomas, a.32, p.Wilson's, s. Belle Alliance.	PAYNE, John, a.33, p.Sephton's, s. Aurora, w.Sarah, a.29; n.o.c. Mary 5.
NIGHTINGALE, David Thomas, a.37, p. Nightingale's, s.Amphitrite; r.Lieut., R.N., Head of Party.	OLIVER, John, a.27, p.Menezes', a. Weymouth, w.Mary, a24.	PALMER, Thomas, a.23, p.Calton's, s. Albury, w.Elizabeth, a.22.	PAYNE, Thomas, a:32, p.Liversage's, s. John, w.Sarah, a.33; n.o.c. Thomas 10, John 2, William 8, James 6.
NILAND, John, a.29, p.Howard's s. Ocean, w.Catherine, a.25; r.Original name was Navland, from County of Mayo, Ireland.	ORDYRO, George, a.27, p.Calton's, s. Albury.	PANKHUR'T, John, a.20, p.Erith's, s. Brilliant.	PEACH, George, a.20, p.White's s. Stentor.
NOBBS, William, a.31, p.Bailie's, s.Chapman.	OROM, Michael, a.35, p.Erith's, s. Brilliant?; r.Erith's ship the Brilliant not mentioned in London list. Orom, M., on L. L., but not on Colonial.	PARKER, Will., a.42, p.Parker, s.East Indian, w.Eleanor, a.39; n.o.c. Ann D'Esterre 13, Lucia 6, Mary 16, Thomas Somerville 9. William D'Esterre 4, Norcott D'Esterre 1; r.Also Eliza Coyle (governess), Mary Robinson 24. and Bridget Murphy 20. Head of Parker's party. Ex-Mayor of Cork.	PEACOCK, Richard, a.34, s. Belle Alliance, w.Maria, a.28; n.o.c. Eliza 7, Emily 4, Celicia 5, Walter 2.
NOBLE, Mark, a.28, p.Griffith's, s. Stentor.	ORTON, William Marle, a.20, p.Wilkinson's or Nightingale's, s.Amphitrite.	PARKER William S., a.20, p.Scanlen's, s.East Indian.	PEARSE, Chas. B., a.35, p.Osler's. s. Weymouth, w.Ann, a.32: n.o.c. Horatio 6, Charles 8, Eldred 11.
NOON, Rich., a.18, p.White's, s.Stentor.	OSLER, Benjamin, a.44, p.Osler's, s. Weymouth, w.Jane, a.45; n.o.c. Ameria 10, Elizabeth 6, Stephen 13, M. A. Osler 12; r.Head of Osler's party.		PEARSON, Joseph, a.19, . p.White's, a. Stentor.

PEEL, Thomas, a.24, p.Hayhurst's, s. John, w.Mary, a.24.	Maria 4; r.On London list, but not on Colonial list.	POOLE, Matthew, a.34, p.Calton's, s. Albury; r.Not on one London list.	PRIOR, Richard, a.44, p.Sephton's, s. Aurora, w.Sarah, a.42; n.o.c. James Orton 11 (an orphan).
PENDLEBURY, Will., a.24, p.Stanley's, s.John.	PIERCE, Patrick, a.21, p.Ingram's s. Fanny, w.Catherine, a19.	POTE, Robert, a.34, p.Scanlen's, s.East Indian, w.Margaret, a.34; n.o.c. Charles 10, Agnes 7, Harriet 5, Ann Maria 2; r.In London list in Parker's party.	PRITCHARD, Thomas, a.23, p.Neave's, s.Stentor; r.On London list but not on Colonial.
PENNY, George, a.22, p.Campbell's, s. Weymouth, w.Nancy, a.20.	PIERCE, Richard, a.40, p.Willson's, s. Belle Alliance, w.Ann, a.41; n.o.c. Richard 11, Joseph 9, Paul 10, Mary 17.	Father of C. Pote of Eastern Province renown.	PROSSER, Robert, a.28, p.Wait's, s. Zoroaster.
PENNY, Thomas, Junr., a.20, p.Parker's, s.East Indian; r.On London list, but not on Colonial list.	PICKET, William, a.27, p.Smith's, s. Northampton, w.Maria, a.27; n.o.c. Ann 5, Rebecca 1, William 7, Phillip 1.	POULTNEY, James, a.28, p.Morgan's, s. Ocean, w.Ann, a.21; n.o.c. Ann (infant) 4 months.	PROUT, John, a.23, p.Phillips', s. Ken. Castle.
PENNY, William, a.30, p.Sephton's, s. Aurora, w.Rosannah, a.30; n.o.c. William 7, Sarah 9; r.Permit to return to England at own expense, 7/11/22.	PICKSTOCK, Richard, a.45, p.Gush's, s. Brilliant, w.Frances, a.35; n.o.c. William Gravett 16, Charlotte 9.	POULTON, John, a.42, p.Howard's, s. Ocean, w.Ann, a.35; n.o.c. John 11, Samuel 9, Charles 5, Ann 13, Mary 10, Eliza 8, Ruth 1, Sarah 6, Charlotte 3.	PRYNN, William, a.40, p.Sephton's, s. Aurora, w.Jane, a.35; n.o.c. Mary Jane 2, Elizabeth 6, Sarah Clark 10, William Edward 8.
PENNEL, Thomas, a.17, p.Turner's, s. Sir G. Osborne; r.On London list, but not on Colonial. According to the London list there is in Turvey's party a Thomas Penal 29, brickmaker, with wife Mrs. Penal 28, and Thomas, 9, William 5, James 3, Alfred 2. Mary 11, Sophia 7.	PIGOT, George, a.45, p.Pigot's, s. Northampton, no wife; n.o.c. Catherine 17, Sophia 15; r.Head of Pigot's party. A cavalry officer. Brought considerable capital to the Colony and succeeded at Pigot Park, even in the early years of distress. Died June, 1830.	POVEY, John, a.40, p.Pigot's, s. Northampton, w.Mary, a.30; n.o.c. John 16.	PUGH, David, a.23, p.Phillips', s. Ken. Castle; r.This name not on London list.
PERIE or PEIRIE, Robert, a.35, p. Willson's, s. Belle Alliance, w.Mary, a.24; n.o.c. Margaret 11.	PIKE, Thomas, a.19, p.Calton's, s. Albury.	POWELL, Benjamin, a.25, p.Griffith's, s. Stentor, w.Elizabeth, a.26; n.o.c. John 3, Eliza 5.	PULLEN, Thomas, a.43, p.Owen's, s. Nautilus, w.Dorothy, a.36; n.o.c. Thomas 15, Dorothy 20, Edward 14, Adelaide 18, (Findal or Tindal 12), Agusta 16, William 8, Julia 10, Charles 2, Helen 7, Harriet 5, Lavina 1; r.Ann Dyke (in T. P.'s family). In London list, but not in Colonial list.
PHELPS, John, a.25, p.Phillips', s. Ken. Castle ; r.London list, but not on Colonial.	PIKE, William, a.41, p.Calton's, s. Albury, w.Mary, a.44; n.o.c. William 16, Sarah 17, Mary 4, Robert 4, Elizabeth 6 (this ought to be Elijah).	POWELL, James, a.32, p.Holder's, s. Ken. Castle, w.Sarah, a.32; n.o.c. Priscilla 9, Sarah 5, Philip 3, James 1½; r."James" not on London list.-	PULGON, George, a.23, p.Bailie's, s. Chapman.
PHILLIP, Henry, a.25, p.Phillips', s. Kenersley Castle; r.Not on London list.	PINCOCK, Phillips, a.32, p.James', s. Weymouth, w.Betsy, a.26; n.o.c. Joseph 1 year, Harriet 3.	POWELL, William, a.22, p.Griffith's, s. Stentor.	PURDON, John, a.40, p.Willson's, s. Belle Alliance, w.Mary, a.34; n.o.c. William 11, Henry 9, Charles 2, Elizabeth 5; r.Sergeant 53rd Foot Regt.
PHILLIP, James, a.23, p.Phillips', s. Ken. Castle; r,Not on London list.	PIPER, Thomas, a.36, p.Willson's, s. Belle Alliance.	PRATT, George, a.35, p.Pigot's, s. Northampton. w.Hannah, a.20; n.o.c. John 15.	PURVIS, Henry, a.32, p.Damant's, s. Ocean.
PHILLIP, William, a.21, P. Phillips', s. Kenersley Castle.	PITT, Robert, a.43, p.Sephton's, s. Aurora, w.Lucy, a.39; n.o.c. Robert 8.	PRATT, John, a.38, p.Willson's, s. Belle Alliance, w.Ann, a.37; n.o.c. William 13; r.Had permit to return to England at own expense.	QEOUGH, Patrick, a.25, p.Gurney's, s. Weymouth, w.Rebecca, a.25; n.o.c. Henry (infant) 6 weeks.
PHILLIPS, George, a.29, p.Morgan's, s. Ocean, w.Ann, a.26; n.o.c. George 3, James 1.	PLACEY, Charles, a.29, p.Wilkinson's, s. Amphitrite.	PRATTAN, William, a.34, p.Sephton's, s. Aurora.	QUIME, Joseph, a.21, p.Synnot's, s. Fanny, w.Mary 19.
PHILLIPS, John, a.19, p.Willson's, s. Belle Alliance; r.Gun runner in 1.839.	PLOWMAN, Michael, a.40, p.Bailie's, s. Chapman, w.Isabella, a.37; r.Pensioner, Marines.	PRESTON, William, a.38, p.Calton's, s. Albury, w.Ann, a.46; n.o.c. Edward 14.	QUINCE or QUINN (L.L.), John, a.25, p.Pigot's, s. Northampton, w.Jane, a.20; r.Died on board of small-pox.
PHILLIPS, Thomas, a.44, p.Phillips', s. Kenersley Castle, w.Charlotte, a.41; n.o.c. Emma, 6, Catherine 17, Charlotte 14, Sophia 11, Edward 16, Frederick 10, John 4; r.Head of Phillips' party; brought out three servants: Mary Owen 20, Martha Thomas 18, and Ann John 25.	PLOWMAN, Thomas, a.23, p.Bailie's, s. Chapman.	PRICE, John, a.25, p.Damant's, s. Ocean; r.Died at sea 14th February, 1820.	QUINN, John, a.40, p.Scanlen Parker's, s. East Indian, w.Mary, a.27; n.o.c. Michael 8, John 6, Thomas 4, Catherine 1; r.Thomas Quinn 4. On Cape list, not on London list. In London list in Parker's party.
PHILLIPS, Thomas, a.35, p.Crause's, s. Nautilus, w.Alice, a.35; n.o.c. Robert 10, Thomas 6, George 1, Alice Ann 8.	POLLARD, George, a.36, p.Biggar's, s. Weymouth, w.Ann, a.35; n.o.c. Mary Ann 7, Jane 3, Thomas 6, George 1.	PRINGLE, John, a.29, p.Pringle's, s. Brilliant; n.o.c. Beatrice 4.	
	POLLARD, John, a.36, p.Hayhurst's, s. John, w.Betty, a.35; n.o.c. Thomas 11, William 8, Henry 4, Betty 13, Maria 10.	PRINGLE, Robert, a.61; p.Pringle's, s. Brilliant, w.Mrs. R. Pringle; n.o.c. Chatrim 9, R. Dods Pringle 10.	
	POTTER, William, a.29, p.Mills', s. Sir G. Osborne, w.Hannah, a.27; n.o.c. Mary 10, Ann 6.	PRINGLE, Thomas, a.30, p.Pringle's, s. Brilliant, w.Mrs. T. Pringle; r.Janet Brown 35 (wife's sister). Head of Pringle's party with Rob. Pringle, the poet and Freedom of the Press hero.	

QUINN, John, a.30, p.Scanlen Parker's, s.East Indian, w.Mary, a.26; n.o.c. John 8, Ann 10, Jane 6, Elizabeth 3; r.In London list in Parker's party.	REARDON, Daniel, a.34, p.Ingram's, s. Fanny, w.Margaret, a.28; n.o.c. Johanna 11, Bridget 7, Ellen 5, Michael 9, John 2; r."Daniel" called Dennis in London list.	RICHARDSON, James, a.25, p.Richardson's, s.Stentor, w.Sarah, a.29; n.o.c. Elizabeth 12, Martha 8, James 8, John 4, Emma 3; r.Head of Richardson's party.	ROBINSON, Thomas, a.38, p.Sephton's, s. Aurora, w.Mary Ann, a.38; n.o.e. George 13, William 10, Charles 7, Samuel 3, Mary Ann 14, James (infant) 6 months.
QUINN, Thomas, a.30, p.Ingram's, s. Fanny; r.Quinn not on London list.	REED, James, a.29, p.Menezes', s. Weymouth, w.Sarah, a.31; n.o.c. Joseph 8, Emily 4, Mary 1.	RICKARDS, William, a.21, p.Phillips', s. Ken. Castle; r.In London list but not in Cape.	ROE, Robert, a.30, p.Gardner's, s.Sir G. Osborne.
QUILHAM, Richard, a.35, p.Neave's, s. Stentor, w.Ann, a.30; n.o.c. Ann 12; r.No such name as this on London list.	REED, William, a.45, p.Bailie's, s. Chapman, w.Elizabeth, a.37; n.o.c. Louisa 9, George 1, James 7, Charles 11; r.And "Eliza" (probably a servant) 20.	RIDGARD, Ezra, a.29, p.Pringle's, s. Brilliant, w.Elizabeth, a.24; n.o.c. Andrew 3, Marianne 1.	ROGERS, Philip, a.48, p.Cock's, s.Weymouth.
RADFORD, Joshua, a.19, p.Calton's, s. Albury.	REED, William, Junr., a.22, p.Bailie's, s. Chapman.	RIGGE, John, a.42, p.Hayhurst's, s. John; w.Hannah, a.35; n.o.c. Nancy 9, Sarah 8, Mary 15, Hannah 13, Stephen 11, James 4; r.John Rigge crossed out on London list, Thomas Kidd put in his place.	ROGERS, Robert, a.25, p.James', s.Weymouth, w.Sarah, a.26; n.o.c. Rebecca 4, Emma 1.
RADFORD, Richard, a.21, p.Calton's, s. Albury.	REES, William, a.47, p.Sephton's, s. Aurora, w.Ann, a.41, .	ROBERTSON, James, a.31, p.Erith's, w. Charlotte, a.26; n.o.c. Ephraim 6, Stanley (infant); r.On London list, but not on Colonial.	ROOKE, James, a.25, p.Wm. Smith's, s. Northampton, w.Sarah, a.28; n.o.c. Henry 3½, Rhoda 2, Eliz. and Sarah (twins) 7 months.
RALPH, John, a.20, p.Erith's, s. Brilliant.	REID, James, a.36, p.Willson's, s.Belle Alliance, w.Ann, a.30; n.o.c. John William 13	ROBERTS, Dan, a.37, p.Sephton's, s. Aurora, w.Harriet, a.33; n.o.c. Daniel 13, Mary 15, Samuel 8.	ROSE, John, a.27, p.Bailie's, s.Chapman; r.A silversmith (one of the ornamental trades). Had permission to go to Cape Town Jan. 29th, 1821.
RALPH, Richard, a.29, p.Ford's, s.Weymouth, w.Elizabeth, a.28; n.o.c. Samuel 1, Harriet 4.	RENDALL (or RANDALL), James, a.44, p.James', s.Weymouth, w.Rebecca, a.33; n.o.c. Jane 9, Mary 14.	ROBERTS, Edw., Dr., a.27, p.Bailie's, s. Chapman; r.Left Albany to practice in the Western Province.	ROSS, Richard a.24, p.Scanlen's. s.East Indian, w.Eliz., a.24; n.o.c. Colin 2, Mary 17.
RALPHS, Joseph, a.27, p.Ford's, s.Weymouth, w.Elizabeth, a.28; n.o.c. Joseph 3, Mary (infant) 9 months; r.By Henry Goddard, A.M., Vicar Deverill, 26th, Oct. 1819. Joseph Ralphs is the only out pensioner on the list. He is a naval out pensioner of the Royal Hospital. Greenwich, No. 925. His relative Deverill Longbridge receives his pension, ten pounds annually, at Wirminster.	RENNIE, George, a.22, p.Pringle's, s. Brilliant; n.o.c. Charles Rennie 11, Elizabeth Rennie 15 (his sister) ; r.And Elizabeth Rennie (his, mother).	ROBERTS, William, a.25, p.Holder's, s. Ken. Castle, w.Maria, a.24; n.o.c. John 3, William (infant); r.William not on London list.	ROWE, Samuel, a.29, p.Willson's, s.Belle Alliance, w.Sarah, a.26; n.o.c. Edward 6.
RAMN, F. G., a.22, p.Neave's, s.Stentor.	RENNIE, John, a.21, p.Pringle's, s. Brilliant.	ROBERTS, Will., a.29, p.Parker's, s.East Indian, w.Sarah, a.24; n.o.c. John 1; r. In London list no Wm. Roberts, but there is Hen. Roberts 22, labourer, with Mary Roberts 22, Matthew 2, Ann 4.	ROWE, William a.23, p.Carlisle's, s. Chapman.
RANDALL, Thos, a.40, p.Willson's, s. Belle Alliance, w.Maria, a.21.	RENNIE, Peter, a.20, p.Pringle's, s. Brilliant.	ROBERTSON, John, a.30, p.Willson's, s. Belle Alliance, w.Elizabeth, a.22.	ROWLES, John, a.29, p.Bailie's, s.Chapman, w.Sarah, a.27; n.o.c. John 1, Amelia 2.
RANSON, Will., a.28, p.G. Scott's, s. Nautilus, w.Isabella, a.25; n.o.c. William 5, Mary 3.	REYNOLDS. Thos., a.28, p.Willson's, s. Belle Alliance.	ROBERTSON, Robert, a.27, p.Erith's, s. Brilliant, w.Martha, a.26; n.o.c. John 4. Robert 2, P. Robertson 1 year, Louisa 5, Phillip (infant).	ROWLES, Thomas a.32, p.Rowles, s. Nautilus, w.Elizabeth, a.30; n.o.c. Augusta 10, Stephen 4, Solomon Estcourt 1, Ebenezer Philip 2, Fred Peglar 6, Edward 8; r.Head of Rowles' party.
RATCLIFF, Thomas, a.27. p.Dyason's, s. Zoroaster, w.Elizabeth, a.28; n.o.c. Mary Ann 2, John 3½, Elizabeth (infant) ½ year.	RHENISH, John. a.30, p.Phillips, s.Ken. Castle, w.Catherine, a.30; n.o.c. William 10; r.Not on London list.	ROBERTSON, Robert, a.27, p.Erith's, s. Brilliant, w.Martha, a.26; n.o.c. John 4. Robert 2, P. Robertson 1 year, Louisa 5, Phillip (infant).	ROWLEY, Richard, a.19, p.Ingram's, s. Fanny; r.Called Bowler on the London list.
RATHBONE, James, a.22, p.Willson's, s. Belle Alliance, w.Susannah, a.22; n.o.c. Emma 1.	RHODES, John, a.46. p.Cock's, s.Weymouth, w.Henrietta, a.38; n.o.c. Charles 6, George 8. Edward 3.	ROBERTSON, Robert, a.27, p.Erith's, s. Brilliant, w.Martha, a.26; n.o.c. John 4. Robert 2, P. Robertson 1 year, Louisa 5, Phillip (infant).	RUDMAN, Benj., a.27, p.Sephton's, s. Aurora.
RAYNER, William, a.26, p.Gush's, s. Brilliant, w.Martha, a.22; n.o.c. Eliza 2 months.	RHODES, Robert, a.25, p.Wait's, s. Zoroaster.	ROBERTSON, Robert, a.27, p.Erith's, s. Brilliant, w.Martha, a.26; n.o.c. John 4. Robert 2, P. Robertson 1 year, Louisa 5, Phillip (infant).	RUDMAN, Sam., a.28, p.Sephton's, s. Aurora, w.Ann, a.19.
READER, Richard, a.24, p.Erith's, s. Brilliant; r.On London list but not on Colonial list.	RICHARDS, James, a.22, p.Phillips', s. Kennersley Castle; r.On London list, but not on Colonial list..	ROBERTSHAW, Will., a.18, p.Clark's, s. Northampton.	RUPERTI, M., a.30, p.Nightingale's or Wilkinson's, s. Amphitrite; r.Passen-ger on the Amphitrite.
REED, Henry. a .18. p.Bailie's. s . Chapman.	RICHARDS, Joseph, a.25, p.Osler's, s. Weymouth, w.Sally, a.21; .n.o.c. Sally 3, Phillis 1.	ROBINSON, Abraham, a.25, p.Liver- sage's, s.John, no wife; n.o.c. Joseph 5, Ann 3.	RUSSELL, George, a.20, p.Southey's, s. Kennersley Castle.
	RICHARDS, Phillip, a.25, p.Phillips', s. Kennersley Castle, w.Mary, a.22.	ROBINSON, James, a.21, p. Hayhurst's, s.John.	SALTMARSH, Chas., a.20, p.Pigot's, s. Northampton.

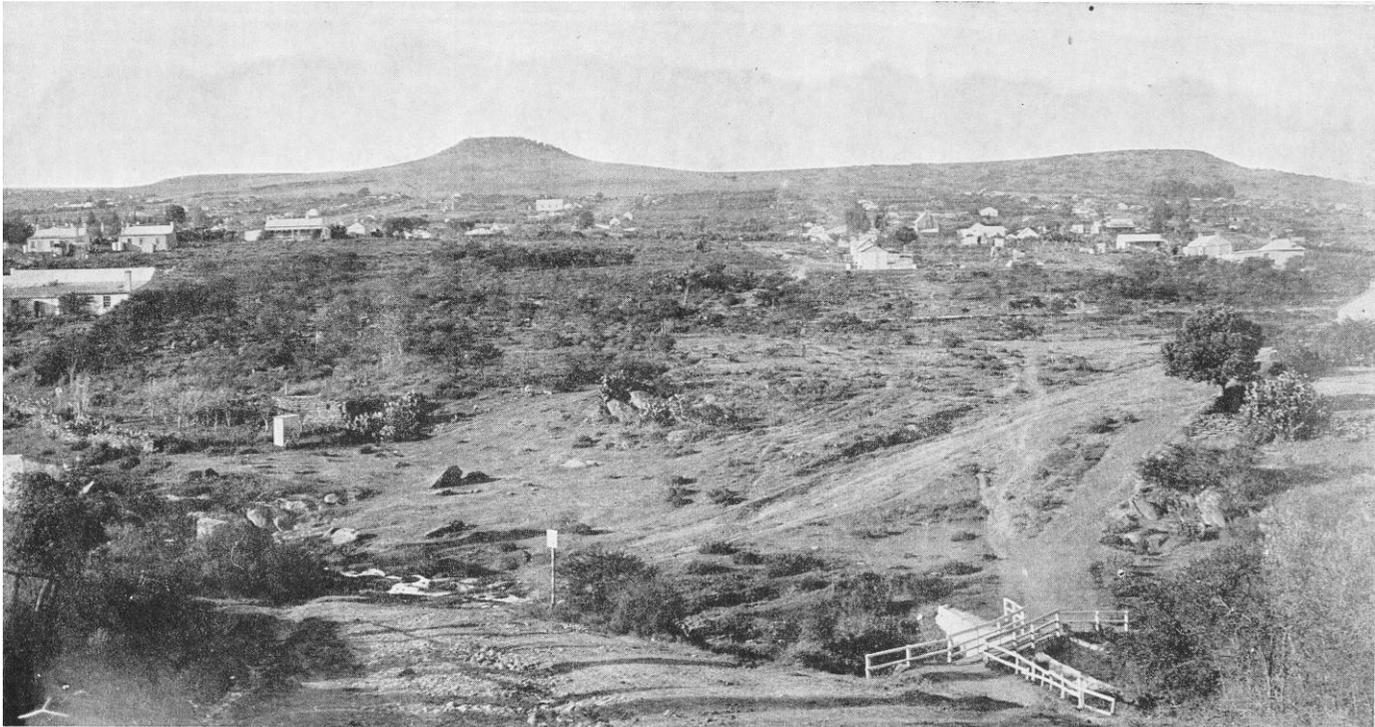
SAMPSON, Robt. a.22, p.Mills', s.Sir G. Osborne.	SHEPPARD, Hen., a.28, p.Calton's, s. Albury, w.Hannah, a.26; n.o.c. William 6, Eliza 3. Ann ½ year; r.Not in one London list.	SCROOBY, Sam, a.31, p.Wilson's, s.Belle Alliance, w.Ann. a.33; n.o.c. Richard 7, George 5; r.Mrs. A. Scrooby died at Winterberg, 23rd Dec., 1848, aged 64.	SIMONS, Philip, a.38, p.Wilson's, s.Belle Alliance, no wife; n.o.c. Samuel 10, Ralph 8.
SANDERS, John, a.30, p.Cock's, s.Weymouth, w.Martha, a.27.	SCOTT, John, a.20, p.Wm. Smith's, s. Northampton.	SHELDON also (EN), John, a.27, p. Scanlen Parker's, s.East Indian.	SIMONS, Benj., a.18, p.Wilson's, s.Belle Alliance.
SANDERSON, George, a.31, p.Biggar's, s.Weymouth, w.Ann, a.28; n.o.c. Caroline 5, Ann 9, Margaret 7.	SEAL, William, a.21, p.Gardener's, s. Sir G. Osborne.	SHEPHERD, Geo., a.23, p.Campbell's, s. Weymouth, w.Eliza, a.20.	SIMPSON, Henry, a.15, p.Wilkinson's. s. Amphitrite.
SANSOM, George, a.24, p.Calton's, s. Albury, w.Dorothy, a.23; r.Not shown in London list.	SEARL, Edward, p.Gush's, s.Brilliant, w. Mary, a.26; n.o.c. Sophia Jane 3.	SHEPHERD, Geo., a.36, p.Erith's, s Brilliant.	SIMPSON, Thos., a.48, p.Cock's, s. Weymouth, w.Ann, a.43; n.o.c.Thomas 3, Dorothy 10.
SARGEANT, Will., a.32, p.Sephton's, s. Aurora, w. Mary, a.37; n.o.c. Robert Rawlings 15, James Rawlings 7, Hester 4, Benjamin 8.	SEDGWIC, John, a.21, p.Nightingale's, s.Amphitrite.	SHEPHERD, Sol., a.30, p.Stanley's. s. John, w.Elizabeth, a.24; n.o.c. Elizabeth 1 year.	SIMS, John, a.23, p.Bailie's, s.Chapman, w.Sarah, a.23; n.o.c. Charles 5, John 3, James 10? r.On London list, not on Colonial.
SATCHWELL, Rich., a.21, p. Wilkinson's, s.Amphitrite.	SELEY, William, a.20 p.Damant's, s. Ocean.	SHEPHERD, Will., a.30, p.Gush's, s. Brilliant, w.Sarah, a.22 (died); n.o.c. William (infant) 2 months (died).	SINGLETON, Wm., a.33, p.White's, s. Stentor. w.Mary, a.40; n.o.c. Elizabeth 14, Charlotte 6, John 9.
SAUNDERS, John, a.22, p.Bailie's, s. Chapman.	SELF, Robert, a.30, p.Nightingale's or Wilkinson's, s.Amphitrite.	Sarah Liberty 4, Anne 2 (died), John Wood 11.	SKINNER, Eliz., a.30, p.Southey's, s. Ken. Castle; r.Servant to Southey.
SAUNDERS, John, a.36, p.Clark's, s. Northampton, w.Ann, a.33; n.o.c. John 9, Thomas 4	SEMPLE, Sherlock, a.38, p.Calton's, s. Albury, w.Sarah, a.32; n.o.c. Sarah 13, Ann 11.	SHEPSTONE, John Will., (L. L.), a.24, p.Holder's, s.Kennersley Castle, w. Eliz., a.25 (L. L. Mary 20) ; n.o.c. Theophilus 3; r.Shepston in both London and Cape lists. Theophilus (afterwards Sir) played an important part in Zulu affairs, and annexation of the Transvaal.	SLATER, Charles, a.21, p.Sephton's, s. Aurora. M.L.A., 1856, '59, 70.
SAWYER, Thomas. a.21; p.Southey's, s.Kennersley Castle.	SEPHTON, Hezekiah, a.43, p.Sephton's, s. Aurora, w.Jane, a.43; n.o.c. Hezekiah 12, Jane 11, William 2 months; r.Head of Sephton's party.	SHILLITO, Sam, a.39, p.Mouncey's, s. John, w.Isabella, a.40; n.o.c. Samuel 13, Tabitha 10.	SLATER, John, a.30, p.Calton's, s. Albury, w.Elizabeth, a.28; n.o.c. Joshua 4, Ann 2.
SCANLEN, Will., a.40, p.Scanlen's, s. East Indian, w.Hannah, a.34; n.o.c. William 16, John 12, Charles Wackham 10, George 2, Hannah 5, Thomas 7; r.In London list is shown as belonging to Parker's party. Head of Scanlen's party. Died 1854. The son Thomas was afterwards Sir T. Scanlen, Premier of the Colony.	SEPHTON, Thomas. a.18, p.Sephton's, s. Aurora.	SHILLITO, Thos., a.18, p.Mouncey's, s. John.	SLATER, Thomas, a.43, p.Sephton's, s. Aurora, w.Sophia, a.42; n.o.c. George 12, Henry 9, Edward 7, John 5, Hannah 17, Elizabeth 13.
SCANNEL, John, a.21, p.Synnot's. s. Fanny, w. Johanna, a.21.	SETON, Thomas. a.44, p.Scanlen's s.East Indian, w.Sarah, a.22; n.o.c. W. Page 16, r.Late Captain Madras' establishment	SHIPLEY, Edw., a.32, p.Calton's, s. Albury, w.Margaret, a.32; n.o.c. Charlotte 7, William 2, John 10, Ann 9, Mary 13, James 12.	SLEE, Charles, a.26, p.Wilson's, s.Belle Alliance.
SCOTT, Joseph, a.35, p.Liversage; s.John, no wife; n.o.c. Thomas 6, Mary 7; r. Had permit to return to England at own expense, 7/11/22.	SEYMOUR, Wm., a.32, p.Bailie's, s. Chapman, w.Sarah. a.29.	SHILLITO, Thos., a.18, p.Mouncey's, s. John.	SLOMAN, Morris, a.33, p.Wilson's, s. Belle Alliance, w.Phillis, a.24; n.o.c. Julia 2, Rosetta 3, Mark 5; r.Mark Sloman aged 8, was murdered by Kaffirs while herding cattle, about 1823. Morris Sloman died Jan. 7, 1849
SCOTT, George, a.35, p.Scott's, s. Nautilus; r.Head of Scott's party,	SHARPLES, Henry, a.21, p.Hayhurst's. s. John, w.Mary, a.19.	SHILLITO, Thos., a.18, p.Mouncey's, s. John.	SMITH, George, a.34, p.Smith's, s. Stentor, w.Mary, a.27; r.Head of G. Smith's party (late of 95th Rifle Brigade).
SCOTT, George, a.28, p.Calton's, s. Albury, w.Elizabeth, a.27; r.On London list, but not on Colonial list.	SHAW, Sam. Edw., a.32, p.Parker's, s. East Indian, w.Ann, a.23; n.o.c. Edward 1 year.	SHILLITO, Thos., a.18, p.Mouncey's, s. John.	SMITH, Jas., a.36, p. Wilkinson's. s. Amphitrite, w.Marianne, a.25; n.o.c. Sophia 2 James 3, Sarah Fish Smith 8.
SCOTT, Geo. D., a.19. p.Wilson's, S. Belle Alliance; r.(Of Woolwich) died January 21st, 1849.	SHAW, W., Revd., a.21, p.Sephton's, s. Aurora, w.Ann, a.31; n.o.c. Mary Ann (infant), Sophia Harris 17; r.Took spiritual charge of the whole of the Settlers. Founded Wesleyville Mission Station in Kaffirland. A most good and working man, whose name deserves to live as long as 1820 Settlers are remembered.	SHILLITO, Thos., a.18, p.Mouncey's, s. John.	SMITH, John, a.40, p.Rowles', s. Nautilus, w.Mary Ann, a.33; n.o.c. Alfred 3, Eliza 1½.
SCOTT, John, a.39, p.Wilson's, s.Belle Alliance, w.Frances 38; n.o.c. Edmund 6, Henry 4, Eliza 9, EMma 1.	SHEARAN, Edw., a.23, p.Mahoney's, s. Northampton, w.Ellen, a.24 or 30.	SHORTMAN. James, a.19, p.Bailie's, s. Chapman.	SMITH, John, a.20, p.Calton's, s. Albury; r.This name not shown in London list.
	SHELLARD, George, a.25, p.Phillips', s. Kennersley Castle; r.Tn London list, not in Cape.	SHORT, Joseph, a.33. p.Sephton's, s. Aurora, w.Mary, a.30; n.o.c. John 7. Penelope 3, Mary 5, Fred William 8 months.	
		SHORT, Robert, a.18, p.Synnot's. s. Fanny.	
		SIMMONDS, James, a.20, p.Neave's, s. Stentor.	
		SIMMONS, Will., a.37, p.Greathead's, s. Kennersley Castle.	

SMITH, Enos, a.22, p.Dyason's, s. Zoroaster.	SOUNESS, James, a.19, p.Pringle's, s. Brilliant.	STEPHEN S, Jos., a.22, p.Wait's, s. Zoroaster.	STROUD, John, a.30, p.Campbell's, s. Weymouth, w.Elizabeth, a.30.
SMITH, James, a.18, p.Wait's, s. Zoroaster.	SOUTH, William, a.39, p.Mouncey's, s. John, w.Lydia, a.40; n.o.c. Mary 8.	STERLEY, J., a.19, p.Damant's, s. Ocean	STRUTT, James, a.21, p.Erith's; r.On London list, but not on Colonial list.
SMITH, John, a.32, p.Parker's, s.East Indian, w.Mary, a.31; n.o.c. John 13, Jane 11, Maria 2.	SPARKS, Henry, a.30, p.Sephton's, s. Aurora, w.Mary, a.38; n.o.c. Henry 5, Francis 2.	STIRK, Joseph, a.18, p.Wainwright's, s. John.	SULLIVAN, Jerh., a.20, p.Ingram's, s. Fanny; r.Not on Cape list.
SMITH, John a.42, p.Willson's, s.Belle Alliance, w.Rebecca, a.34; n.o.c. John 15, William 4, Thomas William 8.	SPILLER, Chas. Jas., a.28, p.Crause's, s. Nautilus, w.Catherine, a.27; n.o.c. Susanna 3, Mary 2; r.On London list, but not on Colonial.	STIRK, William, a.30, p.Wainwright's, s.John.	SULLIVAN, John, a.25, p.Ingram's, s. Fanny, w.Charlotte, a.20; r.Not on Cape list.
SMITH, Joseph, a.18, p.Wait's, s. Zoroaster.	SPIRES, William, a.30, p.Synnot's, s. Fanny, w.Sarah, a.28; n.o.c. Elizabeth (infant) ½ year, Sarah 2, Margaret 4, Mary 6, James 8, George 10.	STIRZAKER, Henry, a.40, p.Hayhurst's, s.John.	SURMON, Wm. Hen., a.23, p.Rowles', s. Nautilus, w.Louisa Hatt, a.23; n.o.c. William Henry 1.
SMITH, Portius, a.29, p.Mandy's, s. Nautilus, w.Mary, a.27; n.o.c. Thomas 4, Sarah 7, Sophia 2; r. On London list, but not on Colonial.	SPRAGUE, John, a.26, p.Parkin's, s. Weymouth, w.Jeneford, a.27.	STOCK, Robert, a.23, p.Dyason's, s. Zoroaster, w.Susannah, a.19.	SWEENEY, Morgan, a.33, p.Ingram's, s. Fanny, w.Bridget, a.30; n.o.c. Mary 2, Bridget 12; r.Not in Cape list.
SMITH, Richard, a.28, p.Willson's, s. Belle Alliance.	STACK, William, a.26, p.Southey's, s. Ken. Castle; r.London list "Stark". On London list, but not on Colonial list.	STOKES, Richard, a.26, p.Bailie's, s. Chapman.	SWEETMAN, Thos., a.36, p.Menezes', s. Weymouth, w.Jane, n.35; n.o.c. James 7, Hannah 5; Ruth 3
SMITH, Richard, a.46, p.Sephton's, s. Aurora, w.Mary, a.48; n.o.c. George Wood 14, Owen Smith 12 (with Ric. Smith).	STAGG, Hugh, a.40, p.Neave's, s. Stentor, w.Ann, a.27; n.o.c. Sarah 1.	STONE, Henry, a.21, p.Calton's, s. Aurora; r.Not on Cape list.	SYDSERF, Chas., a.22, p.Pringle's, s. Brilliant; r.Nephew of Baron Hepburn, and related to Lord Dalhousie.
SMITH, Sam, a.18, p.White's, s.Stentor.	STANFORD, John, a.35, p.Bowker's, s. Weymouth. w.Maria, a.28; n.o.c. John 7, Jane 2, Letitia 5, Sophia (infant).	STONE, James, a.22, p.Scanlen's, s.East Indian, w.Charlotte, a.22; n.o.c. Ann 1; r.Shown in Parker's party in the London list.	SYKES, William, a.44, p.Calton's, s. Albury; r.According to London list it is "John Sykes" 30, a tanner, with wife Elizabeth 28. Died 20th March. 1820.
SMITH, Stephen, a.27, p.Damant's, s. Ocean, w.Ann, a.27, n.o.c. Henry 5, Harriet 1.	STANLEY, Francis, a.42, p.Owen's, s. Nautilus, w.Mary Ann, a.41; n.o.c. Francis 13, Mary Ann 15, Joseph 11, Nathaniel 9, John 2.	STRATTON, John, a.25, p.Phillips', s. Ken. Castle. w.Jane, a.22; n.o.c. Elizabeth 2.	SYNNOT, William or Walter, a.45, p. Synnot's, s.Fanny, w.Elizabeth, a.20 (possibly a daughter) ; n.o.c. Walter 12, Robert 2, Ann 16, Frances Housten 15, George (infant) ; r.Head of Synnot's party; 89th Regt., half-pay.
SMITH, Thos., also John, a.18, p. Parker's, s.East Indian.	STANLEY, John, a.37, p.Stanley's, s. John, w.Sarah, a.27; r.Head of Stanley's party.	STREET, James, a.18, p.Thornhill's, s. Zoroaster.	TAINTON, Richard, a.24, p.Holder's, s. Ken. Castle, w.Ann, a.22; r.Tanton in both lists.
SMITH, William, a.26, p.Wm. Smith's, s. Northampton, w.Ann, a.24; n.o.c. John 13; r.Head of Wm. Smith's party.	STANLEY, William, a.20, p.Owen's, s. Nautilus.	STREET, William, a.27, p.Thornhill's, s. Zoroaster, w.Elizabeth, a.22.	TALBOT, John, a.18; p.Sephton's, s. Aurora.
SMITH, William, a.27, p.Wait's, s. Zoroaster, w.Jane, a.27.	STANTON, William, a.36, p.Willson's, s. Belle Alliance, w.Eliz., a.35; n.o.c. Sarah 8, Caroline 5, William 13, Robert 3; r.Died 1855. Field Cornet of Graham's Town.	STREETS, William, a.21, p.White's, s. Stentor.	TALBOT, Priscilla, a.45, p.Sephton's. s. Aurora; r.In London list John Talbot, Mariner, 44, is shown with wife Priscilla Talbot 45. with Charles 13, Amelia 9, Henry 7, Maria 5, and Sophia 2.
SOMERVILLE, James, a.29, p.Bailie's, s. Chapman, w.Johanna, a.29; n.o.c. Robert 9, James 1.	STAPLES, John. a.22?, .p.Cock's, s. Weymouth; r.On London list, but not on Colonial list.	STRINGFELLOW, Thos., a.30, p.Bailie's, s.Chapman, w.Ann, a.30; n.o.c. Ann 5, Mary 7, Sarah 1 year; r.C.C. and R.M. of Fort Beaufort. Died 1860.	TARR, Thomas. a.29, p.Calton's. s. Albury; r.In London list is shown Thomas Torr 28, carpenter, with Mary 28, and James 4, George 1, Ann 7. Elizabeth 3.
SOPER, Robert, a.24, p.Thornhill's, s. Zoroaster, w.Ellise, a.22.	STEPHENSON, Fred., a.20, p.Dalgairn's s.Northampton.	STUBBS, John, a.35. p.Clarles, s. Northampton, w.Ann, a.34; n.o.c. John 12, William 6, Elizabeth 13, Thomas 10, Richard 1, Ellen 3; r. Killed by Kaffirs, 1835. His son Thomas organised the famous "Yeomanry," called Stubbs' Rangers, which, did such good service in the '50 war.	
SOUTHEY, George, a.39, p.Southey's, s. Ken. Castle, w.Jane, a.38; n.o.c. William 13, Richard, 11, George 9, Henry 4, Canon 1 year, Sophia 16, Elizabeth 7; r.And Elizabeth Skinner 30 (probably a servant). Richard, afterwards Sir R. Southey. He was C.C. and R.M., Swellendam, 1849, Col. Sec. 1852, Auditor General 1859. Lieut. Gov. Griqualand West, 1873.	STERLEY, Thomas, a.54, p.Damant's, s. Ocean; w.Ann, a.44; n.o.c. Thomas 17, John 15, William 3, James 1, Mary 12 Lydia. 8, Maria 6.	STYLE, Thomas. a.40, p.Southey's, s. Ken. Castle, w.Mary, a.36; n.o.c. James 6, William 2, Hannah 13. Sarah 10, Ann 4, Elizabeth 8; r.William 2 not on London list.	

TARR, William, a.32, p.Howard's, s. Ocean, w.Susannah, a.35; n.o.c. John 9, Sarah 2, Maria 3.	THOMAS, James, a.26, p.Morgan's, s. Ocean, w.Martha, a.21; n.o.c. Harriet (infant) 8 months.	TILMER, Thomas, a.47, p.Gush's, s. Brilliant, w.Elizabeth, a.67; r.On Colonial list, not on London.	TURKINGTON, W.; r.On one list had permit to return to England, 10/7/23.
TAYLOR, Charles, a.19, p.Willson's, s. Belle Alliance:	THOMAS, Joseph, a.28, p.Cock's, s. Weymouth, w.Elizabeth, a.24; n.o.c. John (infant) ¼ year.	TOLLIDAY, John, a.20, p.Parker's, s. East Indian; r.On London list, but not on Colonial.	TURVEY, John, a.82, p.Turvey, s.Sir G. Osborne.
TAYLOR, John, a.38, p.Clark's, s. Northampton, w.Mary, a.40; n.o.c. John Watson 8.	THOMAS, William, a.29, p.Morgan's, s. Ocean, w.Elizabeth, a.30; n.o.c. William 3, Elizabeth 6, Rebecca 5. Jane 1.	TOMBS, John, a.20, p.Pigot's, s. Northampton.	TURVEY, John, a.39, p.Parker's, s.East Indian, w.Mary, a.42; r.On London list, but not on Colonial list.
TAYLOR, John, a.20, p.Scanlen's, s. East Indian.	THOMAS, William 3, Elizabeth 6, Rebecca 5. Jane 1.	TOMLIN, George, a.29, p.Mahoney's, s. Northampton, w.Harriet, a.25.	TURVEY, William, a.24, p.Turvey's, s. Sir G. Osborne, w.Rose, a.24; n.o.c. Sally 12, Martha 3, William 1; r.On London list, and one Colonial list.
TAYLOR, John, a.18, p.Erith's, s. Brilliant.	THOMPSON, David, a.26, p.Griffith's, s. Stentor.	TOMLINSON, John, a.24, p.Calton's, s. Albury.	TYLER, James, a.32, p.Neave's, s. Stentor.
TAYLOR, Richard, a.30, p.Bailie's, s. Chapman.	THOMPSON, John, a.26, p.Bailie's, s. Chapman, w.Mary, a.29; n.o.c. John 6.	TOOLE, Michael, a.21, p.Butler's, s. Fanny, w.Honora, a.20	UBSDELL, George, a.23, p.G. Scott's, s. Nautilus, w.Betsy, a.23; n.o.c. William 7, Mary 6, Eliza 2.
TAYLOR, Thos., not on any list.	THOMPSON, Richard, a.20, p.Calton's, Albury.	TORR, Thomas, a.28, p.Calton's, s. Aurora, w.Mary, a.28; n.o.c. James 4, George 1, Seline 7, Ann 7, Eliza 3.	ULYATE, Henry, a.38, p.Wait's, s. Zoroaster, w.Lucy, a.35; n.o.c. Jane 3, Lucy 15, Mary 6, John 7, William 8, Henry 4, Sarah 4, an infant (2 months). In Colonial list "Ulyat."
TAYLOR, Wm., a.39, p.Mouncey's, s. John; n.o.c. Ann 6.	THOMPSON, Robert, a.26, p.Synnot's, s. Fanny.	TROLIP, John, a.22, p.Hyman's, s. Weymouth, w.Elizabeth, a.20.	UPCOTT, Sam., a.36, p.Sephton's, s. Aurora, w.Mary, a.36; n.o.c. Jane 13.
TEE, Richard, a.34, p.Damant's, s.Ocean, w.Mary, a.30; n.o.c. Mary 7, Charlotte 5, Elizabeth 2, Richard 8.	THOMPSON, Will., a.21, p.Damant's, s. Ocean.	TROLIP, Joseph, a.38, p.Hyman's, s. Weymouth, w:Susan, a.39; n.o.c. Benjamin 16, Jacob 11, Joseph 9, Hester 18, Mary Ann 7, Rhoda 13.	URRY, Joseph, a.42, p.Gush's, s.Brilliant, w.Mary, a.36; n.o.c. Sarah 11, Martha 9, Priscilla 8, Rhoda 6, Hannah 3.
TEMLETT, James, a.22, p.Gush's, s. Brilliant, w.Ann, a.21; r."Timlet" in London list. Died in Graham's Town, November, 1862.	THORNE, William, a.26, p.Wilkinson's. s. Amphitrite.	TROLIP, Stephen, a.19, p.Hyman's, s. Weymouth, w.Mary, a.20.	USHER, James, a.36, p.James', s. Weymouth, w.Sarah, a.36; n.o.c. James 5, Joseph 14, John 7, Ann 4, Sophia 9, Elizabeth 16, Fanny 2.
TERRY, Matson, a.18, p.Gurney's, s. Weymouth.	THORNELOW, Wm., a.20, p.Nightingale's, s.Amphitrite.	TROLIP, Will., a.24, p.Hyman's, s. Weymouth, w.Patience, a.22; n.o.c. Alfred 1.	VALENTINE, Peter, a.24, p.Calton's, s. Albury; r.Not shown in one London list.
THACKWRAY, John, a.18, p.Wm. Smith's, s.Northampton.	THORNHILL, Chas., a.47, p.Thornhill's, s.Zoroaster, w.Dorothy, a.35; n.o.c. Ann 13, Mary 10, John 15, Christian 8; r. Head of Thornhill's party.	TROTTER, William, a.33; p.Sephton's, s. Aurora, w.Ann, a.34; n.o.c. Ann.	VAUGHAN, John, a.19, p.Howard's, s. Ocean.
THACKWRAY, Will., a.40, p.Wm. Smith's, s.Northampton, w.Dorothy, a.43; n.o.c. William 11, Joseph 9, James 4, Dorothy 15, Ann 13.	THORNTON, Jonathan, a.28, p.Parker's, s.East Indian; r.On London list, but not on Colonial list.	TUCKER, George, a.25, p.Wilkinson's, s. Amphitrite; r.On one Colonial list, but not on London list.	VENABLES, Dan., a.40, p.Liversage's, s. John, w.Jane, a.37; n.o.c. Eliza 5, Elizabeth 10, Sarah 13, John 15, Thomas 8.
THARRATT, Tobias, a.39, p.Dalgairn's, s.Northampton, w.Ann, a.34; n.o.c. John 6, Tobias 5.	TILLY, William, a.27, p.Gush's, s. Brilliant, w.Hannah, a.25.	TUCKER, Henry, a.31; p.Bailie's, s. Chapman.	VICE, James, a.24, p.Dixon's, s.Ocean, w.Sophia, a.30; n.o.c. John 8, James 3.
THIELE, William, a.19, p.Calton's, s. Albury.	TILMER, John, a.49, p.Gush's, s.Brilliant; w.Mary, a.29; n.o.c. John 11, Ebenezer 5, Harriet 7, Mary 3, Elizabeth (infant) 8 months; r.On Colonial list, not on London.	TUDOR, Chas., a.29, p.Hayhurst's, s. John, w.Bridget, a.28; n.o.c. Edward 1½ .	VICE, John, a.30, p.Dixon's, s.Ocean. w. Elizabeth, a.28; n.o.c. Elizabeth 2, Ann (infant) 3 months.
THOM, George, a.23, p.Clark's, s. Northampton.	THURMAN, E. J., a.22, p.Calton's, s. Albury.	TURPIN, Joseph, a.29, p.Sephton's, s. Aurora; w.Mercy, a.19; r.Joseph Turpin, school master to Cape Corps from Aug. 1821-Nov. 1827, also master of the Free School at Port Frances, and also at Caledon.	VOKINS, Henry, a.38, p.Bailie's, s. Chapman, w.Lucy, a.36; n.o.c. Mary Ann 17 (daughter); r.Died June, 1849, aged 60.
THOMAS, David, a.27, p.Nightingale's, s.Amphitrite.	TILBROOK, Geo., a.27, p.Scanlen's, s. East Indian; r.In London list Parker's party.	TURVEY, Edward, a.39, p.Turvey's, s. Sir G. Osborne, w.Julia, a.39; n.o.c. Louisa 8, Edward 9, Benjamin William 17, Eliza 11, Mary 14¼, George 6; r. Head of Turvey's party.	WADE, William, a.20, p.Bailie's, s. Chapman.
THOMAS, Eliza, a.18, p.Southey's, s.Ken. Castle.	TILKE, Joel, a.28, p.Morgan's, s.Ocean, w.Sarah, a.31; n.o.c. Elizabeth (infant) 7 months.		
THOMAS, James, a.38, p.Southey's, s. Ken. Castle, w.Mary, a.34; n.o.c. Humphrey 6, Isaiah 2, Jane 10, Ann 4, Arabelle (infant) ¼ year.	TIMMS, Thomas, a.40, p.Calton's, s. Albury, w.Elizabeto, a.40; n.o.c. Thomas 9, Eliza 7, Charles 13, Edward 12, Louisa 5; r.Not in London list		
THOMAS, John, a.40, p. Willson's, s.Belle Alliance, w.Mary, a.35.			

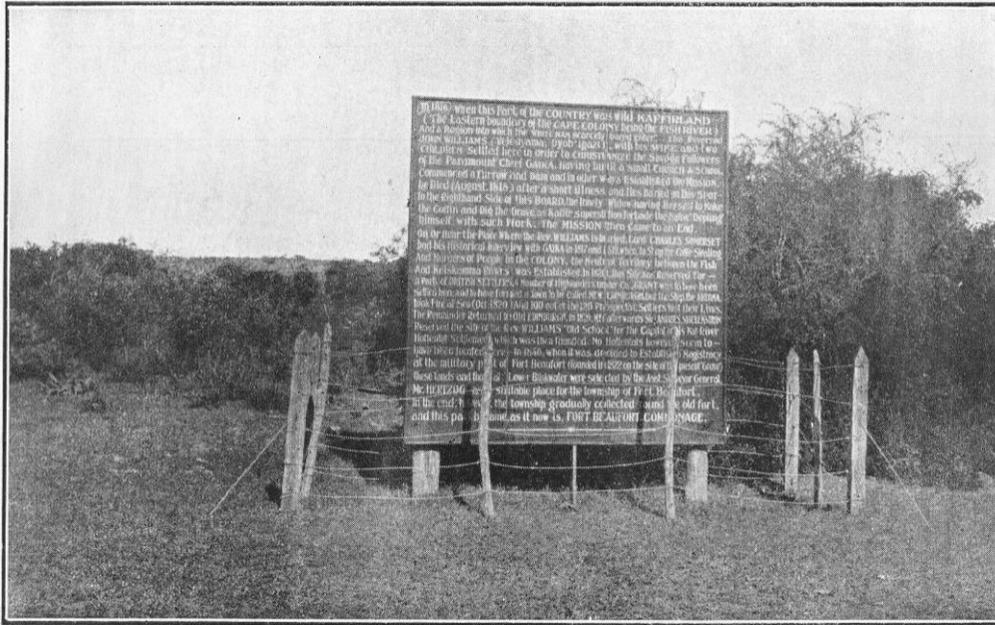
WAINWRIGHT, Dan., a.23, p.Wainwright's, s.John; r.Had permission to return to England, 1821.	WARD, Edward, a.24, p.Carlton's, s. Albury, w.Alice, a.24; n.o.c. Frances, 1 year.	WEBB, John, a.34, p.Holder's, s.Kennersley Castle, w.Sarah, a.30; n.o.c. F. G. 5, Eliza 8, H. I. 3, Sarah (infant) ½ year.	WHATTON, Edward, a.30, p.White's, s. Stentor, w.Jane, a.38; n.o.c. Rebecca 8, Mary 13, Elizabeth 10, William 5, Edward 3, Joseph 15; r.Cape list, "Whalton" 30.
WAINWRIGHT, Jonathan, a.48, p. Wainwright's, s.John, w.Eliz., a.50; n.o.c. Edward 14, Anne 20, Ellen 17, Daniel 23; r.Head of Wainwright's party.	WARD, John, p.Carlton's, s. Albury.	WEBB, Richard, a.33, p.Wilkinson's, s. Amphitrite.	WHELAN, Wm., a.42, p.Scanlen Parker's, s.East Indian, w.Mary, a.40; n.o.c. Patrick 17.
WAIT, William, a.50, p.Wait's, s. Zoroaster, w.Mary Ann, a.36; r.Head of Wait's party.	WARDEN, Benj., a.23, p.Cock's, s. Weymouth, w.Elizabeth, a.24; n.o.c. Elizabeth (infant) ¼ year.	WEBB, Richard, a.29, p.Dixon's, s. Ocean, w.Elizabeth, a.22; n.o.c. Edward 2, Richard (infant) 3 months.	WHELAN, John, a.21, p.Butler's, s. Fanny.
WAKEFORD, Thomas, a.34, p.Bailie's, s.Chapman, w.Mary, a.36; n.o.c. Thomas 13, William 12; r.Sub-head of Bailie's party.	WARMER, Ebenezer, a.28, p.Clark's, s. Northampton, w.Louisa, a.28; n.o.c. Thomas 10, William 4.	WEBB, Robert, a.17, p.Wait's, s. Zoroaster.	WHEELER, James, a.39, p.Willson's, s. Belle Alliance, w.Harriet, a.35; n.o.c. Richard James 2, Ann 11, Martha 13, Harriet 8.
WALKER, John, a.31, p.Hayhurst's, s. John; r.Has permit to return to England at own expense, 17/10/22.	WARMINGTON, A., a.19, p.Wm. Smith's, s.Northampton.	WEBB, William, a.19, p.Pigot's, s. Northampton.	WHEELDON, Sam, a.18, p.Carlise's, s. Chapman; r.Had permission to return to England at own expense, 17/10/22.
WALKER, John, Dr., a.21, p.Bailie's, s. Chapman.	WARNER, Hen., a.37, p.Smith's, s. Stentor, w.Elizabeth, a.34; n.o.c. Joseph 12, Mary 13, Rosina 7, Caroline 2.	WEBBER, William, a.21, p.Scott's, s. Nautilus, w.Elizabeth, a.20; n.o.c. William Crout 14.	WHENHAM, Thos., a.28, p.Willson's, s. Belle Alliance, w.Elizabeth, a.26.
WALKER, Joseph, a.22, p.Smith's, s. Stentor.	WARREN, Thos., a.44, p.James', s. Weymouth, w.Mary, a.42; n.o.c. James 14.	WEBSTER, George, a.27, p.Gurney's, s. Weymouth, w.Jane 21; n.o.c. George 3; r. Died Aug. 3rd, 1849 (born 1791).	WHILEY, Wm., a.31, p.Owen's, s. Nautilus, w.Deborah, a.21; n.o.c. William 6, George 4, Edwin 2, James 1, Mary Ann 11, Carolin 18, Emma 8.
WALKER, Joshua, a.25, p.Calton's, s. Albury, w.Martha, a.31.	WATKINS, John, a.21, p.Gush's, s. Brilliant, w.Martha, a.20.	WEBSTER, Thomas, a.21, p.Calton's, s. Albury.	WHITE, Edward, a.24, p.Mandy's, s. Nautilus, w.Jane, a.25; n.o.c. Edward 4, Richard 1.
WALKER, Richard, a.29, p.Smith's, s. Stentor, w.Martha, a.28; n.o.c. Joseph 2, Elizabeth 3 months (infant).	WATSON, Charles, a.13, p.Sephton's, s. Aurora; r.Brother to Wm. Watson 19, labourer.	WEDDERBURN, Christopher, a.45, p. Smith's, s.Stentor, w.Ann, a.45; n.o.c. Ann 16, Elizabeth 8, Esther 5, William 19 (a tailor), George 10.	WHITE, John, a.18, p.Clark's, s. Northampton.
WALKER, Thomas, a.46, p.Willson's, s. Belle Alliance, w.Sarah, a.43.	WATSON, Charles, s.Brilliant; r.This name not on London list.	WEDDERBURN, Wm., a.19, p.Smith, s. Stentor, (see above).	WHITE, Richard, a.40, p.Clark's, s. Northampton.
WALKER, Thomas, Junr., a.22, p. Willson's, s.Belle Alliance, w. Elizabeth, a.22; n.o.c. Elizabeth 2, Sarah 1.	WATSON, George, a.33, p.Hayhurst's, s. John, w.Jane, a.31; n.o.c. Debrah 6, William ¼ (infant).	WEEKS, James, a.29, p.Osler's, s. Weymouth, w.Grace, a.25; n.o.c. Elizabeth 2.	WHITE, Thos.. a.27, p.White's, s. Stentor; r.Half-pay army. Head of White's party.
WALKINSHAW, Chas., a.22, p. Willson's, s.Belle Alliance.	WATSON, Richard, a.18. p.Gurney's, s. Weymouth.	WELCH, Luke, a.25, p.Richardson's, s. Stentor, w.Mary, a.30.	WHITE, Thos., a.29, p.Thornhill's, s. Zoroaster.
WALL, Allen Wm., a.47, p.Owen's, s. Nautilus, w.Mary, a.36; n.o.c. John 3.	WATSON, William, a.19, p.Sephton's, s. s.Aurora, w.Mary, a.23; r.Charles Watson brother (see above).	WELLS, John, a.20, p.Damant's, s. Ocean.	WHITE, Thurston, a.29, p.Erith's, s. Brilliant.
WALLACE, Thomas, a.43, p.Sephton's, s.Aurora, w.Sarah, a.43; n.o.c. Henry 10, Mary 12, Charles 4.	WATTS, James, a.32, p.Howard's, s. Ocean; n.o.c. Edward George 12. Gad 10.	WELLS, Thomas, a.43, p.Sephton's, s. Aurora, w.Sarah, a.42; n.o.c. George 17, Elizabeth 18.	WHITE, William, a.28, p.Daniel's, s. Ocean; r.Had permission to return to England at own expense, 7/1/23.
WALSH, Lawrence, a.40, p.Butler's, s. Fanny; n.o.c. James 7, Elizabeth 8.	WAY, Robert; r.No information.	WELSH, Michael, a.25, p.Wilkinson's, s. Amphitrite.	WHITEHEAD, Geo., a.25, p.Wainwright's, s.John.
WALSH, William, a.22, p.Scanlen Parker's, s.East Indian.	WEEKLY, Joseph, a.27, p.Hyman's, s. Weymouth, w.Emma, a.36; n.o.c. Joseph 3, John 1, Mary 5.	WENTWORTH, Wm., a.35, p.Clark's, s. Northampton, w.Francis Maria, a.24; n.o.c. William Wentworth 13.	WHITEHEAD, John, a.37, p.Cock's, s. Weymouth, w.Sarah, a.36; n.o.c. Sarah 2, Thomas 15, Phoebe 4, George 6.
WALTER, Abel Allyne, a.31, p.Scanlen Parker's, s.East Indian; w.Jane 30; n.o.c. Abel 2, George 1 week; r.In London list is shown in Parker's party.	WEBB, Chris., a.31, p.Gush's, s. Brilliant, w.Mary, a.21; n.o.c. Christopher 2, Joseph 2 days.	WEST, John, a.30, p.Parker's, s.East Indian, w.Mary, a.31; n.o.c. Elizabeth 6, Mary 2; r.On London list, but not on Colonial list.	WHITING, Thomas, a.27, p.Rowles', s. Nautilus.
	WEBB, John, a.35, p.Willson's, s.Belle Alliance, w.Mary Ann, a.34; n.o.c. William 9, John 5, Alexandrina 1, Maria 3, Frederick 7.	WHAREHAM, Sam, a.18, p.Phillips'. s. Ken. Castle, w.Elizabeth, a.26; r.Not on London list.	

WHYBREW, John, a.19, p.Willson's, s. Belle Alliance.	WILLIAMS, John, a.38, p.Willson's, s. Belle Alliance, w.Ann, a.35.	WOOD, Joseph, a.20, p.Wilkinson's or Nightingale's, s. Amphitrite.	YOUNG, Robert, a.28, p.Synnot's, s. Fanny, w.Margaret, a.20; n.o.c. Samuel 8?
WHITTAL, Francis, a.22, p.Bailie's, s. Chapman.	WILLIAMS, John, a.33, p.Griffith's, s. Stentor, no wife; n.o.c. John 5.	WOOD, Thos. Saml., a.20, p.Sephton's, s. Aurora; r.On London list, but not on Colonial list.	YOUNG, Thomas, a.36, p.Wainwright's, s.John.
WICKMAN, M. W., a.40, p.Erith's, s. Brilliant; r.According to London list there is no such name in Erith's party, but there is Peter Matthias Wishman 40, in Sephton's party, with wife Catherine 36, and one child Eliz. 17. Died in Graham's Town 24th March, 1836.	WILLIAMS, John, a.32, p.Grillith's, s. Stentor, w.Sarah, a26; n.o.c. Thomas 14.	WOODCOCK, Rob., a.37, p.Scanlen's, s. East Indian, w.Susannah, a.36; n.o.c. Samuel 7, Charlotte 4; r.Shown in London list in Parker's party.	YOUNGER, J., Dr., a.26, p.G. Scott's, s. Nautilus, no wife; n.o.c. Thomas 16, Charles 14.
WICKS, Robert, a.25. p.Dyason's, s. Zoroaster, w.Mary, a.28; n.o.c. Robert 4, Sarah 6, Sophia (infant) 6 months.	WILLIAMS, Peter, a.23, p.Phillips', s. Kennersley Castle.	WOODLAND, John, a.20, p.Gurney's, s. Weymouth.	YOUNGS, Thomas, a.45, p.Sephton's, s. Aurora, w.Ann, a.38.
WIGGALL, Isaac, a.30, p.Bradshaw's, s. Kennersley Castle, w.Elizabeth, a.31 (London list wife a.29); n.o.c. Eli 9, George. 7, Joseph 3, Elizabeth 1.	WILLIAMS, Thomas, a.30, p.Cock's, s. Weymouth; r.On London list, but not on Colonial list.	WOODMAN, Wm., a.29, p.Cock's, s. Weymouth.	Deaths on board the "Brilliant"
WILD, Abraham, a.30, p.Stanley's, s. John, w.Ann, a.29; n.o.c. Richard 9, Abraham 6, Henry 1, Betty 8, Maria 3; r.On London list, but not on Colonial list.	WILLIAMS, Wm., a.40, p.Dalgairn's, s. Northampton, w.Mary, a.36; n.o.c. James 1, Maria 4.	WOODLEY, Simon, a.26, w.Jane, a.24; r.Called "Modley" on London list.	SHEPHERD, Mary Ann, a.3 years, d. 19th Feb., 1820, c.o.d., inherent consumption.
WILKINS, John, a.24, p.Cock's, s. Weymouth.	WILLIAMSON, Thos., a.28, p.Mandy's, s.Nautilus, w.Sarah, a.30; r.On London list, but not on Colonial list.	WOODS, Frederick, a.21, p.Willson's, s. Belle Alliance; r.On London list, but not on Colonial list.	GUSH, Joseph, a.5 months, d.21st Feb., 1820, c.o.d., water on the chest.
WILKINSON, George, a.21, p.Wilkinson's, s.Amphitrite.	WILLIE, Thos., a.25, p.Turvey's, s.Sir G. Osborne.	WOLGROVE, John, a.34, p.Scanlen's, s. East Indian; r.Shown in London list in Parker's party.	SHEPHERD, Mrs., d.6th March, c.o.d., Dropsy and consumption.
WILKINSON, John, a.20, p.Wait's, s. Zoroaster	WILLS, John, a.29, p.Campbell's, s. Weymouth, w.Mary, a.30; n.o.c. Margaret 7.	WOLMSLEY, Anthony, a.27, p.Scanlen's, s.East Indian, w.Sarah, a.25; r.Shown in London list in Parker's party.	BROWN, Mrs., d.15th March, c.o.d., after child birth.
WILKINSON, J. M., a.28, p.Wilkinson's, s.Amphitrite; r.Head of party.	WILLSON, Thos., a.35, p.Willson's, s. Belle Alliance, w.Mary Ann, a.30; n.o.c. William Mercer 14, Thomas 4, Douglas 6, Percy Cowell Adams 9; r. Head of Willson's party.	WRIGHT, Daniel, a.26, p.Griffith's, s. Stentor.	Mrs. BROWN'S child, d.April 9th, c.o.d., inherent consumption.
WILKINSON, Steph., a.28, p.Wait's, s. Zoroaster, w.Cornelia, a.27; n.o.c. Joseph 8 months, Esther 6.	WILMOT, Benj., a.22, p.Willson's, s. Belle Alliance.	WRIGHT, George, a.19, p.Willson's, s. Belle Alliance.	Explanatory Notes.—a, age; d, date; c.o.d., cause of death.
WILKINSON, Wm., a.17, p.Wait's, s. Zoroaster.	WILMOT, James, a.30, p.Willson's, s. Belle Alliance, w.Ann. a.29.	WRIGHT, James, a.29, p.Dyason's, s. Zoroaster.	Births on board the "Brilliant"
WILKS, Samuel, a.25, p.Greathead's, s. Ken. Castle; r.Not in London list.	WILMOT, Joseph, a.30, p.Sephton's, s. Aurora, w.Ann, a.24; n.o.c. George Wilmot 13 (brother).	WRIGHT, John, a.22, p.Gardener's, s. Sir G. Osborne, w.Ann, a.20 r.Had permission to return to England at own expense, 4/12/22.	WEBB, Joseph, d.o.b., 10th Feb., 1820.
WILLAN, Giles, a.38, p.Howard's, s. Ocean, w.Rachal, a.29; n.o.c. Alice 6, Elizabeth 1.	WILSON, John, a.33, p. Rowles', s. Nautilus, w.Hannah, a.30: n.o.c. Joseph 6.	WRIGHT, Joseph, a.22, p.Calton's, s. Albury, w.Elizabeth, a.21; r.Not on one London list.	TIMLETT, James, d.o.b., 22nd Feb., 1820.
WILLCOCKS, John, a.25, p.Bradshaw's, s. Ken. Castle ; r.Found dead at Bathurst, Oct. 20th. 1820 (death due to the incurable disease he laboured under so many months).	WITHEREDGE, Jas., a.39, p.Sephton's, s.Aurora; n.o.c. Behetta Sarah 13.	WRIGHT, William, a.23 p.Calton's, s. Albury.	JENKINSON, W. B., d.o.b., 8th March, 1820.
WILLIAMS, Isaac, a.18, p.Clark's, s. Northampton.	WOOD, Charles, a.30, p.Sephton's, s. Aurora, w.Ann, a.23; n.o.c. Thos. Frederick 3.	WRIGHT, Wm., a.24, p.Turvey's, s.Sir G. Osborne, w.Rose, a.24; n.o.c. William 1, Martha 2, Sally (servant) 14½	BROWN, M. B., d.o.b., 14th March, 1820.
	WOOD, George, a.14, p.Sephton's, s. Aurora; r.Came out as apprentice to Rob. Owen. No Rob. Owen in this party. In London list is shown as with Richard Smith.	WRIGHT, William, a.20, p.Neave's, s. Stentor; r.On London list, but not on Colonial list.	SEARL, Frances Maria, d.o.b., 10th April, 1820.
		WYATT, John, a.31, p.Dixon's, s.Ocean w.Jane, a34; n.o.c. Jane 7, Ann Mary 3, Amelia 4, John 2.	Explanatory Notes.—d.o.b., date of birth.



BATTLE OF GRAHAMSTOWN, 1819. VIEW OF THE BATTLEFIELD.

Note the hill from which Makanna directed operations: The slopes of the hill were black with his ten thousand warriors, who were held up literally at the very muzzles of the defenders' muskets at the stream. The defenders numbered 350 Europeans and a few Hottentots. The defeat inflicted on the Amakosa was the greatest in their history.



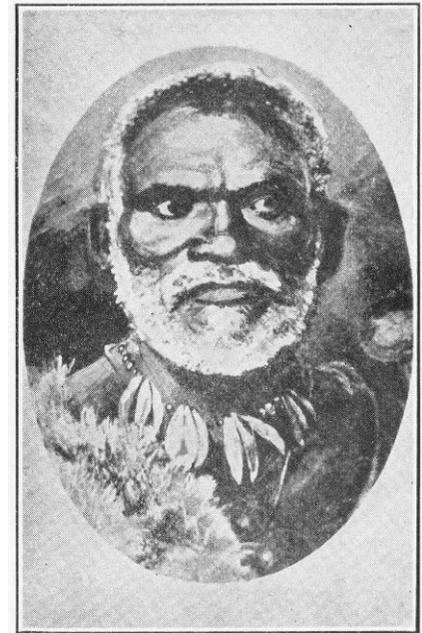
FORT BEAUFORT. SITE OF THE REV. JOHN WILLIAMS' GRAVE. John Williams was the first white man to reside with his wife and family in Kaffirland.

The wording on the board of above picture reads as follows:—

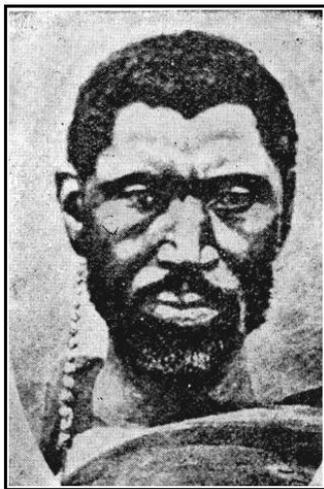
"When this part of the country was wild Kaffirland (the eastern boundary of the Cape Colony being the Fish River) and a region into which the white man scarcely dared enter. The Reverend John Williams (Veledyama Dyob Sgazi), with his wife and 2 children, settled here in order to Christianize the savage followers of the Paramount Chief Gaika. Having built a small church and school, commenced a furrow and dam, and in other ways established the Mission. He died August, 1818, after a short illness, and lies buried on this spot to the right hand side of this board, the lonely widow having herself to make the coffin and dig the grave, as Kaffir superstition forbade the native 'Depling' himself

"When this part of the country was wild Kaffirland (the eastern boundary of the Cape Colony being the Fish River) and a region into which the white man scarcely dared enter. The Reverend John Williams (Veledyama Dyob Sgazi), with his wife and 2 children, settled here in order to Christianize the savage followers of the Paramount Chief Gaika. Having built a small church and school, commenced a furrow and dam and in other ways established the Mission. He died August, 1818, after a short illness, and lies buried on the right hand side of this board, the lonely widow having herself to make the coffin and dig the grave, as Kaffir superstition forbade the native 'Depling' himself to do such work. The Mission then came to an end. After the time when the Rev. Williams and Lord Charles Somerset and his historical interview with Gaika in 1817 and 1819, when to stop the cattle stealing and murders of people in the Colony, the neutral territory between the Fish and Keiskama Rivers was established in 1820, this site was reserved for a party of British settlers, a number of Highlanders under Colonel Grant was to have settled here and to have formed a town to be called New Edinburgh, but the ship the "Areona" took fire at sea (October, 1820), and 100 out of the 120 Settlers lost their lives. The remainder returned to old Edinburgh in 1829, Mr. (afterwards Sir) Andries Stockenström reserved the site of the Reverend Williams' 'old school' for the capital of his Kat River Hot-tent Settlement, which was then

founded. No Hottentots, however, seem to have been located here. In 1836, when it was decided to establish a Magistracy at the military part of Fort Beaufort (founded in 1822 on the site of the present grave), these lands and those of Lower Blinkwater were selected by the Assistant Surveyor-General, Mr. Hertzog, as a suitable place for the township of Fort Beaufort. In the end, however, the township gradually collected round the old Fort, and this part became, as it now is, Fort Beaufort Commonage."

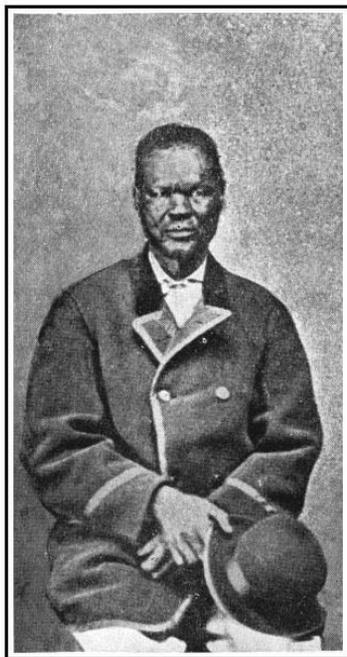


THE CHIEF BOTMAN. A Gaika Kaffir supposed to have been over 100 years old when he died. His location was near Fort Beaufort. Was one of Sandilli's chief councillors..

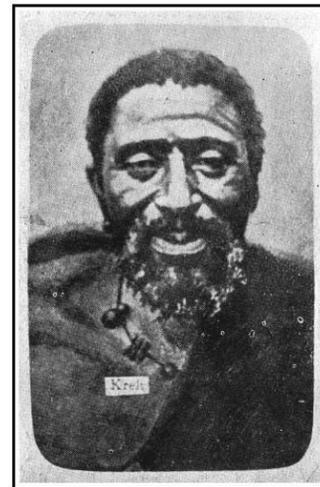


SANDILLI, the Great Chief of the Gaikas. In December, 1850, Sandilli, feeling that his power was diminishing, stirred up his people to war through the witch doctor Umlangeni. There were only 1,435 regular troops to resist the enemy. Six hundred of our men were severely handled in the Booma Pass. An escort of one sergeant and 14 men were killed on the Debe Flats. Christmas Day witnessed woeful acts of slaughter in the villages of Johannesburg, Woburn and Auckland. The Governor, Sir Harry Smith, was shot up in Fort Cox, and had to gallop for his life to King William's Town, losing two officers and twenty men on the way. By conspicuous bravery, at the head of 250 Riflemen, he forced a passage through dense masses of the enemy. The Kaffir Police and the Kat River Hottentots went over to Sandilli. In 1852, however, the tide had turned, although the Kroomie Pass affair in March, and the sad loss of the Birkenhead in February, were serious blows. In 1877 the ninth Kaffir War broke out. An Imperial Regiment and the Colonial Volunteers were sent

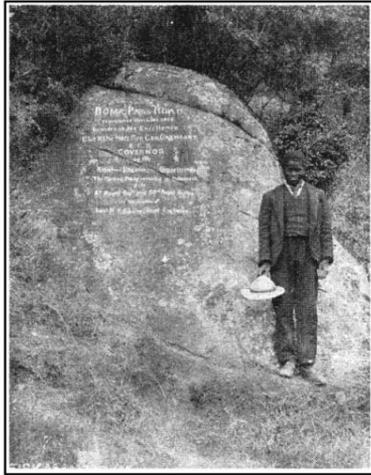
against Kreli, whom they routed, but hardly had the Volunteers sought their homes when they were called out once more, as Sandilli had risen in arms. After many months, and the employment of large forces, Kreli was thoroughly beaten and Sandilli killed.



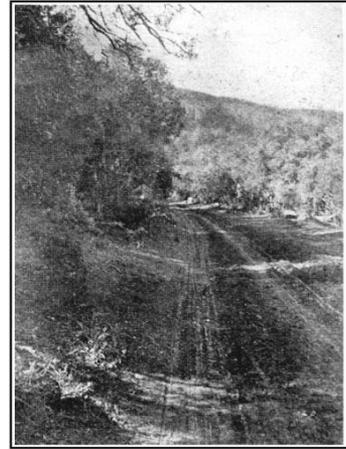
THE CHIEF XO XO, son of Gaika, brother of Sandilli, was wounded slightly with the head on December 17th, 1834, when Captain Sutton was recovering stolen cattle on Gaga River. The Kaffirs made this the pretext for commencing the war of 1835. Xo Xo was a worthless character, and not held in much esteem by the Kaffirs themselves. He was killed in the 1877 War,



THE CHIEF. KRELI son of Hintza. He became Paramount Chief of all the Kaffirs in May, 1833, after the death of Hintza. He is said to have been the best looking man in Kaffir Land. He was a scheming, cunning man, and of considerable ability. There can be no doubt that he instigated the cattle killing delusion of 1857, when he hoped to drive the Kaffiri to desperation by starvation, to drive the white man into the sea. Took part in the Gailra-Galeka War of 1877. Was driven out of his territory round Butterworth into Bomvanaland. He died in 1893. Major Hook, in his interesting work, "With Sword and Statute," traces Kreli's family tree as follows: Chewo, Togo, Gondwa, Palo, Galeka, Cotwa, Hintza, Kreli. It has been said that when the ill-fated Grosvenor was wrecked near Umtata Mouth, two white women were rescued and were taken to wife by Nutshunci, Chief of the Bomvanass, and that these women were the grandmothers of Nomsa, who was Kreli's mother,



NEAR KEISKAMA HOEK. The Boma Pass Road. Stone commemorating the construction of this road in 1853 by a working party of the 6th Royal Regiment and the Roth Royal Rifles.



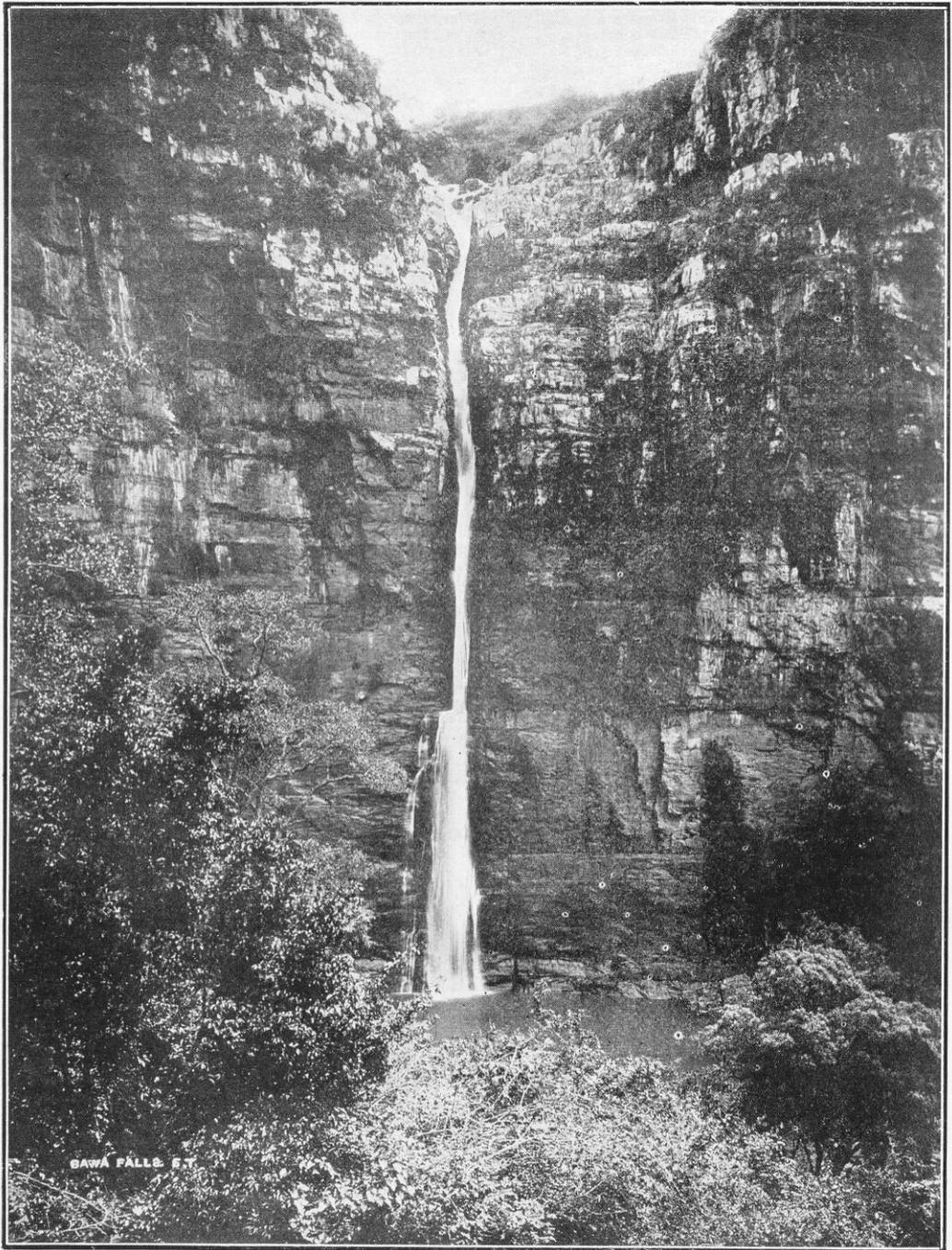
THE BOOMA PASS. near Keiskama Hoek. This is the spot where, in December, 1850, the troops, under Colonel Mackinnon, were attacked by the Gaikas and cut up as they came up the Pass. The survivors escaped to Fort Cox.



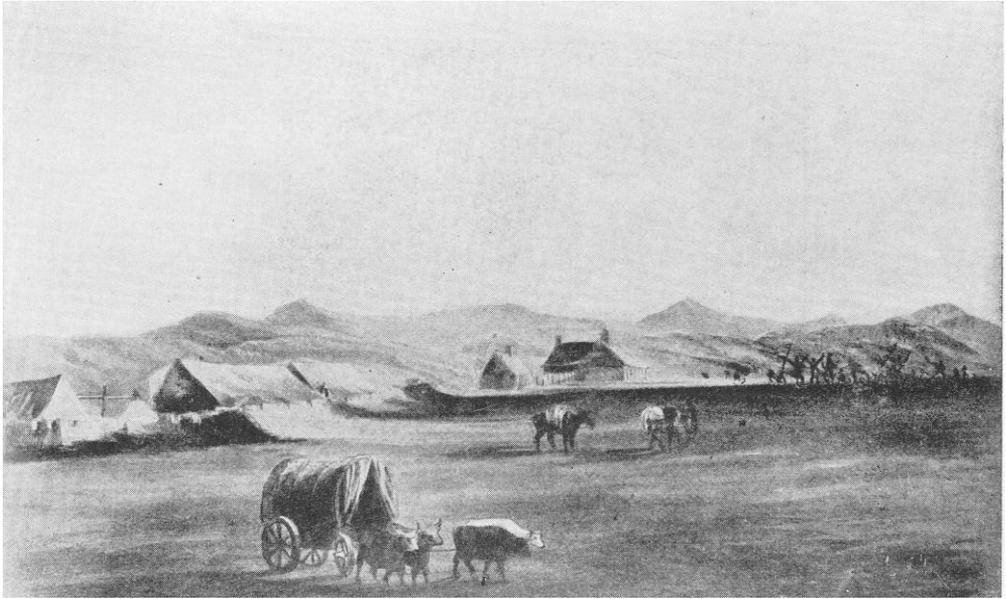
ANOTHER INTERESTING RELIC near Keiskama Hoek. Stone erected by Colonel MacLean in 1857 to the memory of the Rev. George Dacre, the Military Chaplain, by whose "eminent skill and gratuitous services" the Pontsa Road was reconstructed. A Mr. Rowe was one of the first Anglican Missionaries in this district. He was a helper though not a resident. Part of the very valuable help rendered by him was the construction of the Pontsa Road up the mountain. In those days it would join at the top with the road from King Williams Town over the old Kubusie Post Road long disused.



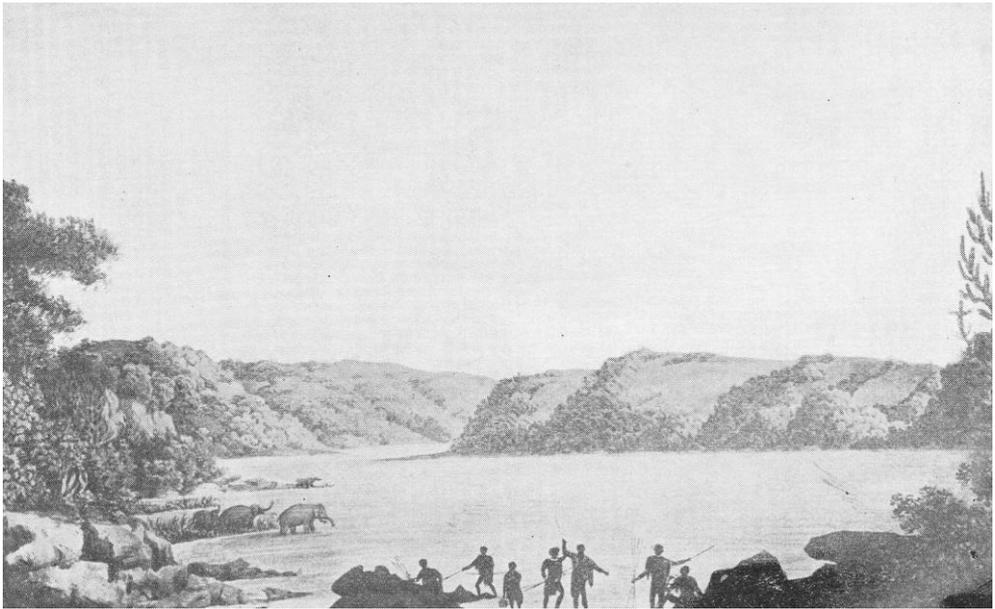
AN INTERESTING RELIC near Keiskama Hoek. At the foot of the Red Hill between King. William's Town and Keiskama Hoek. The Latin inscription is to the effect that the bridge was built by the 85th Regiment in 1860, and predicts that "The tree shall grow, the break shall glide, The hill shall stand, the bridge shall bide. The builders, like the fading day Of autumn sunset, pass away"



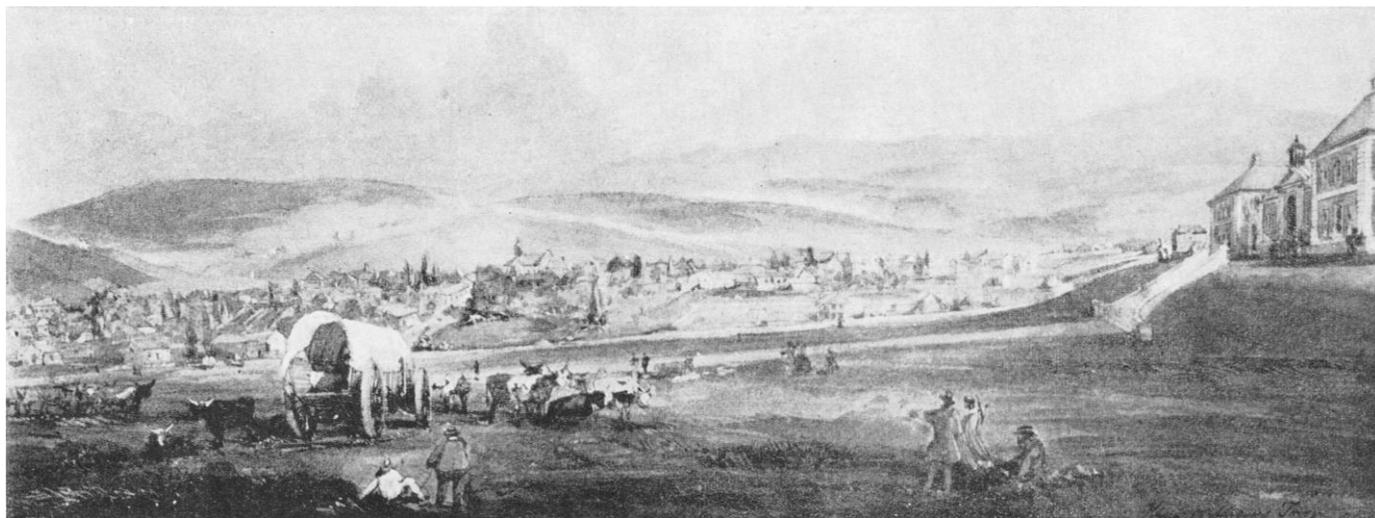
BAWA FALLS, where Hintza is said to have thrown persons accused of witchcraft.



KING WILLIAM'S TOWN. The Hill, Fort and Mess House.



KAFFIRS HUNTING ELEPHANT in the Great Fish River (from the sketch by an officer stationed on, the Frontier in 1840). The Kaffirs were very skilful elephant hunters, and the Great Fish River abounded in herds of these great animals. A sketch of Fort Wiltshire appears in this souvenir, and Professor Cory, in his Volume II., tells us that from August 18th, 1824, to January 11th 1825, 38,424 lbs. of ivory were bartered at the Fort Wiltshire Fairs by the natives; and from January 12th, 1825, to March 12th, 1825, another 50,441 lbs. were similarly bought by the Settlers. The slaughter of elephants must, therefore, have been very great.



KING WILLIAM'S TOWN IN 1862.

Sketch by T. W. Bawler. Note the Grey Hospital on the extreme right,



GREAT KEI RIVER BRIDGE, showing on the right of picture.

The Kei River, so frequently mentioned in the history of the Eastern Province, is the boundary between the Colony proper and the Native Territories. The view shows the river on the right, with two bridges crossing it. The nearer bridge, a timber structure, which carried the railway, was washed away by a flood a couple of years ago, and the railway now runs over the wagon bridge, a few hundred yards upstream. The second mountain in the background on the left is known as Moordenaar's Kop, from the fact that in 1848 a party of five British officers, who had climbed the hill to make observations, were massacred by natives.

THE KEI VALLEY



The Albany settlement

1820 — 1856.

By The
Rev. John Ayliff.

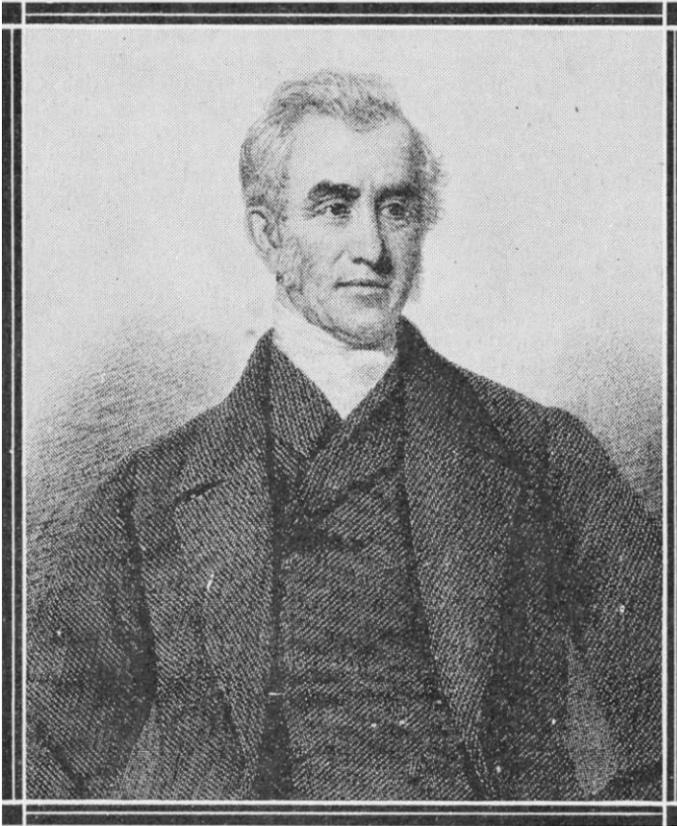
*A Paper read before the Albany Institute, Grahamstown,
in 1856, and now published for the first time.*

With an Introduction
By the Rev.
William Eveleigh.

INTRODUCTION

THE- celebration of the centenary of the arrival of the British Settlers of 1820 has led to an examination of . old letters, diaries, and newspapers in homes connected with the Settlers, and the result has been some interesting discoveries. Professor Cory, who has rendered such good service to the country by setting forth in attractive fashion the facts of Settler history, has been like the proverbial bee, gathering honey from every flower; he has tramped many hundreds of miles, interviewed scores of people, examined carefully a mass of documents, and his labours have been abundantly successful. But even his keen eyes could not pierce the doors of old .cupboards and the lids of stout boxes, in whose depths reposed documents of considerable historical value, nor could the well-known magic of his enthusiasm call forth these long hidden papers. For this the stimulus of a centenary celebration was required. Happily, some of the resurrected MSS. are now finding their way into the light of public print, as the columns of our newspapers have borne witness of late.

It so happened that for certain literary purposes connected with the centenary celebrations, a number of the late Rev. John Ayliff's papers came into the writer's hands. These included letters, journals, reminiscences, copies of letters and articles sent to newspapers, and memoranda about various subjects, all of real interest. Among the complete MSS. was one on "The Albany Settlement, 1820-1856," in an almost perfect state of preservation, with Mr. Ayliff's characteristic handwriting as bold and clear as though the writing had been done but a month or two ago. The paper was read before the Albany Institute, Grahamstown, in 1856. It is now printed substantially as it was written. As a care-



THE REV. JOHN AYLIFF.

ful and accurate survey of the rise and early progress of the Settlement by an eye-witness, it is probably unique. There is not much in, perhaps, that is new to those who have made a study of the history of the Settlers, but some of the facts will certainly be new to many people, even to descendants of the Settlers. Authentic documents of this kind are rare and valuable to-day, and every effort should be made to preserve them, and to afford the widest publicity to the facts they contain.

Mr. Ayliff was one of the original Settlers. He was born in London in 1797, and came to South Africa with members of Willson's Party on the *Belle Alliance*. He shared some of the early distressing experiences of the Settlers on the Albany Location, and knew what it was to endure hardship and privation. At twenty-three years of age, though, he had the temerity to launch out upon the sea of matrimony, and Jane Dold, who was about the same age, had the courage to make the venture with him. As a clerk in an Ordnance Store, as a Settler farmer, as manager of the stores on the Government farm at Somerset East, and as a teacher at Grahamstown, Mr. Ayliff had a varied experience, but he found his life's work in 1827, when he entered the ministry of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, encouraged thereto by the "Settlers' Minister," the Rev. William Shaw. For some forty years he was a devoted and successful missionary. His labours among the native people began at Hintza's "Great Place," near Butterworth, when Kaffraria was a land of dreadful night, and scenes of unspeakable cruelty and diabolical

wickedness were witnessed almost daily, and a man's life was of no more value than a mealie cob. It was a lonely furrow that the missionary ploughed in company with his wife, who shared the dangers and toils of those days; the time of the white man's advent as farmer and trader had not then arrived. A little girl, Jane Dold, was the first white baby born east of the Kei River, and her coming greatly excited Hintza's many wives. Hintza declared that the event was so important that the girl must be regarded as belonging to his house, the "royal house of Kauta." Many a thrilling adventure fell to the lot of the missionary and his family during the Kaffir Wars. In 1835 the whole family only escaped destruction by a hurried flight in the night. Their house and other buildings on the station were burnt to the ground not long after they left. Mr. Ayliff was one of the leaders of the famous Fingo Trek of 1835. He may be regarded as the "Apostle to the Fingoes." No name is more honoured among the Fingo people to-day than that of John Ayliff. No other man of his time did such a work for the people. In 1855 he founded the Healdtown Institution, and established it on a vacant piece of land selected by the Governor of the Colony, Sir George Grey. He was in charge of this institution at the time his paper on the Albany Settlement was written.

He made important contributions towards a fuller knowledge of the native language, and translated portions of the New Testament into Si-Xosa. A useful "Vocabulary of the Kaffir Language" was published by him in 1846. "A

History of the Fingo People," in manuscript, written by him, is in the Sir George Grey Collection at Cape Town. He died at Fauresmith in 1862, while on a visit to one of his sons.

All his sons were prominent in the Public Service of South Africa, and the record of their labours would be a big part of the story of South African history for many years. John, the eldest son, was in command of the Native Levies in the War of 1847. During General Cathcart's campaign across the Kei and against Moshesh he acted as Secretary to the High Commissioner. He was Treasurer in Natal for some time, and later, became the first Judge of the newly-constituted Native High Court of Natal. Reuben, the second son, was Commandant of the Native Levies in the War of 1850-51. He was Mayor of Grahamstown for several years, and for some time represented the Division of Uitenhage in the House of Assembly. William, the third son, a very successful farmer, was Secretary for Native Affairs in Sir Gordon Sprigg's Ministry from 1878 to 1881, and served the country well in difficult and trying days. Jonathan, the fourth son, for many years the leading attorney in Grahamstown, was Colonial Secretary to Sir Thomas Upington's Ministry, and had a big share in framing the important Penal Code for the Transkeian Administration. James, the youngest son, did good work as Superintendent of Crown Reserves, as Commandant of Fingo Levies in the War of 1877, and later as Civil Commissioner in several of the Border towns. Altogether a notable record for a single family.

1820 THE ALBANY SETTLEMENT 1856

OF the numberless emigrations from the land of our Fathers, emigrations which have planted British Colonies in almost every region of the earth, carrying with them our language, our literature, our civil institutions, and our holy religion to the remotest bounds of the world, few, if any, have shown more steady courage in peril, more patient endurance amidst discouragement, and, I may add, more triumphant success in overcoming difficulty and danger than the British Settlers of 1820, the worthy founders of the Albany Settlement.

The history of this Settlement is not remote, extending only to the period of half man's allotted time on earth, viz., 36 years. But even this short period is full of interest to many, and to none more than to the worthy men who have established, and are promoting, 'this Albany Institute, to whom I would say, "Peace be within your walls, and growing prosperity attend all your efforts."

Albany, "so beautiful for situation," must ever be regarded in future history as a striking sphere of Providence, a sphere where the Divine power and goodness have evolved the greatest possible good out of great apparent evil. Kaffir wars and encroachments originated the formation of the Albany Settlement. From time immemorial the Kaffir tribes have been sending out their branches, forming fresh colonies, all pressing down from the north-east. The four nearest to us, and probably the last colonies formed, are the " Aman Pondo," the people of Faku; the " Abat-

embu," or, as called by the Colonists, Tam-bookies; the " Amagelika," the tribe of Hintza; and the very restless and more adventurous tribe of " Amaxosa," the Gaikas. In passing, I will just remark that a residence of eight years adjoining the kraal of the late Kaffir Chief, Hintza, which was considered the "Great Place," or the Metropolis of Kaffirland, has convinced me, after a study of the language, laws and customs, that the Kaffirs of the above-named tribe's are branches of a Parent Stock of a people very far superior to those on our borders.

During these migrations of the Kaffirs, all opposing forces had to give way to their superiority. What people inhabited the country east of the Kei at the time of these migrations we have no knowledge of, but west of the Kei the Kaffirs came into contact with the Hottentots. Collision was the result, but the Hottentots had to retire, the Kaffirs pressing down westward till brought into contact with the white man in the Zuur Veld, the present site of Albany, where a strife commenced with varied successes for the white people, the Military and Burger forces expelling the Kaffirs, and they in their turn pouring their thousands upon the Zuur Veld, when the troops and Burger forces were withdrawn, and expelling the solitary Dutch Boer with the usual calamities of Kaffir War.

Chase, one of the ablest advocates of the Albany Settlement, and a gentleman whom many hope will prove its historian, tells us that at the time above referred to, three separate attempts were made, backed by all the power and influence of the

Government of Cape Town, to effect a Settlement in the Zuur Veld, but that each desperate attempt proved a miserable failure.

At this time, the state of the Colony must have been regarded as most perilous, with every prospect of being overrun with the Kaffir Tribes, and the Frontier Districts of Graaff-Reinet and Uitenhage rendered untenable, especially so, as that, at the same time that the Colony was suffering from the pressure of the Kaffir tribes from the east, it was troubled with a rebellion of the Hottentots, and the union of the British Colonists with the British Government was only like a rope of sand, for these, too, raised the banner of rebellion, and were only put down by the bayonet and gallows.

It was at this time plainly manifest that to save the Colony from utter ruin, it was necessary that a purely British Settlement should be formed on the frontier, to prove a bulwark to the constant encroachments of the Kaffirs, and the subject was brought up in due form in the British House of Commons by the then Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Van Sittart (the late Lord Bexley, so long the honoured President of the British and Foreign Bible Society).

But it should be observed that the project was set forth in the House by the Chancellor as an opening of the best description for the formation of a British Settlement; indeed the Zuur Veld was represented as a very Canaan, a land flowing with milk and honey, and everything was said to induce emigration on the part of the Government. A Parliamentary grant

was made of £50,000 to carry out the scheme, and proposals were issued from the Colonial Office, Downing Street, London, in the form of circulars, one of which I now hold in my hand, an extract from which I will read:—

"The suffering to which many individuals have been exposed, who have emigrated to His Majesty's foreign possession, unconnected and unprovided with capital, or even with the means of support, have been very afflicting to themselves, and equally burthensome to the Colonies to which they have proceeded, the Government have determined to confine the application of the money recently voted by address in the House of Commons to those persons who, possessing the means, will engage to take out ten able-bodied individuals above eighteen years of age, with or without families, the Government always reserving to itself the right of selecting from the several offers made to them. In order to give security to the Government that the persons undertaking to make these establishments have the means of doing so, every person engaging to take out the above-mentioned number of persons or families shall deposit at the rate of ten pounds (to be repaid as hereinafter mentioned) for every family so taken out, provided that the family does not consist of more than one man, one woman, and two children under fourteen years of age. All children above the number of two will have to be paid for, in addition to the deposit above mentioned, in the proportion of five pounds for every two children under fourteen years of age, and five pounds for every person between the ages of fourteen and eighteen. In consideration of this deposit, a passage shall be provided at the expense of Government for the Settlers, who shall also be victualled from the time of the embarkation until the time of

landing in the Colony. A grant of land, under the conditions hereafter specified, shall be made to him at the rate of one hundred acres for every such person or family he so takes out, one-third of the sum advanced to Government at the outset shall be repaid on landing, when the victualling at the expense of Government shall cease. A further proportion of one-third shall be repaid as soon as it shall be certified to the Governor of the Colony that the Settlers are actually located on the land assigned them."

From the extract read it will be seen that the Government contemplated the formation of this Settlement with persons of the middle class, as well as persons of property; this was apparent from the fact that each intending male adult emigrant must make a deposit in the hands of the Government of £10 for himself and as many male adults as he took out as servants; £5 for each child above 14 years and below 18; and for every two children under 14 years a deposit of £5 was required.

The following will show the station in life sustained by the founders of the Albany Settlement; for instance, the number of intending emigrants was to total 4,675, though this total was not reached ultimately.

	Total.
Men, 2,020, deposit £10	£20,200
Children, 1,000, deposit £5	5,000
Children, 1,030, deposit £2 10s	2,575

Total deposited by the intending Emigrants £27,775

This fact I bring out to refute the statements made by the slanderer's of the British Settlers, that when they arrived on these shores they were "Penniless Emigrants."

Providence favoured the scheme of the Imperial Parliament, the proposals were

fully met, and the numbers soon made, yea, many applications were made which could not be entertained. One part of this emigration plan must not be lost sight of, as worthy of a Christian Government, and being quite in keeping with the earnest Christianity of Lord Bexley; it was that each party of 100 families of emigrants was entitled to the support of a Minister of Religion, provided the selection met with the approval of the Secretary of State. This liberal provision led to the employment of two Ministers of the Church of England, Revs. W. Boardman and F. McClelland, and our Wesleyan Minister, Rev. William Shaw.

All things being prepared for the emigration (I will not stay to describe the circumstances of parting with home and kindred, keen enough they were), 26 vessels of various size and tonnage were chartered and took in their precious cargo of souls. The ships were supplied by Government with all the necessaries, and many of the comforts of life; every ship passed over the mighty deep in safety, and the whole were safely anchored in the waters of Algoa Bay; a kind Providence directed the whole, and brought the emigrants, with but the few exceptions of those who died, and those who remained at Cape Town, in safety to this land.

It is 36 years ago now that the first of the Settlers put their feet on the soil of Africa, referring to which I feel that I cannot describe that important event in language more expressive than that used by Chase, of whom reference has already been made. He records the circumstance of the landing thus: "We disembarked on the morning of 10th April, 1820, a houseless, homeless multitude, almost without a country, with all

" 'The world before us where to go,
And Providence our guide.'

"Our first impressions of the country to which we had at length arrived were anything but cheering—from the decks of the vessels we discovered the coast lashed by a broad belt of angry breakers, threatening, as we feared, death to a large portion of our numbers. The shore girted with an array of barren sand hills, behind and close to which appeared a series of rugged and stony acclivities, and in the distance behind these the dark and gloomy range of the Winterhoek Mountains frowned upon us, shutting us out as it seemed, from that Paradise of which we had so often and so fondly dreamed while on our long and perilous voyage."

Having brought the history of the Emigration to its arrival in Algoa Bay, now Port Elizabeth (named so by Sir Rufane Donken in commemoration of his lady whom he buried in India), it will now become my task to lay before you some of the most prominent circumstances which have marked the onward progress of the Settlement. The casual observer, looking at the wealth and comfort of Grahamstown, might be led to suppose that it had been favoured with one uninterrupted course of prosperity, but this has been far, yea, very far, from being the case, for it has had to make headway against every adverse wind, and it has been visited with the greatest calamities, of wars, floods, locusts and droughts which could have ever come down upon any colony or settlement without producing its destruction.

But we must go back to state that the Government provided the means of transport from Port Elizabeth; the waggons of the scattered Dutch farmers were called into requisition for this purpose, and all moved off with as much dispatch as possible, and, for the sake of convenience, all were formed into parties of from 20 to 100 families, and one person chosen as the nominal head to represent them, and to

direct their concerns. In most instances the land was selected for the several parties, so that as they arrived in the Zuurveld they were appointed to their several locations.

At this distance of time, and amid very changed circumstances, it is hardly possible to realise the difficulties which then presented themselves. The land which was to be the Settlers' future home was there, and there was his location; the waggons of the kind-hearted and generous Dutchman were outspanned for a short time to allow of unloading the same, and all that the Settler had was laid on the long grass. After a short repast the Boer spanned-in his waggon, and with many good wishes, but with many ominous forebodings, he bade the Settlers farewell, leaving them quite alone, perfect strangers to a new country. The tent was pitched, and the first night was spent under the beautiful heavens of Albany, and though for a part of the night the sounds, not far distant, of the wolf and jackal, could be distinctly heard, yet the toils of the day in unloading and getting fuel had so wearied the Settler that he lay down and slept soundly on the earth which he had now taken possession of as the land of his inheritance.

As might be expected, different individuals experienced different emotions; the enterprising, whose first consideration was the improvement of his worldly circumstances, contemplated his comfortable settlement with thriving farm of corn, fruit and cattle in abundance; the man of mercantile adventure, he looked forward to the establishment of ports for shipping and busy marts of trade; while the man of strong religious sentiment looked forward with holy and prayerful ardour to the erection of churches, Chapels and schools, the establishment of our Holy Christianity

in the Settlement, and its spread amongst the aborigines of the land.

The first year or two were productive of many incidents illustrative of the want of experience in some of our number to perform the necessary work in the beginning of a Settlement, but ludicrous as some of our first performances were, they must ever be regarded as the result of a determined spirit of self-reliance and perseverance which would allow no difficulty to discourage or impede the progress we desired to make. We have now the living reminiscences of a good man of the Salem party, who, after digging a piece of ground for a corn field, was busily engaged in sowing the wheat *with his spade*; a neighbour passing, said, "Friend, you will certainly sow that seed too thick." He replied by quoting Scripture, saying, "If we sow sparingly we shall reap sparingly." One of our number from the coast went off to Grahamstown to purchase some breeding goats, and returned with some fine *kepaters*. A neighbour, whom I assisted to build a stone wall, had for his trowel a large carving knife. The horns of the cattle were an object of great dread to the milkmaid (I use the term milkmaid, for many of the few maidens of Albany, many of whom are grandmothers, thought it no disgrace to milk their own cows), and to the ploughman, and hence in many instances the horns were sawn off. But these days soon passed away, and the youth of the Settlement grew up to be the most able and enterprising Settlers that ever formed a British Colony.

But not only was there a ludicrous side to our early history; the strangest things were done by those who were appointed to form and foster the Settlement in its beginning, proceedings not at all in harmony with the principles of liberty of action and free trade. At one time an

attempt was made to fix the wages of the labouring classes. At another no Settler was allowed to leave his location without a pass from the nominal head of the party, and the strangest part of these proceedings was the posting up of large placards by the officials in Grahamstown declaring it to be a capital offence, and to be punishable with hanging for any colonists to be found east of the Great Fish River, our very learned officials not knowing that the new village of Cradock, but lately formed, was, with all its inhabitants, on the east of the Great Fish River, and consequently were under the ban of this pretended proclamation.

Such absurd notions obtain in new States as will appear from the following, taken from Dearborn's "Boston Notions of the Puritan Fathers of America." One, Philip Radcliffe (a servant), for instance, "being convicted of slanderous invectives against the Church and Government, to be whipped, lose his ears, and to be banished, which was (presently) executed." 1640: Edward Palmer was hired to build a pair of stocks, and on being adjudged as asking a great price for them, was sentenced to be put in them for one hour. 1652: Samuel Lovell is admonished to take heed of light carriage; and Catherine, wife of Richard Cornish, being found suspicious of incontinency, is warned to take heed of her ways. Householders were warned against spending their time unprofitably, and common wasters, unprofitable fowlers and tobacco takers were to be severely dealt with by the Court. The severity of these Lord's Brethren extended to dress and articles of faith, so that absurd as were the regulations of authorities in the newly-formed Settlement of Albany, they were perfectly harmless compared with regulations of the first settlement of America."

We are now, then, at the starting point of the Settlement. Two objects, be it

noted, actuated the Settlers; the first to get a shelter from the dews by night and the sun by day, the second to break up the soil to get garden seeds and wheat in the ground, and so the greatest activity prevailed in all directions. Waggon's there were none, and coloured servants were not to be obtained, hence the whole of the work had to be done by the Settler and his family; a man with a large family of sons was an object of envy; but none were ashamed of work; men, women and children, all alike took their share willingly. The axe, the billhook, the sickle, the reaping-hook, the spade, the hoe and plough were soon called into requisition, and as Providence had lately favoured Albany with beautiful rains, the virgin soil was broken up with comparative ease and soon began to give signs of encouraging productiveness, the wheat looked beautiful and promised a bountiful harvest, but the "rust," alas! like the worm at the root of Jonah's gourd, soon blasted the rising hopes.

But despite the failure of the wheat the first year, the efforts made the second year were as great, if not greater, than they had been the first year; more lands and gardens were enclosed, and little villages were to be seen in all parts of the Settlement. There was Salem, Beaufort Vale, Clumber, New Bristol, Salem Hills, Pendennis, Cuyler Ville, with Bathurst the centre of the Settlement, and the seat of Magistracy, and the Kowie the port of the same. Then was Albany indeed "beautiful for situation," and for everything calculated to make the Settler's life happy; such days it had never seen before, such days it has not seen since. Then the rust appeared the second time, and cast a gloom over the Settlement. Many people became discouraged.

The third year commenced with no better prospects, and as might be expected, the stock of clothing, etc., brought from Home, after two or three

years' wear and tear, was greatly reduced. There was now a great change in the Settlers' home, with some the stock of crockery was done, Kaffir tea took the place of what used to be called *par excellence* "a cup of real English," in the place of woollens the skins of sheep and goats were prepared for clothing, and the comfort and economy of the "veld school" was acknowledged by many; the hats and bonnets were manufactured from the leaves of the Palmist tree, or, as it was then called, the "Coffee tree," while the mothers and beautiful daughters of young Albany might be seen at home, in town, in church or chapel, clad in the strong Indian coarse print called "voor chitz."

This third year proved the crisis of the Settlement, for it pleased Divine Providence to allow a long continued and heavy rain to fall, filling the rivers, overflowing the lowlands, causing very much loss of property and of some lives, and bringing the entire Settlement to the lowest possible point, so low, indeed, as to induce the Colonial Government and benevolent persons in Cape Town, India, and England to come forward with aid, in order to prevent the total failure of the whole scheme. Those men who originated this wise and benevolent measure of relief are deserving of high commendation and gratitude. But these repeated failures to a very great extent defeated the designs and intentions of the Colonial and English Governments, viz., that of fixing to the soil a large and closely-settled population, so as to establish on this frontier a bulwark against Kaffir invasions, and compelled the Settler to turn his attention to other parts of the country, and to other means of support and prosperity; hence began the trade with the Dutch and the Kaffir trade. This was the turn of the tide in the affairs of the Albany Settlement, which was then at its lowest ebb, but through the blessing of Divine

Providence events have led to its present state of prosperity and encouraging hope.

Thanks to Providence, and to such persons as Cawood, Cock, Driver, Wood, Thackwray, Howse, Hobson, Fremantle, Weeks and Walker, and a host of others, all worthy of remembrance by the present and future generations as the Pioneers of Trade and Commerce, these, against all discouragements, broke through the trammels and foolish restraints of the Government, opened the door, entered it them-

selves, then made the way easy for others. Some fell by the hand of the natives, whilst others raised themselves and families to such eminence as to render their character and circumstances objects of admiration, desire and hope.

From this time Albany continued to rise, and despite the many drawbacks 'it has had, it has continued to rise, and may now be considered as commencing a fair race of prosperity, extending its operations and influence to the Tropics on the North, and

to Delagoa Bay on the North-East.

With the dry statistical details of the abundant harvest now being reaped, as seen in your city, your towns, your banks, your companies, your exports and imports, your millions of fine wool-bearing sheep, wealth far more precious than the diggings of Australia, I can only say to those who wish to see: "Look round, look far and wide, and the golden fruit of the early labours is plain enough for all to see."



Extracts from the Diary of Harry Hastings (John Ayliff)

(Original in possession of Major W. Jardine, Craighdu, Cape Town).

Among the papers left by the Rev. John Ayliff was what purported to be the "Journal of Harry Hastings." But "Harry Hastings" was evidently a pseudonym, as the journal is written throughout in Mr. Ayliff's characteristic handwriting, and many of the experiences related by him are known to members of the family now living as those in which he was the central figure. Probably it would be correct to describe the document as "A Settlers' Journal; Based on Facts and Experiences." It is an intensely interesting record, and it is certainly one of the most valuable of the human documents relating to the Settlers of 1820 ever published. Nothing so vivid, so human, or so intimate, is found in any of the volumes that deal with the Settlers, and it has a dash of piquancy that reminds one at times of Samuel Pepys at his best.

The journal opens with the views of the

Cape as given by a Mr. Carnal, who had served with a Dragoon Regiment at the Cape.

"What Mr. Carnal says is this, that every penny-piece in the Cape is worth 2d., they call them Doublegee, that the Boers, as they are called, are a very rich, kind and hospitable people, that they each one of them had got as much ground as the whole of the White Chapel parish. Though they have got twenty slaves and five thousand sheep, six hundred head of cattle and a hundred horses, yet if a poor man goes to the farmhouse, the jufvrouw invites him into the large hall, and with her own hand pours him a cup of tea, and the slave hands it to him—but, says Mr. Carnal, they call it 'tea water.' I suppose, by the by, but I did not ask him that, it is because it tastes strong of the water—that when

dinner is dished up it consists generally of half a sheep, cut up into small bits and stewed in fat. Sometimes they have vegetables; beetroot they cut up in vinegar; green-peas sometimes they have on the table with brown sugar covered over them; cucumbers they cut up like mince-meat. He says that they do often have puddings, but they know nothing about plum pudding. The only thing like it is what they have on New Year's Day—that is a sheep's tail filled full of raisins and boiled."

"A sheep's tail full of raisins," said my mother. "Why, they can't get many into that."

"But can't they," was the reply. "Why, the tail of a Cape sheep is as big as a leg of mutton!"

Information about the Cape.

I thought, says Mr. Ayliff, I would go

myself to old Mr. Carnal and speak to him about the Cape of Good Hope. I found the old gentleman in his armchair, in a sound sleep. On his waking, I told him I had come to hear about the Cape. "Oh! the Cape! Aha! my boy, that's the place to go to. Bottle of wine—they call them flasks—for a shilling; as much fish as you can eat for a doublegee. No need to work at the Cape—all the work done at the Cape is done by the slaves and Hottentots. All that the 'Mynheer' has to do is to walk out into the cornfields and the vineyards, and a young Englishman can get into any family he likes as a kind of foreman, just to look after the slaves and so on, and to stop at home to count the sheep and cattle when Mynheer and Jufvrouw have gone to church to get the baby christened, for as they have to go a long way to church it takes sometimes thirty or forty days before they get home from church after the christening of the child. Now, when the old Mynheer comes home and finds that the cattle are all right and the slaves show that the soap has turned out well, then the old Mynheer gets into a mighty good humour and says, says he, 'Come mein yong, vil you a soupe ha' — that's Dutch, Harry, but what it means is, 'Come my boy, won't you have a glass,' and then without any trouble in the world you can get courting one of the daughters, and after you can speak Dutch enough you can get married directly and get lots of cattle and sheep—some have got as many as one hundred and twenty sheep and five cows at once when they got married."

"Well," said I, "Mr. Carnal, I should think that those people were very happy. I suppose they have no parish taxes to pay." "Taxes, taxes? never heard of any taxes such as we have in this bothering parish. Once a year Mynheer goes to the town to pay what they call Op gaaf, but he don't

care a fig about that, for he just likes to let people know how many sheep, cattle, and horses he has got, for he only pays for as many as he has got. I can tell you, my boy, that if I were a young man I should most certainly go to the Cape, and I never should have come to England from the Cape, but my old wife would not consent to die in any other part of the world than England."

A Mr. Thomas came to my father's house and introduced the subject of emigration, and said that he had brought with him a circular which gave every information about the Cape emigration, that the country to be located was called the sour veld—that the Government would give a free passage with keep during the voyage—that upon the arrival of the settlers at the Cape each head of a family should receive a free grant of one hundred acres of land with the right of fishing in all the rivers, hunting in all the forests, and cutting the timber. The only thing the Government reserved to itself was all mines of precious stones and precious metals.

After this conversation a public meeting was held. To this meeting we all went, and two or three more of our neighbours joined us. The chair was taken by a gentleman of the name of Ballin. Several questions were put to the chairman. One was: "What shall we do in the country for churches and schools?" The chairman replied by saying that the Government made provision so that every hundred families emigrating would be entitled to have a clergyman of their own selection and he to receive a stipend of £100 per annum from the Government. Further, it was stated that each head of family must deposit with the Government £10, to be re-paid when landing at the Cape, that doctors would be provided for the ships, and a large supply of agricultural implements would be sent out by the Government for the use of the

settlers. Many other things were spoken about that evening, all of which caused my father and his neighbours to determine to emigrate.

I should remark that the Government required that all the settlers should be joined with parties, under one nominal head, and that these parties should, if possible, consist of one hundred families, for the convenience of the Government and the party.

The Decision of Emigrants.

The diary then records the reasons which induced Mr. Ayliff's parents to abandon the enterprise, and proceeds:

I cast in my lot with the party that my father had for the last two months been mixed up with, and then began to make every necessary arrangement for embarkation.

Now commenced a series of circumstances most novel and interesting to me. The ship in which I was to embark my all for a dark and unknown future was lying at Deptford.

It was now the month of December, 1819, and the weather was most intensely cold, there had been a frost that had lasted for three livelong weeks, so that half the Thames was frozen over, and I began to think that everything would be frozen hard up.

Tuesday, December 14, 1819.—This morning Mr. Botswain, one of our party, came and said I must be getting my luggage on board, as the ship would sail for the Cape as soon as she could loose from the ice, but which he said was yesterday nearly a fathom thick, and it was yet freezing. So now came the work of getting ready. The best thing you can get, said my father, will be Spanish dollars and penny pieces, or as they are called at the

Cape "Doublegees." So with that we changed some bank notes, and we got five Spanish dollars for a pound, and then we got two pounds' worth of penny pieces. Next day we bought a fowling piece, a shot belt and powder flask; so I went home something like an emigrant. I shall not soon forget the pride I felt in walking down White Chapel with my fowling piece.

That afternoon our party had a meeting, and we had some writings drawn up which were to guide us when we got to Africa. We understood that we should have no need to buy agricultural implements, for the Government intended to send out a large supply.

Now came the tug—to leave for a foreign land—I, who had never been beyond the sound of Bow bells—it was something that really seemed terrible, but I bore it manfully with the thought of what the old Dragoon had told me of the Cape—and the prospects, too, of 100 acres of land with a settler's cottage, his garden, his cows, his pig, all his own and no workhouses, no poor rates, no charity sermons.

Our Party, which was called the London Party, consisted of one hundred families. We had one clergyman, a minister of the Episcopal Church, and connected with the party there were two medical men. Out of the whole one hundred families there were about ten men who knew anything about farming. I was counted with a party of ten of the following handicrafts: 2 shoemakers, 2 seamen, 1 baker, 1 pipe-maker, 2 carpenters, 1 sugar refiner, and 1 weaver. The transport vessel in which we were to sail was *The Maid of Union* (*La Belle Alliance*), Captain Woolf.

The few remaining days I spent in visiting my relations and friends, getting garden and other seeds, and preparing to lead a settler's life, and December 28, 1819, came on board with all my luggage.

On Board "La Belle Alliance."

Tuesday, December 28, 1819.—Came on board *The Maid of Union*, and slept on board for the first time, the ship being frozen in at Deptford—but in consequence of there being such a number of people on board, and things—boxes, etc.—being about the ship in all parts, I found it a difficult thing to sleep. Especially I found a difficulty in getting into my hammock, and then when in it seemed as if I was sleeping in a sack tied up at each end and suspended to rings in the beams of the ship, so that what with the want of quiet, the want of room, and the want of air, I spent a miserable night.

Wednesday, December 29, 1819.—Got out of my rest—not much rested—went on deck—the morning was cold—all the ships frozen in, with no prospect of the frost breaking. I took a seat on one of my three boxes and began to ruminate on the prospects before me. I took out my memoranda book to look over my stock, and found that my boxes contained the following:

Inventory.

Books: An old English Bible, a Dutch Bible, "Exposition of Church Catechism," Poole's "Annotations," Sturm's "Reflections," Dodderidge's "Rise and Progress," Paley's "Evidences," Prayer Book for Sea, Hervey's "Meditations," Cruden's "Concordance," English Grammar, Dutch Grammar, Johnson's Dictionary, "Spectator," Watts' "Logic," Guthrie's Geography, Common Prayer, Milton's "Paradise Lost," Enfield's "Speaker," small pocket Bible.

Clothing, etc.: A suit of best Sunday clothes, 2 pairs breeches, 3 waist coats, 2 pairs gaiters, 2 pairs shoes, 1 smock frock, 2 hats, half-dozen towels, half-dozen shirts (white), half-dozen shirts (check), 1 mattress, 2 blankets,

2 pairs sheets, 4 pillow cases, 2 pillows, a new great coat, 4 pairs stockings, half-dozen neck handkerchiefs, 1 counterpane, 4 pairs of drawers, Epsom salts, antimonial wine, cream of tartar, blistering plaster, healing plaster, rhubarb, essence of peppermint, magnesia, spirit's of hartshorn, extract of lead.

Thursday, December 30.—Oh, what a night I have passed, what with the noise of seamen, of the women, of some of the party which had come aboard the worse for drink, and the crying of at least fifty children. I was annoyed beyond description that the lazy mothers did not keep them still. Oh, the horrible noise of fifty children screaming all at once. How I shall bear this for two or three months I cannot tell. But it must be borne.

Friday, December 31.—Early this morning our hopes were raised of soon removing from this region of ice and snow by seeing the long boat hoisted on board. I am now most impatient to get away from old England for the land of promise and hue. "A land of Climate fair."

Sunday, January 16, 1820.—To-day word was brought to our ship that there was to be Divine Service performed in one of the ships on the river, so I and another took a walk on the ice of the river Thames to the ship, and found that it was the *Aurora*, with what was called the Methodist party from London I heard service performed by a Methodist preacher of the name of Shaw, and he was coming out with that party. After service I walked back to the ship. I found one or two breaks in the ice about two feet wide. These we sprang over and got at length on board.

January 19.—This afternoon, at twenty minutes past three o'clock, our ship was loosened from the moorings at Deptford, with a fair wind S.W., under the direction

of Mr. Ferguson, of Blackwall; and now, thought I to myself, we are afloat—now I begin to feel the motion of the ship, but I do not feel seasick, and the people are getting in good spirits. However, our hopes soon got cut off, for we got fast to moorings at Blackwall, near to the place of residence of the pilot.

January 26.—Having been on board now a month all but two days, and only sailed in that time about two miles, I began to think that unless my life was as long as that of Methuselah I should not at this rate of sailing get to the Cape of Good Hope. So I made up my mind that I would have another look at my parents, and go and see old Mr. Carnal. Father was not much surprised at seeing me, and when I told him how slow we were getting on, he said that it was nothing new, for the Government paid all parties by the month, and as Government was good pay, they did not care how long the voyage lasted. This gave me a new idea of the world—this was my first wrinkle in my settler's life.

Regulations on Board Ship.

At this time the following rules were posted up on deck:

1. All persons are to rise at 7 a.m., excepting such as are sick and proved to be so by the medical gentleman.
2. All screens and curtains must be rolled up by 8 a.m., and not put down the whole of the day.
3. All beds and hammocks must be brought on deck by half-past seven, and to be secured in the nettings all the day in fine weather.
4. All lights must be extinguished by 9 p.m., and none to be allowed after but by special permission from the agent

5. Provisions and water will be distributed at the times stated, and all parties not attending will lose their share: Mondays and Fridays, biscuit and beef; Tuesdays and Saturdays, rum, pork and mustard; Wednesday, tea, sugar, cocoa, salt and soap; every afternoon at 3 o'clock, water.

6. All disputes to be settled by reference to the agent and the captain of the ship.

January 27.—At length another move is made, and this afternoon, at 4 o'clock, our vessel reached Gravesend, the utmost limit of my knowledge of the world, not having been beyond this hound, viz., 21 miles from London.

Friday, February 4, 1820.—Oh, dreadful sea sickness at anchor in the Downs, with a foul wind—ship pitching dreadfully! Oh, what a calamity is this sea sickness—200 persons—men, women and children—all at one time unable to retain a morsel of food, and everyone looking as pale as death! Oh! thought I, is this a settler's life?

Monday, 14.—Fair wind, N.E., driving our fine ship at the rate of seven knots; finding that we were getting now off fast into the wide, open sea, I sat alone on the poop and watched Old England recede from my view, till it became a speck and when it seemed to sink into the sea, I felt the tears start from my eyes, and I do not know how it is that, though I am getting away from a region so poor and cold, yet, after all, that little speck I have just seen sink into the ocean seems to me as "The loveliest land on the face of the Earth." However, I was soon aroused from these reveries by the call: "Settlers come for biscuits and beef." Away I went, and almost came flat on the quarter-deck through a sudden lurch of the vessel.

Saturday, March 11th.—To-day the ship underwent a thorough cleaning—a regular turnout of all beds, bedding, etc., on deck. All hands came on deck, the hatches were closed and the ship fumigated, so as to destroy rats and cockroaches, numbers of which have bred in the ship. As the weather is now so very warm, most of the young men sleep on deck at night; fine, long yarns are sometimes spun, and now and then a song to drive care away.—Some of the old tars could certainly tell us youngsters wonderful stories. To-day we saw several sharks swim about the ship, and we had several lines out to catch them, but without success. One old gentleman nearly got in for it in being dragged overboard. This gentleman was sitting in the stern of the vessel with a very strong line overboard, baited with 1 lb. salt pork; but having been told that the shark is very strong in the water, he was induced to tie the line fast round his arm. At length an alarm was given; with difficulty the old man was saved from going overboard to the shark, instead of bringing the shark on board. But though we were not successful in catching the shark, one of the sailors struck a fine large albatross, and brought it on board, — weighing about 120 lb. This was cut up and sold for rum by the sailors; this being the first fresh food we had got since we left the Downs, we very much enjoyed it.

Sunday, March 12th.—To-day we had divine service. This is the second service which the clergyman of our party has given us on the quarter-deck since we came on board, which is now about ten weeks. I begin to think that what my father told me is about as true of the clergyman as of anybody else—that is, to get as much as possible of the Government money, and to do as little as possible for it. But now we had a most beautiful service on the quarter-deck. A fine awning was spread

overhead, and the sides were hung with flags. This was to keep us from being burnt with the sun, for we were now under the line, and the sun was right over our heads—so hot was the weather that they had to keep the deck constantly wet by throwing water on to it. The capstan, covered with the Union Jack, was 'the pulpit, and the seats for the congregation were made of the capstan bars. The prayers were read and a fine sermon preached from the text, "Grow in grace." In the evening, when we were all tolerably still, a terrible noise very much alarmed the women and children; we all thought that some strange ship had got alongside without anyone knowing of it, and as there had been a very suspicious-looking vessel about, we thought for the moment that it might have been a pirate. The sound of the speaking trumpet at the bow hailed the ship; the captain's voice was heard in reply. We immediately rushed on deck to see what was the matter, and I saw a light pass under the side of the ship and bear away to the westward. After some little time spent in anxious inquiry, we were informed that the ship had been hailed by Neptune, the Governor of the Sea, and that he had gone off in his car, but that it was expected that he would return to-morrow, to claim his tribute of all who had not previously crossed the line.

Crossing the Line.

Monday, March 13th.—At last the long-looked for day has arrived for the ceremony of paying tribute to Neptune. I had often heard my father talk about it, and now expected to feel as well as see the ceremony. For two or three days we had seen all kinds of preparation being made for something very extraordinary. At exactly half-past nine in the morning the announcement was made from the fore-castle by the sound of the bugle horn, which was blown by Joe Bigbelly, and then

a strong voice hailed the ship: "Ship ahoy?" To this question the captain from the poop answered. Neptune next inquired: "What ship?" Answer: "*The Maid of Union*, bound to the Cape with settlers." A large screen was rolled up, and there appeared the most frightful object that ever I saw in my life. First appeared six men, nearly naked, and their bodies painted and marked like the bodies of the cannibal New Zealanders. These six men each had a large bamboo stick in his hand, and appeared in the capacity of constables leading the van. Next came eight men with ropes in their hands, leading Neptune's car, on which was seated, in grand style, Neptune, his wife and child, and between them sat Joe Bigbelly, with his big horn, blowing with all the wind he had in him. All of the Royal Party looked certainly most frightful, and a lot of the young girls and children, and some of the young chaps, looked somewhat alarmed, and went off between decks to get out of the way. Behind the car appeared the barber and his mate, with a bucket and a large brush for the lather and a piece of iron hoop for the razor. Certainly, thought I, I don't much like the look of these gentry, but I'll brave it. The car consisted of one of the hatches and the ship's coal box on it, and on the front of the coachbox was seated the coachman. The whole procession stopped in the waist of the ship, and the captain ordered four guns to be fired. After the salute the procession drove up to the cuddy door, where the captain and steward waited to receive them with a bucket of rum, which was served out to them at the cuddy door. After this the car was driven to the starboard gangway, when it was all set in due form. A new officer made his appearance, with a long roll of paper in his hand; this person was Neptune's secretary, and the roll contained the names of those from whom tribute was demanded. As each name was called

the constables hastened forth to that part of the ship where the person was. He was brought forth—several questions were put to him by Neptune; he was then seated across a large tub, the lather put rather thick upon face, the rough razor drawn across his face, the wood removed on which he was seated, and he forthwith 'plunged into the large tub of water, and as he was seen plunging and diving, bucket upon bucket of water was dashed upon him. When I got my share of it, my eyes smarted so dreadfully with the salt water being dashed in them that it was some time before I got right again. So passed this day—with a grand ball in the evening, at which all the settlers seemed to enjoy themselves. I am certainly glad that I have passed the line and the razor of Neptune's barber.

Head of Party's Claims.

April 3rd (Easter Monday) —We are now in the beautiful trade winds, bearing us very rapidly towards the Cape. To-day was appointed for a meeting of the heads of the families to make our final arrangements about the Settlement. The head of our party put in his claim for his right as Lord of the Manor. To fish in all the rivers of his settlement; to hunt on all the grounds; to cut timber out of all the forests; and that the whole party should enclose his own lands and gardens and assist him in his cultivation for the first two years at least. After the meeting two or three of us got together, and began to discuss the justice of these claims. "Why," said Charles Thomson to me, "the part of the fishing I don't care so much about, for you know," said he, "that there is the Great Fish River, containing plenty of large fish." "Do you know," said I to him, "if the fish are very large?" "Oh! certainly," said he, "for the very name of the river shows that. Don't you observe it is said 'Great Fish River'?" Well, then, I

thought, I don't care about the Lord of the Manor fishing. But hunting, I don't somehow like that; I am sure I should not like to have the head of the party and his friends, all on horseback, with a pack of hounds, going full cry over my garden. I am sure I should not like horses and dogs running over a bed, for instance, of mustard and cress, or a bed of spring onions. Charles quite agreed with my view of the case.

Wednesday, April 5th.—Another meeting of the party, but when the head of the party put in his claim again, to get all the party to sign the paper, there was the most violent opposition, and he found he could not carry his point, so he had to give it up. I felt rather sorry for the head of the party, but the people are getting just like the Yankees of America—so terribly independent! So after I got back to my berth I sat down and wrote the following piece of poetry, and in the night stuck it up to the mainmast, thinking it might comfort the head of the party:

"Oh, weep for the hour, when invested
with power,
The Lord of the Manor with false vows
came
With losses, charges and expenses,
And time for making fences
On the spot he calls 'Anglo Ville' by
tame."

Thursday, April 6th.—All parties seem to fight shy. The lines I put on the mainmast have created a great stir. The head of the party seems very angry, but I can see that the people enjoy it very much, but nobody knows who has done it.

Arrival in Table Bay.

Monday, May 1.—Today dropped anchor in Table Bay, but it was not very long before word was brought that the

ship must leave Table Bay immediately, as it was dangerous for the ship to remain there; so I immediately got one of my boxes on deck, containing a parcel and some letters I had brought for two gentlemen of Cape Town. I sent a note with the parcel stating that, as the ship was put under quarantine, I could not come and deliver them myself. Neither of the parties came on board; but they sent me a letter to thank me, and what was more acceptable, two live sheep and a large basket of onions.

I was very soon looked upon as a person having respectable connections in having two live sheep sent me. Very soon one of our party, who was a butcher, came to dress the sheep, but all the wonder and talk was about the tails of the sheep. Many opinions were expressed as to the breed of sheep having such tails. One of the party having been in Canada, said that for all the world it resembled the tail of the otter, and it was then concluded by some that it might possibly be a cross or mixture of the otter.

When the sheep were both killed, and I saw the quantity of the meat I was the owner of—enough, thought I, to rig out a little butcher's shop—I felt mightily pleased, and sent portions to different of my friends, who very much enjoyed a piece of fresh mutton, having been living on salt beef and pork from the time of our leaving the Downs. I took particular notice of Table Mountain, and found that it was just as had been described by my father and old Mr. Carnal.

Saturday, May 20th.—The weather very squally, with rain. A public meeting was again held to consider the claims for expenses and also the claims for power and authority, which the head of the party is still determined to make. "Lord of the Manor" he seems determined he will be, and he puts in a demand on the party of various duties he has performed, viz.: At

Downing Street, at the agent's office, and in arranging with the Clergymen and the medical men. At this public meeting two resolutions were passed, though it was with difficulty that we could stand on deck, the wind and small rain beating upon us and the ship with a good deal of motion.

1. The first resolution was that the head of the party had in his hands £300 belonging to the party, besides the Government deposit; that his just claims should be met, and that Messrs. Berry and Lindsay should be appointed auditors of the accounts, with power to pay on behalf of the party all Mr. Wilson's just claims.

2. Resolved that the auditors of the above account do draw up a memorial to the Governor of the Cape, praying that Mr. Wilson be not appointed "Lord of the Manor," but that His Excellency in person would allot to each person his and according to the proposals of Earl Bathurst's circular; that each settler was to receive from the Government, without any expenses, one hundred acres of land.

At this meeting there was some discussion about the precious stones and metals to be found on our one hundred acres. It was considered by the majority that if, after we got our land, anyone should find a gold mine, that the Government ought to have no claim; but that the neighbours of the mine ought to go share and share alike.

Wednesday, May 24, 1820.—This morning, about 11 our good ship came to anchor in the Bay of Algoa. Here we are, thought I to myself, at the end of our voyage. I looked as far as my eyes would reach to see if I could see the Zuur Veld where the British settlers were to be located. There seemed to be three houses and a few haystacks. The sandhills seemed high on the beach; the country looks quite level excepting three high hills, one of which looks like a grenadier's cap.

I should think that hill must be as high as St. Paul's. The captain went ashore—also our clergyman went ashore with the head of our party and some others.

Thursday, 25th.—Beautiful morning. The captain sent the boat aboard to bring ashore the pointer dogs and the fowling pieces, as word was brought that the party were going out hunting. In the afternoon they all returned, bringing the game. There were three Plovers, two water wagtails, one hare, and a long snake full 18 inches long, said to be the most venomous and deadly; but what interested me more than anything was the description of the wild people of the country. The clergyman said that all the hair they had on their heads was for all the world like rows of young York cabbages.

I could see great numbers of tents on shore of settlers who had got there before us.

Friday, June 2.—This morning we began getting our things ready for going ashore. Several of our party had got ashore the last three or four days. I heard a good deal about landing. The women were carried out of the surf boats by the soldiers of the 72nd who assisted at the working of the boats. There were then two surf boats.

We put our boxes, bags and bottles all ready, and then, when it came to my turn, I handed my three boxes and my bag, and then left the good ship which had brought me safe from Old England. From the ship's boats the boxes were put into the surf boat; this was worked by the men. No sooner did we near shore than the good Scots of the 72nd, and a fine old officer with a head like snow, were standing knee-deep in the water to help out the women and children. This old officer's name, I find, is Capt. Evatt, the Commandant of the Bay. I saw him go up above his knees

in water and take hold of Mrs. Bradley's child with just as much care as any father could, and carry it ashore, while a soldier carried the mother. The Commandant seemed good-tempered when he said: "There, my lass, there's your child." Tents having been provided and a plot of ground pointed out for our party, we went to work to get our boxes up from the beach. Night came. I slept soundly on my mattress, which was laid on the ground, though at first I thought a good deal about snakes and thought it might be well to sleep in my thick worsted stockings, lest I should be bit by a snake whilst sleeping.

Saturday, June 3. — Busy to-day in arranging my things and examining my boxes, and got out my Dutch Bible and vocabulary. For I now felt that I must begin to learn the language of the country, and while I was looking at my books, a person whose house was the principal building in the Bay, at least he told me in broken English that his name was Hartman, and he showed me his house. Seeing my books he took up my quarto Dutch Bible, and after looking at it for some time, said "I will give you for that Bible 25 rix dollars." I thought—25 rix dollars are 50s., and that book cost 7s. 6d., so that I shall make a clear profit of £2 2s. 6d. on one article. I agreed to sell, and he went and brought me the money in paper money and 5 rix dollars and 4 shillings, so that I had a good deal of difficulty to make out the money, and asked him if he had not some Spanish dollars instead of the paper Money, but he had not, so I took the money and he the Bible.

After dinner I took a walk round the bay, though I had some difficulty in moving about much, it being covered with a small bush about 3 feet high, bearing several kinds of berries, but I saw nothing like the blackberry, and being careful what I ate, I found I had written down some sen-

tences in the blank leaf of my vocabulary. One was "Is this good to eat?" and I found that Mr. Carnal had written it down "Good for skof." So as I went amongst the bushes I saw some beautiful black and red berries, and I saw a Hottentot a little way off, so I called out pretty loudly to him, "I say Hottentot, is this berry good/for skof?" The man looked at me very hard, and I went right up to him, showing the berry in my hand, and repeated what I had said before. When he said, "What for ye call me Hottentot?" "Well?" I said, "you are a Hottentot, ain't you?" he replied, "ja ik is, but we don't like to be called Hottentots." So I repeated, "Good for skof?" but finding him angry, for he would not answer me, I left him, and presently, seeing some little Hottentots quite naked, I showed them the berries, using my Dutch. "Good for skof?" They looked at me, showing their beautiful white teeth, set up a hearty laugh at me, and off they darted into the bushes.

Sunday in Africa.

Sunday, June 4th.—First Sunday in Africa. At ten o'clock it was announced that Divine Service would be performed in a marquee. I attended church service.

Taking a stroll among the tents I saw a short thin man, and I thought from his appearance in the distance that he must be preaching, for he held a book in his hand and seemed talking. As I got nearer I found that he had a long blue gown on. This surprised me, for I had never seen any minister wearing a blue gown before. I stopped and listened to the remarks made. I thought at the time that they were very good. I found the man's name was Pike, one of the Nottingham Settlers, and that he was a Methodist.

Monday, June 5th. —This morning I and John, the shoemaker of our party, started for Cradock Town, as he heard that

leather was to be bought in that town, and I was anxious to see what sort of a town Cradock Town was. So after a walk of about a half-hour we saw the town, but what was my astonishment when I found this town to consist of one large building, the merchant's store, one blacksmith's shop and a small house or two and a tannery. Certainly this is a small town. However, we got some good sole leather.

On my return to-day we met ten wagons with part of the Methodist party, and their minister, Mr. Shaw, and his wife. I went up to his wagon, when he just put his head between the front curtains of the wagon and told me that they were to be located near to the mouth of the Cowie River or the west side. As we were talking, the driver of the wagon gave his long whip a terrible swing, shouting "trek," and off went the wagon, and Mr. Shaw said, "Good-bye, mind you come and see us soon as you can after you get to your location."

July 4, Tuesday.—This day was the important day for our party, when we started in sixty wagons for the Zuurveld, our destined home. At night we put up—all the oxen were taken out of the yokes and driven away to feed—then the Hottentot servants went out and brought in fuel for fires in a short time. I was astonished that the Hottentots could venture away from the wagons after dark. At night some alarm was given after the Dutchmen and Hottentots were all fast asleep on the ground round the embers of the fires. One of our party came to my wagon and said, "Come here quick, quick, for those bushes are full of tigers and wolves." I said, "How do you know?" "Why," said he, "because I can see the glare of their eyes as they are moving about, sometimes jumping up, then they go forward, then backward. I am quite sure they must be tigers. Oh my, I expect every minute that they

will spring upon those Dutchmen as they lie sleeping." So I took up my gun, and several more of our party made ready in the same manner; then when fourteen of us young men were ready, I went to one of the Dutchmen and shook him and said, "Get up, man, or you will be eaten alive with the tigers." I could not make him move, but "thinking the danger was great, I shook him very hard. He then roused and said "Ya vat?" I said, "Tigers, tigers." On hearing me speak so loud about tigers, one of the escort—a man of the 72nd Regiment—came to know what was the matter. I told him the whole plain was full of tigers. He then said something to the Dutchmen and Hottentots, and away they ran to get their guns.

So presently we were about twenty-eight armed men, when the soldiers said to me, "Whereabouts are the tigers?" So I called John Smith, who first saw the tigers, and he led us all to the edge of the bush, but before we got to within twenty yards, he cries out, "There they are," and then we all saw them as plain as life. "There they are," said I, "sure enough! Now, boys, make ready." "What then; what is it?" said the man of the escort. The Dutchmen and Hottentots said something to the escort men, when he said to us fourteen young men standing with our fowling pieces all ready loaded, "What do you see?" "Why," said I, "look here, see, see; why, tigers to be sure; there, there they go. Come!" "I see nought," said he, "but little fire flies, flying about the bush." "Fire flies," said we; "no, but they are tigers—that's certain." He then turned to the Dutchmen and said something to them which I did not understand, when they all set up such a roar of laughter, and so loud, that it disturbed the oxen which were fastened to the yokes. The Scotch-man took us close to the bush, and showed us that which we thought was the glare of

the eye of the wild beast was nothing more than a tiny fly. We were convinced by his having caught one in his hand, when we could see it put forth the appearance of light.

Saturday, 7th.—Our wagons stopped at a place called "Sweet Milk Fountain," and some of our party received a most hearty welcome from Captain Butler—who had got this place for his location. We found the family in a state of extreme distress by the loss of their daughter, about twelve years of age, who had been bitten by what they call a puff adder, and died very soon after. They had killed the snake, but, alas! the snake had killed the daughter. We felt very much alarmed after this when walking in the long grass. In conversation with the 72nd man, I learned that there was a remedy for the bite of this snake—it was used, he said, by the Dutch. It was the following: On being bit by the snake the part is scarified, so as to make it bleed, then a young fowl or pigeon was taken, and its breast laid bare and scarified, and laid on part to part. Very soon the fowl or pigeon would die. Then another and another was got till the fowl or pigeon did not die. Then the person bit recovered, for the warm breast and blood of the fowl extracted the venom.

Monday, 9th. —Crossed the large flats from Sweet Milk Fountain to the Karika (Kareiga) River. While crossing the flat we fell in with a smart active settler of the name of Short, who had got his oilskin covered hat and his fowling piece on his shoulder. I learned that he was one of the Methodist party, that they had begun to cultivate near to the Cowie, but that an order had been given them to remove to this place, pointing to a valley to the south. Many springboks seen in droves on this large flat—11th. The country is most beautiful to look at; fine grass up to the knees, and round patches of bushes

just like a park. After crossing the Karika (Kareiga) River, we took a southerly course. A party of us went some distance from the wagon, hoping to be able to shoot some game. All at once we came upon a small forest, and we found some of the most beautiful orange trees in the world standing full of oranges, all wild—so with no more ado we laid down our guns, mounted the trees, and filled hats and shirts with oranges, and then we started after the wagons. When we showed the people at the wagons what we had got, I saw that there was something wrong, for the knavish Hottentots, as they were pulling along the front ox of the train of oxen, called out one to another "alter mopstick," or something like that, and "Engles setlars."

At night we found out our mistake, for the men of the escort told us that these trees stood on a farm called Lombard's Post, and that it belonged to Major Fraser, of Graham's Town. But the mischief was done, and the oranges soon eaten. We all said that if they came after us we should be quite willing to pay for them, but then we were prepared with a defence because there was neither fence nor boards of warning. They ought to put a board up with "Commit no trespass—Steel traps and spring guns set here," and then said we should never have dreamt of taking the oranges, but seeing all wide open we concluded that all must have been wild and fair game.

Arrival at the Settlement.

Wednesday, 12th July, 1820.—A memorable day, having arrived at the land which is appointed by the Government to be our future home. I feel thankful that, after knocking about for 165 days, I am at last located. Now commences my settler's life, and although I know nothing about farming, I am determined to do well. Whilst sitting round our first fire in

Albany, the Dutchmen told us many things about lions, tigers, elephants, wagons, oxen, sheep and Kaffirs.

Just as I awakened the following morning I found the Hottentots were loosing their oxen to go and eat grass, which there stood knee deep. As soon as we all got up we began unloading the wagons. When done, there stood all our property, on the grass—boxes, tables, chairs, bags, etc. The Dutchmen put their oxen again in the yokes, bade us farewell, and then we saw the wagons moving westward again.

Now we set to work in good earnest. We got out our tents and then pitched them near to a fine stream of water, and by the time this was done and the boxes inside the tents, the sun was setting and night closed in upon us.

Thursday, July 13, 1820.—After getting our tents secure and collecting a big supply of fuel—for we made up our minds to keep away the wild beasts, I and William Andrews, the carpenter, and John Harding, the shoemaker, thought we would take a walk to see a little about us as to the country and what other settlers resided in the neighbourhood. So off we started, but, like Abram, we did not know where we were going, and we continued walking through the long grass, and I felt very fidgety about the snakes, as I had not put on my thick worsted stockings. After walking about two hours without seeing a living creature, we found ourselves just above a very fine valley, with a great many tents and people about. Concluding that this must be one of the other parties of settlers, down we went to get news, when to our astonishment and dismay we found ourselves actually at our own tents again.

Friday, July 14.—This morning one of our party, who, we had been given to understand, was the son of a barrister, came down the valley on a fine horse and gave

us the pleasing information that we were only eight miles from Bathurst town, that there was a large supply of provisions and stores for the use of the settlers, and we further learned that there was another town about twenty-eight miles distant called Graham's Town. From this person we derived a deal of information, for it appeared that he had come up from Algoa Bay with the head of the party to make the needful arrangements for the Settlement, and that he had been sent to give us every necessary information.

Saturday, July 15, 1820. —Began breaking up some ground with the spade, and prepared our seed. Six of us formed a party to help each other in the getting in of the seed. For instance, there were myself, John the weaver, William the pipemaker, John the shoemaker, Andrews the sailor, and Peter the baker. We kept at it together till called to dinner, and dug up that morning a very large bed—we measured it, and it was 30ft. long and 15ft. broad—and we raked it all over very fine, though this gave us the most trouble, as the roots of the grass stuck so fast to the ground.

Sunday, July 16.— After breakfast prepared for church. I found my thoughts at work as I was going for the first time to church in the settlement of Albany. I could see people moving towards the marquee, and presently I heard something making a ringing noise, but I was certain it could not be a church bell. I afterwards discovered that it was something used as a substitute—a pit saw suspended to the branch of a tree and struck with a piece of iron.

Monday, July 17, 1820.— This morning busy in getting the seed into the bed we dug on Saturday morning. Now came the question—what shall we put in the ground? One said wheat—another said potatoes — at length it was determined to

put in small seed for vegetables. So we put in some early York cabbage, celery, spinach, turnips, onion and lettuce seeds, and then put in the remainder of the ground with marrow oats and French beans. After getting in the seed, which took us till dinner, we went to the forest to cut poles.

Tuesday, 18th.—Felt unable to work to-day. What with the digging on Saturday and the cutting and carrying home the poles yesterday, I find every joint in my body full of pain and my hands and shoulders dreadfully sore. This afternoon Mr. N. came into my tent and said that he wanted a party to go to Bathurst Town to-morrow to fetch the meal and cattle for meat, as it was, he said, the purpose of the Government to keep us supplied with food till our crops came in, so, being anxious to see this town, I engaged to make one of the party.

Journey to Bathurst.

Wednesday, 19th.—Next morning, after breakfast, off we started. When we got there I said to myself: "Town, indeed! without a single house." Having drawn our rations, which consisted of 200 lb. flour and ten sheep, we divided the flour in eight equal parts of 28 lb. each man, and off we started to return again to "Anglo Ville." We got on very well during the afternoon with our burdens and sheep until we got past James Thomas', when two of Southey's boys came across our path carrying a large springbuck which they had shot. The dogs of the boys seeing our sheep, flew at them, when the sheep started in all directions. Each of us did what we could to stop them, but, having a load of flour on our shoulders we could not get ahead of them. Nothing now remained but to drop our flour, which we did—one leaving his load here and another there. We followed the sheep till they reached the bush, when alas, they dis-

appeared. After the sheep were gone we shouted loudly to get all the party together, and retraced our steps back to the place where we had thrown our burdens down, and when we got to the place—it looked just like the same place—not a sack could be seen. Well, we thought this would never do, to go home without sheep or meal, so we determined to make search till we found the meal—the sheep we considered quite gone. So we continued to search, but without success, till the sun went down and night closed in upon us. "Well," said I, "we are now all lost—the sheep gone, the meal lost, and now night has come, and we are lost too." At length we saw a flash and the report of a gun, to which we made our way, and found it was Mr. Southey's place, and from there we made our way home about ten o'clock at night, dreadfully fatigued and annoyed beyond description. 1. At the sight of Bathurst Town. 2. At the loss of our sheep and meal.

Thursday, July 20, 1820.—To-day quite early there was a muster of our party to go in search of the sacks of meal and sheep, and after some time spent we succeeded in finding the meal—five of the sheep were shot, but the other three we could not hit, though we fired at them many times. However, we were glad that we had succeeded so far as to get five out of eight. At the close of the day's adventure we made up our minds that we should get some oxen and get them to do the heavy work, so we determined to go to Graham's Town and purchase some oxen, whilst the two carpenters of our party went to work to make a sledge, yokes, etc.

Monday, July 24.—This morning at day-break started on foot for Graham's Town, distance they told us 32 miles. We got sight of Graham's Town about half-past three o'clock. We got in very tired, and knew nowhere to go. At length we heard

of a canteen kept by a person of the name of Mustard, or something like that, to which place we went to get some refreshment, when he told us we could have nothing there but Cape brandy. I said: "But is there not a baker's shop in this town?" To this, my anxious question, I received the reply: "No, no baker's shop in Graham's Town; the only place where you can get bread is at Retief's, and the old German has just sent word to say that as the oven is being repaired there will be no bread for two days." "Two days," said I. "two days without baking bread. This is certainly little better than Bathurst Town." We then asked Mr. Mustard if he could not accommodate us with a bed. Just then three soldiers came in just in time to hear us ask the question and Mustard's answer. So seeing that we were late from home, they asked us from what part we had come from. When they found that one of us had come from the same place that they had come from, they asked us if we would not go to the barracks and take pot luck and a shake down with them. This, of course, we gladly complied with, so after they had taken more brandy, we all went off together to the barracks to spend the night there.

Sunday, July 25.—Finding that there was but one place where oxen could be bought, and in order to get them at all we must go early, we went about sunrise to Mynheer Peter Retief. When we got to the door, a fine woman, whom we found afterwards to be Jufrow Retief, was sitting near the window, and she said in broken English, "Come inside." This being done she said "Set." Having told this lady that we wanted to see Mynheer Retief, a little slave was sent off to call him, and in the meanwhile she handed us a basin of coffee and a biscuit. When dom Retief came in he seemed a very kind-hearted sort of a Dutchman. We told him that we wanted to buy four oxen, and he told us that he

could sell us four or forty or one hundred if we wanted them. We went, and he had four large oxen turned out, for which we paid him 120 Rix dollars. We were about starting home, but Mr. Retief said: "No, you cannot go; we are going to eat and you must eat with us." Having eaten very heartily we called for a cup of tea. The lady seemed amused at our asking for tea; but I supposed it was because she did not well understand our English. When done we said: "Now, Mr. Retief, how much have we to pay for the dinner and the cup of tea?" He smiled, and said "Nothing." I felt ashamed that we had called for tea in the way we had.

Wednesday, 26.—It having been agreed that we should take turn and turn about in herding the oxen, I took my turn first for a week, taking the oxen out of the fold immediately after I had done breakfast and standing by them till twelve o'clock, when they were brought home and put into the fold while I had dinner. They were then taken out again after being in the fold just one hour and kept in the pastures till the sun was setting.

Saturday, July 29.—Monday being the day for drawing our rations, we determined on getting everything ready to-day, so as to have the whole day before us. Our party had made a sledge, yokes and everything

Monday, July 31.—This morning seven of us came together to place the four oxen in the yokes. We had made them familiar to their names, for each of us, whether we saw the oxen in the fold or in the pastures, or driven out or in, always called their names aloud—Kopeman, Hartsenberg, Colesberg and Hartman—but one thing seemed strange, that when they were called, instead of coming when called they went when they were called.

That evening we returned all right, bringing with us 200 lb. of flour, two

ploughs and a box of harrow teeth and two large oxen for slaughter, with a dozen of broad axles, half-dozen hooks, some hinges, nails, etc., all of which had been provided by the Government. We brought the pleasing intelligence that the Government would continue the issue of rations till the wheat harvest came in, which was to be paid out of the £10 deposit.

Tuesday, August 1.—Took a walk over to Farmer Webb's, to Currier's and to Besant's, to see them at work. I felt anxious to learn, if possible, how to hold the plough. Each of these had ploughs at work—strong fences were being prepared, and land was extensively sown with wheat, barley and potatoes.

Sunday, August 6.—Attended church service at the marquee. After church had dinner with good old Mr. Walker, and after dinner took a walk round to see some of our neighbours, how they were getting on. The gardens are all looking most beautiful; peas looking very fine, and the cabbages most promising. All seemed in high spirits at the beauty and fruitfulness of the country. Nearly every day rain fell, and it was the remark of everyone that such rapid growth of vegetables they had never seen before. One thing I learned today was that tea grew in the Settlement, though they call it Kaffir tea, and, having been shown the plant, I gathered in a very short time a large handkerchief full and took it home.

Sowing the First Wheat.

Friday, August 11.—This morning we commenced sowing the wheat. We have bestowed an immense deal of trouble on the garden—ploughed twice, harrowed cross and cross, and then we went through the fields with the broad hoes and broke every clod we found as big as our fist.

Just as I was about to sow, having got one of the shovels filled with wheat seed

to cast it upon the prepared ground, up came Barney Higgins, one of the farm servants, and he calls out: "What are you going to do with that shovel full of wheat?" I Said: "Why, sow it, to be sure." "What!" says he, "sow wheat with a shovel? Here, give it to me." So saying, he took the sack of seed, fastened it across his shoulder with a piece of string, and then said: "Now, look here, you must take as much as this at a time in your hand, and with every step cast it so, cast it so, cast it so." And on he went sowing the seed.

Monday, 14.—Four of us went over to J.N. to see and get some cows. They looked very fine cows, but their horns seemed frightfully long and sharp-pointed. We bought two for 50 rix dollars, both said to be in milk, having calves with them. We thought we had got a good bargain. We drove the cows to the oxen, and became a little proud at seeing our cattle increasing, having now four oxen, two cows, and two calves—eight head in all.

Wednesday, August 23.—This morning J.N. came and said he was going up the country again for some cattle, and wanted to know if we had anything to sell. We inquired what things. "Why," he says, "Clocks or watches, silver teaspoons, knives, forks, tablespoons, shawls, silk gowns, brooches, etc.; blankets, good coats, waistcoats."

Friday, August 25.—Having consulted what things we could dispose of and what keep, we made up a good lot of things. "Now," said Charlie Taylor, "I think it would be well if one of us offered our services to J.N. to go up the country with him, as that would give us the opportunity of seeing what could be done for ourselves." This was agreed upon, and Robert Trumpet, the sailor, engaged to go if J.N. would take him. The things were

given over at a value which quite satisfied us. We wanted two more oxen, some cows, and a few breeding goats, and J.N. engaged to take Bob for the journey and pay him for the trip one cow and calf.

Tuesday, September 5.—This morning I went out as cattle herd, and as I got out on the top of the hill leading down to James Thomas I saw William and Richard herding a fine herd of cattle, and when I got near I entered into conversation with them about the said barter, and they told me that Mr. Southey, the head of the party, had been to Fort Wiltshire and got permission from Col. Wiltshire to barter some beads, brooches, etc., for these cattle. Well, I thought, Mr. Southey has been the first to open the trade with the Kaffir nation, and I'll try and be the second. In the evening, after milking, I talked at large on the subject of getting more cattle. I said: "I saw to-day a sight to do your eyes good—a fine herd of cattle, costing a mere song," so that evening we made a plan for reaching Fort Wiltshire to trade with the Kaffirs.

Friday and Saturday the party were out cutting rushes for thatch. We have got three buildings up to the wall plates of sods two feet thick. The gardens are looking beautiful—the peas are sufficiently high for sticks. This afternoon two of the Methodist party called upon us. The name of one was Roberts, and the other Gush.

Trading Journey to Fort Wiltshire.

Monday, September 11.—Commenced making arrangements for our intended journey to Fort Wiltshire. We were at a loss what to do for travelling in the day and sleeping at night. However, at length we hit on the following plan. We determined to put our sledge on four wheels, and to put a cover on it like the Dutch; men's wagon that we had come up with.

When we had fixed on this plan a party of us went off to William's Bush and cut a very good yellow wood tree 15 feet long and about 9 or 10 feet in the girth. This we brought home with our four oxen, with the hope of cutting out of the same four solid wheels. Heard of a large drove of wild dogs being seen on the flat.

Tuesday, September 12.—All hands at work today at the solid wheels. We got the four cut out with the cross-cut, and we found that when finished they would be just 2 feet 2 inches deep.

We had tea about four o'clock, intending to get over to the meeting at New Bristol, for I felt a strong wish to see Mr. Shaw. We now made up our minds to begin a path to the meeting, so as there were four of us who went, we followed each other like four geese. I was amused at the idea, but then it was the best plan we could adopt, as the grass was long, nearly knee deep.

Monday, 18th September, 1820.—To-day, about noon, we started for Fort Wiltshire. We got all the ornaments we could. A fine lot of mother-of-pearl buttons, large ones, quite as big as a shilling—some watch chains, seals, pins, also a fine lot of large shoe buckles—a good quantity of large gilt buttons; also 200 large fish hooks, and a good lot of fishing lines, some fine earrings, some gold hat bands, rich scarlet tassels, and several valuable necklaces. We tied up these—our treasures—in three large bundle handkerchiefs. We killed a sheep and took the two large legs of mutton with us for food, and as we calculated on getting back by Saturday night, we concluded that this would be abundance for us. We put a very good linen sheet for the wagon sail, and all things promised speed. I was leading and after we had been on our journey about two hours, Charles cried out, "Halt, the

wheels are on fire," and sure enough it was—the smoke was running out of the wheels just as though the axle trees were on fire. John Harding ran off with a tin pail and brought some water and put out the fire. This very much troubled us, for we had to put out the fire every half hour.

Tuesday, 19th.—After sleeping comfortably on our mattresses during the night, we let our oxen loose to eat grass. I should observe that we were travelling with six oxen. About noon we got to the top of a very rocky hill which overlooked what I was told was the Fish River country, and some soldiers we met directed us to a dark flat-topped hill as a military post called "Harman's Kraal." The day was gloomy and some rain was falling, but of all the ugly, dark and gloomy regions I had ever seen or heard of I had never seen or heard of any like this. On we went—our wheels burning, halting to put them out. When we got within sight of the post I said to Charles and John, "We had better leave the wagon at this place, or I am quite sure that, before we get to Port Wiltshire the axle trees will be burnt out."

Wednesday, September 20.—Having made arrangements to leave the wagon and oxen with a slave, we started by early dawn of day, carrying our bundles and the ox ropes, or rather thongs of raw ox or cowhides. At length we came to the Fish River, which we had to cross twice. For safety we adopted the following precautionary measures. We tied all the thongs together, and as Charles was the best swimmer, he ventured first into the river, having passed one end round his body, and we both held the other end, so that if the flood should drive him down we could pull him. However, he got through all well—the water was little above his knees. By this plan we all got safely through, and that evening got to Fort Wiltshire and re-

ceived a very kind welcome from some of the men of the Royal Africans.

Wednesday, September 21.—This morning I waited on Col. Wiltshire at his quarters, stated my business, viz., that having heard that one of our neighbours had been allowed to trade with the Kaffirs, we had, come to request the same favour. The Colonel was civil, but refused—because all intercourse was now, and had been for some time past, cut off with the Kaffirs. Several of the soldiers offered to aid us in trading, but being unwilling to act contrary to the Colonel's command, we declined.

Thursday, 22.—Started about 4 a.m. from Fort Wiltshire. About nine the rain began falling very heavily. However, we pushed on for Harman's Kraal, carrying our bundles across our shoulders on sticks. The rain was so heavy that it ran in at my neck and came out at my shoes. We got back to the place, got our oxen, paid the old slave a 4s. note, and off we went in the rain, which we did not so much now regret, as it kept the wheels wet. We found that the sheet was not thick enough to keep out the rain, so we passed a miserable night.

Friday, September 23, 1820.—Got into Graham's Town, but being so wet and dirty we requested permission of a civil Hottentot to sit by his fire in his round hut. The fire he had made was of dry cow's dung, and though we were very wet yet the smoke was unbearable and the rain came through the top of the hut. The oxen were trembling with wet and cold. Our provisions were done, for the last leg of mutton got so bad—quite green—that we had to throw it away. So off we started, and in Howard's party, at the house of the head of that party, we received a kind welcome. We sat round his fire while he interested us in reading a poem of his on "the destruction of Jerusalem."

Saturday, September 24.—Arrived at home, though somewhat down in the mouth that we had made so unsuccessful a trip. We concluded that we must have travelled at least 150 miles, and all for nothing—and worse than nothing. I was disappointed in my expectation of being the second trader with the natives.

Sunday, September 25.—The wheat is looking most beautiful, and promises to be a fine crop. Attended divine service at the church marquee. We had several of the neighbours at the house to make inquiries about the Fort Wiltshire trade. We told all we had heard and seen. Especially we told them that the Kaffirs living on the other side of the Keiskama river had plenty of elephant's teeth, that ox hides could be got for fetching or nearly so, and that ivory, cattle and honey could be got for next to nothing. What the Kaffirs wanted was belt buttons, iron and beads, but that there was no getting to them without smuggling. Heard to-day that a whole drove of elephants passed quite close to the tents of Mr. Clarke, and that he ran out of his tent with nothing but a broad axe to drive them off."

Monday, 10th October—This morning Mr. J. N. returned with a large stock of cattle and goats. We got paid well for the things we gave to him, and our herd of cattle increased. Bob brought home a little lot of goats—17—which he got for his watch. He said that he was anxious to get some breeding stock of goats, and hence had bartered away his watch. Out of these 17 five were of a very large kind of goat. He said that the Dutchman told him that they were of the "Carparter " breed of goats.

This evening our company came together for the purpose of hearing from Robert Trumpet the news about his trip amongst the Dutch.

"Well," said Bob, "I am unable to tell

you how anything can live up there, for there is no grass, and yet the sheep and cattle are very fat. The price you give for a good fat ox is 35 rix dollars, and for a fat cow 12 to 15 rix dollars, a fat wether sheep 3 rix dollars, soap 2 shillings, tobacco 2 shillings, butter as much as you like for 9 stivers the pound. Now," says he, "when you go to the place of the farmer you go straight to the house, the farmer comes to the door and gives you a hearty welcome, you go in, then you ask for permission to outspan. They always are willing. You then begin to loosen the oxen from the yoke, at which the Dutchman always comes to assist. When this is done you go in again, and the farmer's wife sends you a basin of tea—they call it 'tea-water.' Then commences the work of trade. You have a large mat and you spread all the wares on the mat. When this is done the whole of the family comes out to purchase. You first hear the price of the cattle, sheep and goats, soap, etc. As they select the goods you tell them the price. They take it, and it is booked in your memoranda book. After the purchase is made you generally make a present to the daughter or to the mistress. After this there come the slaves and the Hottentot servants, and they, too, purchase a good deal, for I have found on this journey that these black people have got lots of fine cattle, horses and sheep amongst the Dutch. You ask the master if it is all right, and then they make their purchases. You enter theirs also in your book, and thus in the course of one afternoon in one place you do as much business as is worth 150 rix dollars, and they keep charge of the cattle till you return. These Dutch people, I find," said Bob, "are very religious, for as soon as the work is done the whole family have prayers, and the same in the morning before daylight. You get as much as you can eat and drink without paying, and after

eating a hearty supper of fine fat mutton, you have a large soup plate full of milk and bread, as white as snow and as sweet as a nut. I do assure you that they are a very good sort of people, and I think that those who trade amongst them will make a good thing of it."

Tuesday, Oct. 11.—The cows and calves we got yesterday from J.N. look very well; also the goats. This morning we got a good addition to the quantity of milk, and Mr. Harding is busy preparing a churn out of the oatmeal cask which is just emptied. The rain falls beautifully every day, and the little stream which runs through our valley we shall soon be able to turn to good account in the erection of a water-mill. Nothing can exceed the beauty of the country—the trees ever green—some of them bearing a beautiful scarlet plum, though I am inclined to call it scarlet olive --and there is the leaf of one of the wild trees called the elephant's food, that is for all the world like the small green English gooseberry—we have had two or three pies of it. It is not just yet suited to our taste, but it will no doubt soon become palatable. This morning we drew some fine scarlet radish and a cooking of turnip tops—the peas are nearly ready for gathering, and as for our fields of wheat nothing can exceed the beauty of their appearance, and the fine heavy dews and fogs do the young wheat now forming into ear an immense deal of good.

Wednesday, October 12.—To-day we were rather astonished at seeing a small party of horsemen ride down the valley on the way to Bathurst Town. We learnt that the principal man of this party was Mr. Hart, of Somerset, who was going through the Settlement, as we heard, to see how the settlers were getting on—that he might report to the Government. He looked a stern man, though he talked kindly. One thing he said, but that we paid no

attention to, as it was the most unreasonable thing in the world—"It was most absurd," he said. "I shall expect to hear that the half of the settlers' houses are washed into the sea—building as they are now in the valleys, all of which are sometimes covered with water—you should always build up on the side of the hills, with the front of your houses and the cattle kraals looking to the rising sun, and as to your keeping goats, that is quite out of the question—they will all die of scab."

Friday, October 14.—To-day our party met together to consult about our future plans. One thing Bob had made acquaintance with—it was a tree growing by the river, which we call the coffee tree, that the leaves of it dry quite white, and when plaited make good hats. At once we went off and brought two large bundles of the branches and hung them up in the house to dry.

Major Pigot had got two large hogs-head's of vine cuttings and young trees from Cape Town. and as the Major has been so kind as to distribute amongst the settlers all he could spare, we saw some young trees looking very fine, having evidently taken root, also some vine cuttings shooting, but nothing could exceed the beauty of Mr. Currie's potato field.

Monday, October 17.—There being nothing much to do at the location, we determined to go to Grahamstown to work there for a month, as by that time our wheat would be ready to cut, and as Mr. Thomas had made up a lot of shoes for sale, four of us determined to start tomorrow. Besides, the women had finished ten coffee hats.

Shopping in Grahamstown.

Tuesday, October 18.—This morning early we started for Grahamstown, and as we had been accustomed to do a deal of

work bare-foot, we followed the example of the Scotch lassies when going to church, viz., to carry our shoes over our shoulders, and about 4 o'clock reached Grahamstown, and managed to get a night's sleep in a carpenter's shop.

Wednesday, October 19.—We went round the place to look for work. As we were going along the street there was a board above a shop door printed "Negotie Winkle." "Well," said our little shoemaker, Thomas, "what countryman can that chap be who keeps that shop. I never saw such a rum name in my life. Well, well," said he, "Mr. Nighty Winkle!" However, we passed on and found that the only employment we could obtain was hedging and ditching or brick-making. Our principal wish was to sell what we had brought, for in addition to the shoes we had brought a lot of hats made out of the coffee trees. Both these articles brought a ready sale, but there was no money to be got for anything—all was barter—or to receive what were called "good-fors," a kind of paper-money which the merchants had the power of issuing. The principal merchant issuing these good-fors was a Mr. Huntly. The stock we had brought from the location consisted of eight pairs of bluchers, and sold them for 8 Rix dollars per pair, and ten coffee hats sold for 5 Rix dollars. Penny, and he gave an order on Mr. Macdonald to get goods to the amount of Rds. 24, a piece of gown stuff, called by the Dutch Fassis, for Rds. 8, and the balance of Rds. 3 was given in money. The other five pair of shoes were sold for one of Mr. Huntly's good-fors for Rds. 40. The hats also sold readily. After we had exchanged our goods we went to Hartly and Penny's Inn to get some refreshment and a bed, glad enough for its comforts, and that from the money we had got from the good

tanner we were able to pay for our bed and board. We made up our minds that we would start early and get to Cadell's for breakfast on our way home.

Thursday, October 30.—Rose this morning by what we thought the first dawn of day, but when we looked out we found the morning betokened rain, so we made up our minds to have the full value of our money in bed, turned in again, and woke by the rain beating against the window and coming drip, drip, drip upon our bed, so we had to turn out and dress to keep our clothes from getting soaked. After breakfast the weather cleared up, when we determined we would take a turn round the town and see a little more about it. We found that the principal shops were kept—one by a very quiet German of the name of Bertram, another was kept by the Government storekeeper, a third by a widow lady. Lady she was to us, for having gone in to get some awls and some shoemaker's hemp, we were talking with her shopman, who was a tailor, who worked for himself at his trade and served any customer who might come in. This lady we found exceedingly kind—she told the shopman to give us a little refreshment out of some decanters of brandy wine which stood on the counter for the convenience of customers. I told him that I did not take spirits, when out came the lady again and said that I should have some coffee, and very soon a nice, clean, black girl came out with a tray with basins of smoking coffee and some hard buns—they called them "Biskutes."

Whilst talking I was struck with the sound of something like the beating of a tin dish, so I said, "What is that?" "Oh!" said the tailor, "that is the Vendue notice." "Vendue," said I, "what is that, then?" "Well, I think," said he, "it is what you call in English auction." "What, then," said I, "have you got an auction mart in

this little place?" He said "No, but the Vendue is held in the street, and if you like I will take you all to the Vendue." "Yes," said the lady, "McRoy, you had better go with them, for they don't understand any Dutch." Off we started to see an auction in Africa. It was held in front of the house of the German storekeeper, Dietz, under some nice young trees growing in front of the house. The things to be sold were being brought out and laid on some planks, placed on some empty casks. So when all was brought out that was intended for sale a man got on a chair and began beating a brass plate, and after he had done this for some time and the buyers had got together—full 40 persons—he began stating something in Dutch which I could not understand, and when we asked Mr. McRoy what he was saying he kindly interpreted it to us. It was to the effect that two months' credit would be given with the things sold, but ready money must be paid for all things bought by the Settlers.. At this we turned upon our heels and left the Vendue, being determined that, though we had got some money, we would have nothing at the auction. McRoy went off with us, and I said to him: "ho is that chap that treats the British Settlers with such disrespect?" "Well," said he, "he is a Dutchman from Cape Town. His name is Kromhoud, and means in English crooked stick." With the name and the appearance of the fellow we had a hearty laugh, pocketed the affront, and went back again to the kind lady's shop, hoping that the day might yet come when the tables would be turned.

At Pigot Park.

Friday, October 31—Our party left Grahamstown this morning after breakfast, and instead of taking the road through Howard's Party we determined on taking the road through Pigot Park, so

each of us took up our packs and took to the tramp.

As we got out on the flat above Graham's Town, the wind began to blow strong from N.W., bringing up clouds of dust. The wind was like the heat of a furnace. The heat was very great, we were thirsty beyond description, and at every pool or stream we came to we drank, but the more we drank the more thirsty we were, so that we were not able to get further than Pigot Park that day, reaching this place about 4 p.m., regularly done up with the heat. We received a hearty welcome from some of the Major's people. One of the men of this place we found very friendly—I think they called him Bill Chandler. From him we learned that the Major and his men were not on the best of terms. The Major had got a long, narrow, wattle building, something like a barrack room, for his people—the single men—to live in. We were received into this long room and rested ourselves for a short time, when a young man, of the name of Webb, quite a favourite with the Major for his industry and care—and what was rather an uncommon thing, he was a great favourite with the men—came in, and I asked him to go and tell the Major that we requested permission to remain for the night. He came back, saying we were quite welcome, and if we chose we could go to the kitchen and get some refreshment, but this we declined, having tea, sugar, and bread of our own. While I was lounging on one of the men's beds, Harding came in and said: "Harry, why, where in the world have we got to?" I said: "I don't know—any more than it's Major Pigot's place." "Why," said he, "just come out and look at what is on the large board over the doorway." So I went out, and saw a large piece of rough plank, painted in large letters, "Den of Thieves." "Well," said I to Harding,

there is something up here—what we shall soon know from Charlie Webb, for I will ask him." Just then our tea was ready, and we felt all the better for a wash and a cup of tea. I went and had a conversation with the Major's gardener. We soon learned the cause of the remarkable signboard. It was as follows: The Major was one morning very angry with the men about something, and to give full vent to his angry feelings he said, "The place is a den of thieves." So said Priest Boucher, "That be better chalked up." The thing was caught at, and the next morning the signboard was seen painted by someone and well secured by strong nails to the post, much to the amusement of the men and the annoyance of the Major.

Saturday, October 22.—Some thunder and rain having fallen in the night, we found the morning very cool and pleasant, and after an early breakfast we took up our packs and started for home, which we reached about 11 a.m. Our return was earlier than was expected, but the supplies we had brought made our early return most welcome.

Monday, November 14, 1820.—To-day the three principal gentlemen of our party, Messrs. Currie, Bisset and Collis, came over to our place to look at our cornfields, for they said that there was a disease got into their corn which was killing the whole crop—that the whole stem got as red as a rusty nail. We said no, our crop is looking most beautiful—nothing can look better—well, said they, let us go through the field. As soon as we got amongst the wheat, which was then standing 4 feet high, in full and beautiful ear, they examined, and pointed out the disease plain enough in the rusty appearance at the lower part of the stem. There, said they, there is the disease, and I fear that as the crop increases in age the disease will increase in virulence and destroy the

whole. When we got through to the other side our trousers and stockings were as red as iron rust itself. However, our hope was that the constant fogs at night and morning and the fine rains we were constantly favoured with, would wash off the disease.

Tuesday, November 15.—The attention of the whole party was directed to our corn fields. When Mr. Currie was here yesterday he said that as his potatoes were quite ripe he would be glad to employ a hand or two to dig the same—so I engaged for 3s. a day and food, to dig his potatoes.

Wednesday, 16.—Started at daylight for Currie's, for which family I worked five days, and got out a most beautiful crop of potatoes, not quite so large as English potatoes. He filled every cask and sack he had about the farm. The appearance of everything on the farm was most beautiful, all, excepting the wheat, was most promising and fine.

Tuesday, November 22.—Our wheat fields look quite red and most miserable this morning. The crop is evidently drooping and dying—a great part of the ears have bent quite down, though still green. Our hopes are quite gone about wheat, and we are beginning to look at one another and ask, "What shall we turn to next?"

Monday, November 28.—In consequence of the failure of the wheat, John Harding and I determined on another move. We had talked a good deal about the possibility of getting gold, precious stones, ivory and ostrich feathers, and to this intent we started on what we called a tramp round the whole of the location, and passed New Bristol and stayed the night with the Nottingham party.

Tuesday, November 29.—Went through this party. I find they have called the location Clumber to perpetuate the memory of the great kindness the party received from

the Duke of Newcastle prior to their leaving England. Most of these people were well able from knowledge and strength to work their locations, but in this party, as well as our own, the complaint is that the corn has all gone from the rust. Here we made every enquiry that we could safely, without our intention being known, about gold, precious stones, ivory and feathers, etc., but we met a fellow called Henry Stirk, who told us that there were two kinds of ostriches in this country, but he could not say which had the best feathers. "There is," said he, "the common ostrich which everybody knows, and there is the other sort, called Rine ostrich. The one sort kept on the large plains, and the other about the sides of large forests and rivers."

Failure of Wheat Crop.

Wednesday and Thursday we spent with this party. Here also the wheat crop had proved a failure. From conversation I had with the Bradshaws I obtained a good deal of useful information, and they were talking of establishing a sort of blanket manufactory in the Settlement.

Friday.—We started for the locations east and south-east of Bathurst town, and after passing through several of the locations we got into the parties of Ford and Hyman, and were kindly received by the father of one of the largest Settlers' families, of the name of Trollip. The same thing was talked here of also—the rust in the corn; but I saw some beautiful pumpkins growing here. In the evening I found from the passing conversation that the party had been preparing a place of worship; all seemed to talk of the place as well suited for the purpose. While sitting, two persons came in—'twas said they came from Bathurst town. One of these was Mr. Hyman. He told us that he had taken in old Capt. Trappes, the Magistrate, of Bathurst, and he told us the joke, which

amused us very much. He said: "I said to Capt. Trappes: 'Sir, there is something said in the Government circular about the Government reserving the rights of mining and precious stones. I want to know what right the Government has to reserve these to itself.'" To this the Captain replied, "O most certainly it has the right in all new settlements, but, Mr. Hyman, may I ask the reason of this enquiry? Sir, said I, I only wanted to know for satisfaction." "Well, well, said the Captain, I think that there must be some other reason, so you better tell me, Mr. Hyman," "Well, says I, if I must tell you, I will—I have found some precious stones on my location." "Have you, Mr. Hyman?" says the Captain, putting his green spectacles away that he might get a full look -into my face. "Yes, I have, Captain." "Indeed. Do you know what kind of stones they are, Mr. Hyman?" "Yes, Captain, I do." "Well, what?" I paused, said Hyman, as if doubting whether I should let out the secret—this made the old gentleman appear the more anxious, and when I had got him to the highest pitch of expectation, I said very dryly to him, "Captain, they are precious large ones," and off I came, leaving the Magistrate to reflect on the precious stones on my location.

After Mr. Hyman had left, Mr. Trollip and his sons—some married and other four strapping lads were talking about the place of worship which they had been making. I said, "Well, how is this that you are talking about a church being built, while you are living in tents and your house is only half built?" To this Mrs. Trollip replied, "We must think of the service of our God on His Holy Sabbath, and then He will think on us and prosper us in this new country."

After a good supper of rice, some salt ration beef, and a basin of Kaffir tea, the family sang a hymn, Mr. Trollip had

prayers., and the family retired to rest. We slept in the tent with the lads.

Saturday Morning.—The family began the labour of the location, but the principal talk was about the "Chapel in the Wood" the two parties were busy with, and after breakfast I joined the party and went off with them to this work. I found that it was a building without any walls, doors, windows or roof, but simply a circle cut out and cleared in the heart of a beautiful thick copse wood. The stumps of the trees about two feet high were left to answer the purpose of cushioned pews, while some fine large trees with branches spread afforded shelter and shade. All the party seemed to enter heartily in this work, of what they called "The First Temple in the Settlement," and in which place they were to commence public worship the next day. Being anxious to be present at what they called the opening of the chapel, and being invited to the tent of the head of one of the parties, a Mr. Ford, I went, and found the family most kind, but their language I could hardly make out. It was, to my London ears, so broad that I could with difficulty understand it.

Sunday Morning.—All the family rose betimes to get the few things arranged and be in time for the service in the wood. Having brought with me a clean shirt and clean Nankein jacket, after breakfast I dressed myself and joined the family going to public worship. The principal part of the people belonged to the Baptist and Independent Churches, but having no preachers of their own, they were joining with the Trollip family, who were Wesleyans, and the Wesleyans were the only religious body who made provision for the spiritual and educational needs of the Settlers in the country round, and though the persons who were expected were two local preachers—that is, persons not ordained — all felt the importance of attending

to religious ordinances to be so great that everyone was glad of the opportunity. Having finished dressing, the family of thy. Fords, being joined by two other families of the names of Ralph and Kirkman, closed the tent door as securely as could be done, and we all started for Trollip's, as the preacher was to call there, and go from there to the place of worship. There were as yet no roads, but small footpaths made in going from one location to the other, and as the dew was very heavy, and the grass long, the women walked in a row on the path, while I and the young men took off our shoes and stockings, rolled up our trousers, and walked beside the women. After waiting a little about the tents we saw two young men coming down to the house, walking at rather a brisk pace. They proved to be the local preachers, and all repaired to the place of worship in the wood. It had been announced that there would be two services—one at 10 and the other at 2, and then the preachers would go and hold service in the evening at Pendennis, a party of Settlers from Cornwall, under Mr. Horsler. I know not that I can describe this meeting, but certainly I felt much pleased and delighted with the whole. The preachers were nearly related, and their location was about 12 miles distant from this place of meeting. The name of the one was John Dold. There was a nice road cut through the wood to the place of meeting, and as the company entered, all looked round with delight. Each one had on their Sunday clothes, and their hymn-book and Bible in their hands, and each took their seats where one was to be had. The stump of a large tree was left at the upper side about three feet high—this was for a pulpit.

In the course of the day I walked down the valley of Hyman's party and was amused at the sight of his precious large

stones. In the course of my perambulations I saw a singular-looking tent in the distance—it seemed neither a tent nor a marquee—but on getting near I found it was an expedient adopted by Mr. W. to accommodate Mrs. W. It was a fine four-post bedstead, which had been for use and ornament in a large bedroom in one of the respectable houses of Bristol, but now was standing in the wilds of Africa. The curtains were used now to keep off the rays of the sun by day, and at night the defence—the only defence—of the sleepers from the heavy dews, the night air and the wild beasts, which very much infest this part of the country.

Tuesday, December 5.—Left the hospitable tents of Mr. J. Ford, but in all my intercourse with the people in this part of the Settlement I have gathered nothing which excites the least hope of finding any gold mines. We determined now to cross the country towards the Great Fish River. We were directed to go up towards the Bathurst hills until we reached a place of Hottentots, called "Peet Campho's Kraal," which was described as being near to a small wood.

We walked on together until we arrived at the said kraal of Peet Campho, and were kindly entertained with the shelter of his hut and a basin of thick milk. Having got Peet to understand where we wanted to go, he told us that the road was difficult to find, and it was too late for us to get through the bush to Bailie's party; so we made up our minds to stay the night at Peet Campho's kraal, and he said that one of the young men would go out in that direction to search for honey on the coming day, and we could accompany him through the bush. The afternoon and evening are spent in talking to the Hottentot families of this place, and making every enquiry about gold mines, but they evidently did not know what we meant,

so that we got no information here. At night, after a good dinner of dried meat, which they call "biltong," and milk, we laid ourselves down on a clean mat made of rushes, and slept a little during the night—but not much, not having anything to cover us with.

Wednesday, December 6.—This morning we started about 9 o'clock with a Hottentot guide through the bush from Bathurst to Bailie's party. Sure enough we would have lost ourselves, for the way was most difficult to find, and to follow when found. We continued to follow our guide through the difficult sinuous winding of what he called "bush:" It was difficult and steep in getting down to the river, which he called the "Kliny Mond." As we were pursuing our course after our guide, he told us that an Englishman was near us just in front. I said "Where?" for I could see nothing. He said: "He is not far in front, for there is his spur." I looked all about for the spur, but could see nothing. He then pointed to the path and showed me a footmark. "That is the spur or spor," said he, and I was informed that it was a Dutch word. The Hottentot, I suppose, thought that he should soon be relieved of the trouble of guiding us if we could overtake the party ahead, and on we went, passed through the stream, and began ascending the eastern bank, when we suddenly came upon a man lying flat on his back, and a bag with about a bushel of something in it by his side. Upon nearing him he started up, and, finding that he belonged to Bailie's party, we dismissed our guide with thanks.

After entering into conversation with our countryman thus met with, he told us how completely he had got let in and had to carry this bag' with 36 lb. of flour from Bathurst to his location, a distance of many miles. The following is what he told us—that being in want of some flour,

and a neighbour's sledge having to go to Bathurst, he had made up his mind to go and 'buy some, and took with him one of Huntly's good-fors to pay for it and other things required. Upon going to the Government stores he was supplied with 36 lb. of flour, but on payment being presented, the person in charge of the stores, a gentleman of the name of "De Smit," refused to take the good-fors, but recommended him to Jarman's Canteen, but Jarman refused to take the good-for unless he bought a bottle of rum. He said, "I told Jarman that I did not require any spirits, but he was determined. I had no alternative—took the bottle of rum and the change. Ran off to the store, as the sledge was all ready for starting, having got all they wanted and were only waiting to take in my flour—but, to my dismay, I reached the store just in time to see Mr. De Smit start away on horseback. They said he was gone to Mr. Biggar's. The party with the sledge could not wait till his return, but knowing that my family wanted flour, I determined on getting it even though I was compelled to carry it—but I find that the sun is so hot, it almost kills me to carry it, and when I shall reach home I know not with this tremendous load."

Quaint Medicinal Remedies.

As we wanted to get acquainted with some persons in Bailie's party, to learn something about the Great Fish River, we tendered our services, and took turn and turn about in bearing this bag of flour. At night we reached the fragile abode, and received a cordial welcome, though we found the man's wife very unwell, and though she had used for the complaint many things, yet nothing did her any good. The following were the recipes she had used to cure dysentery:

1. Writing paper boiled down to a pulp in sweet milk and taken in small portions.

2. Burnt Cape brandy wine.
3. Bark of mimosa tree and gum.
4. A plant which grows in most places, called five fingers tea.
5. The roots of the bramble bush boiled down and drank.
6. The castor oil leaf warmed and applied to the stomach.

But all had been tried in vain.

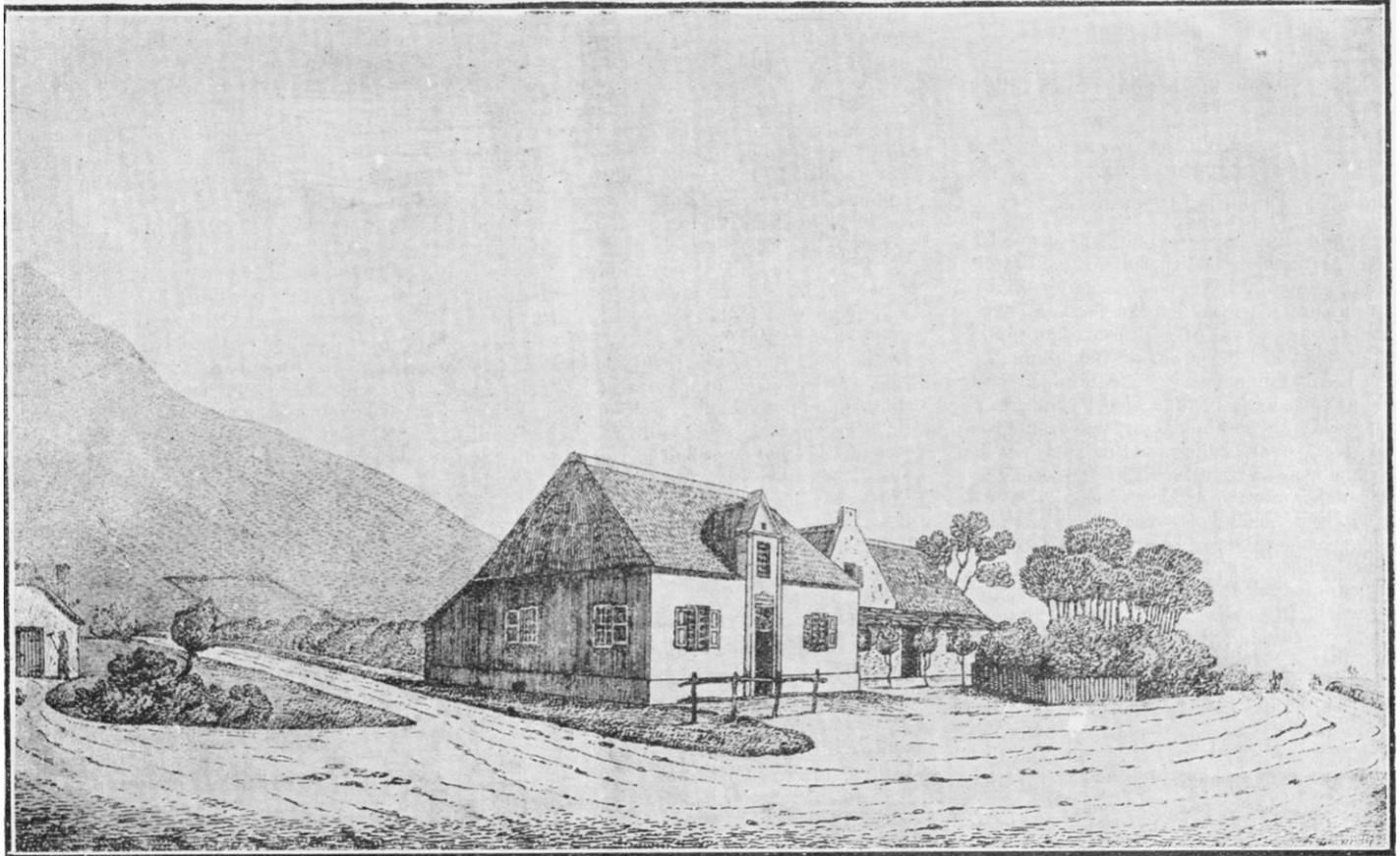
I found the conversation of our host most interesting, being full of anecdote and the romantic. Among the many things he told us was the following: Having heard of the arrival of a ship at the mouth of the Kowie River, I and neighbour L. started for the purpose of obtaining supplies, taking with us our sledge and four oxen. Having obtained what we wanted—some tea, sugar, calico and a small cask of rum—we were returning. I led the oxen; neighbour L. drove. Towards evening, finding ourselves very hungry—not having had anything since we left the Kowie, where we had a good breakfast with our friend Roberts—we turned aside to settler B., and, having unyoked our oxen, we told the good woman of the house that we felt rather hungry, when to our dismay she told us that they themselves were quite out of supplies, and the only thing she had to offer was some cold cabbage. We tried to get down a little, but it was very cold, and I was afraid to eat it, so we thanked our hostess very kindly, inyoked our oxen, just as the sun was setting, and off we made for home. The day closed and the night was beautifully starlight, and we continued our homeward course. The dew fell and the long grass wetted us to above our knees. As we were descending into one of the valleys through which our road lay, and I was walking and tugging at the "reims " of the two front oxen, I heard

something pass a little to my right with a rushing, rolling, stamping sound. I concluded that some wild beast had sped past us and would most likely attack us at the bottom of the valley, so I stood, and as soon as I could recover from my fright, I called to neighbour L. and said: "Did you hear that?" "What?" says he. "Why," says I, "I don't know what, but something has just rushed past me to the right, and I think that it must be a wolf or tiger." He then became alarmed, and we halted and consulted what we had better do in the event of one being attacked. The only thing we had were our pocket knives. These we opened and held fast in our hands ready for the encounter. We both went to the sledge to sit a little and to collect ourselves from the fright we had got, when all at once we discovered that the cask of rum had gone out of the sledge, and concluded that it must have fallen out at the front of the sledge when we began to descend into the valley, and that which had passed me when I was leading the oxen was not a wolf or a tiger, but the identical cask of rum. Our fears then vanished, our pocket-knives closed, and I went down to the bottom of the valley, and after groping amongst the flags and rushes I found the cask all right, and about 11 o'clock that night we got home in perfect safety.

Thursday Morning.—After a good breakfast we started on our journey, which proved, by-the-bye, rather important to us from its wildness and dangers. We had not been long on our tramp in search of gold, precious stones, etc., before we saw a most singular object moving towards us with great speed. For the moment it alarmed us, but we presently discovered that it must be oxen. We made our way to some bushes at a little distance off, and to

our astonishment we now saw that what we had seen coming towards us with this speed was a sledge drawn by two oxen, containing a woman, and closely followed by an ostrich, whose singular appearance and flapping wings had terrified the oxen, and they were now fleeing before it, and the sagacious creature. the ostrich, was making sport of their fears and kept at an equal pace at the rear of the sledge. Nothing could exceed the appearance of terror and alarm in the oxen and the woman, whose screams added to the fear of the oxen and the sport of the ostrich. Finding that there was no danger. we immediately started to the rescue of the woman and the sledge, and after a sharp run and a loud calling, we alarmed the ostrich, who sportively went off to the right, leaving the poor, panting oxen and alarmed woman.

Here this most interesting journal ends.



THE " RONDEBOSCH INN," RONDEBOSCH, CAPE TOWN.

This reproduction is from a print by Darter's, Cape Town, of an old lithograph drawn by J. F. Cornfield about 1823. The old place, which was a favourite rendezvous in Settler days, may still be seen.

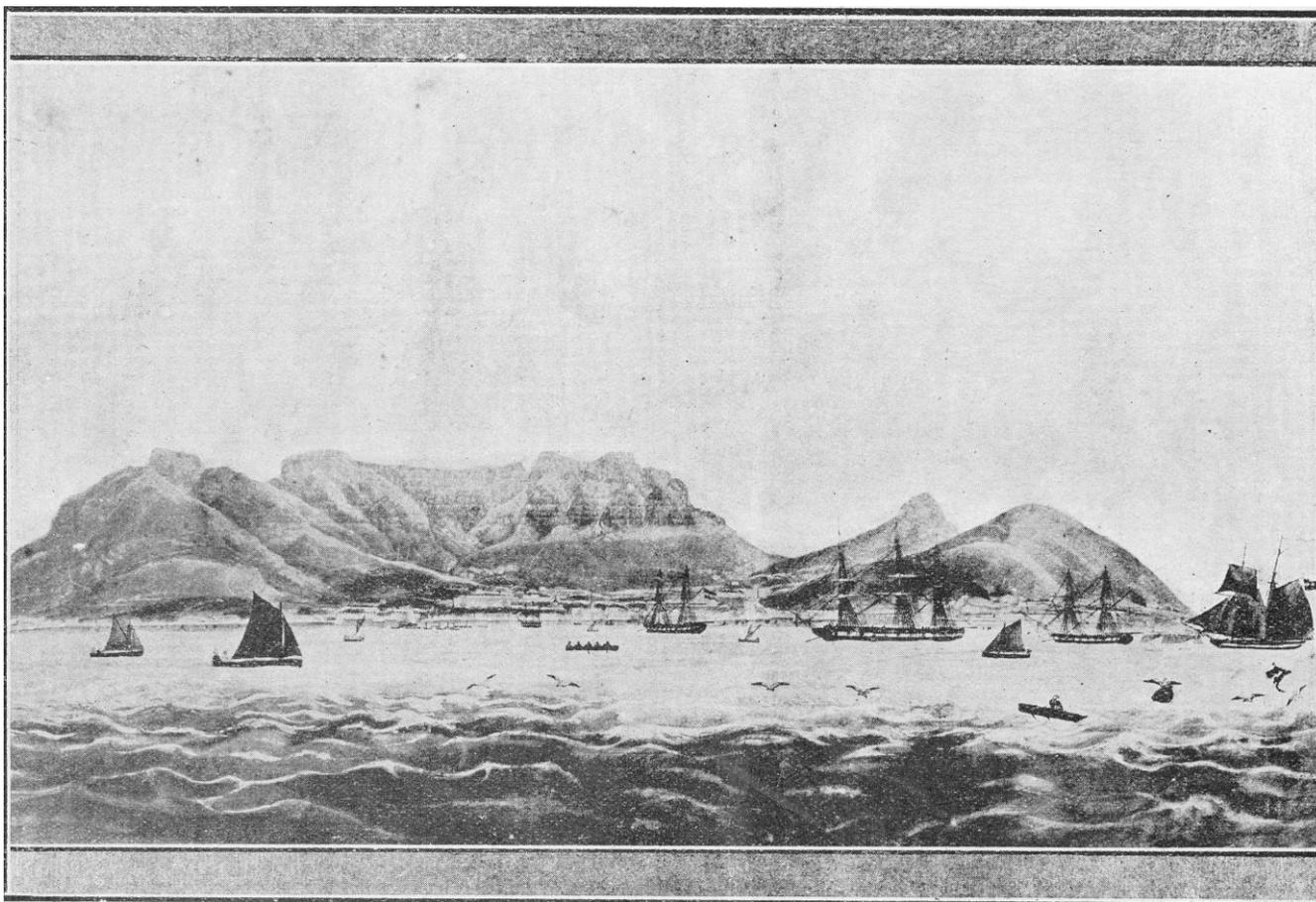


Photo: Darter's, Cape Town (from an old engraving of the drawing by C. Carstens Schonegevel).

Cape Town, Woodstock, and environs, 1820. In the foreground is depicted a submerged wreck and many ships at anchor. The artist dedicated the picture to Sir Benjamin D'Urban, K.C.B., afterwards Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Cape.

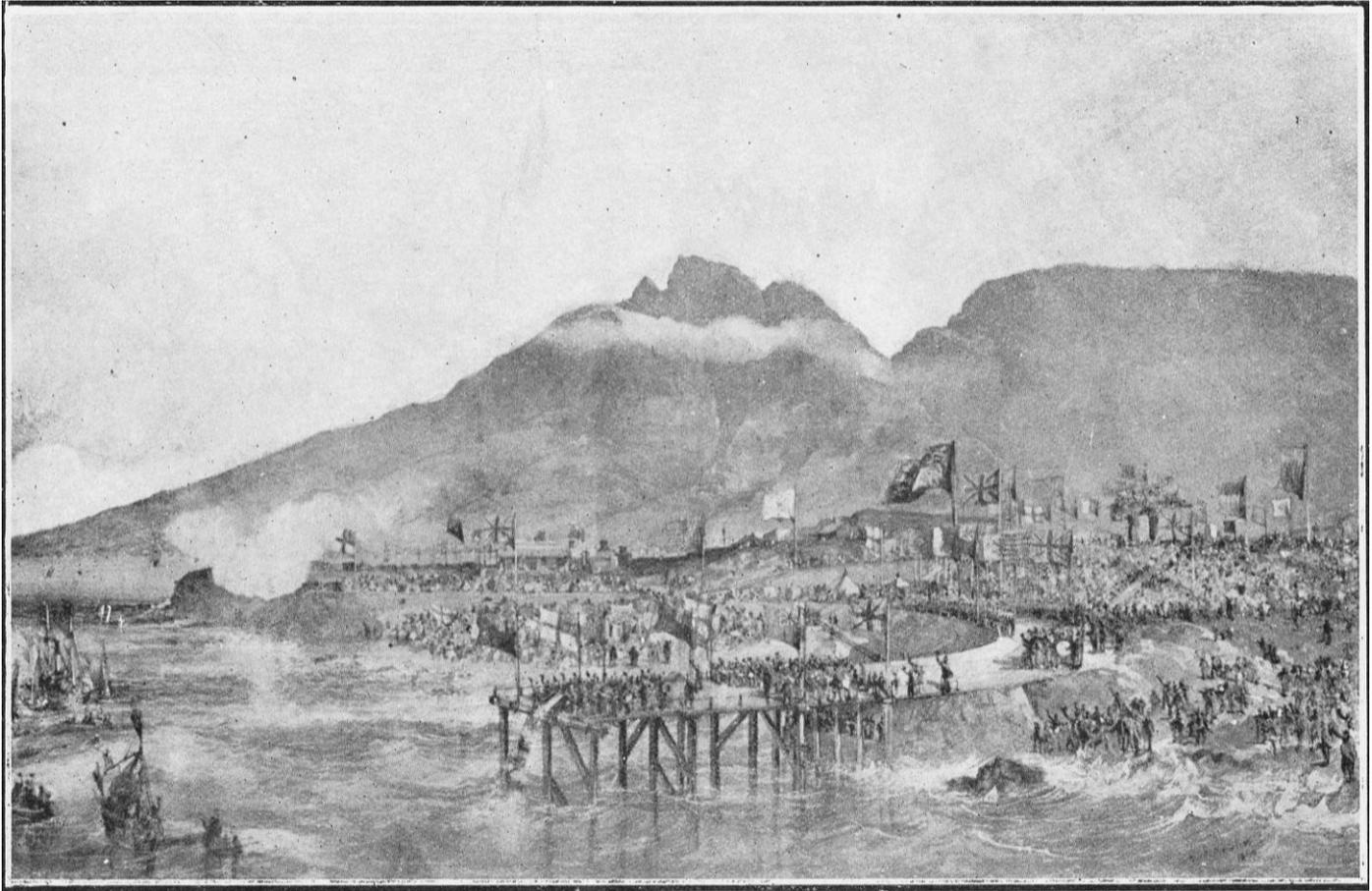


Photo: Elliott, Cape Town.

CAPE TOWN, 19th AUGUST, 1867.

The Visit of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh.

Arrival at the Jetty.

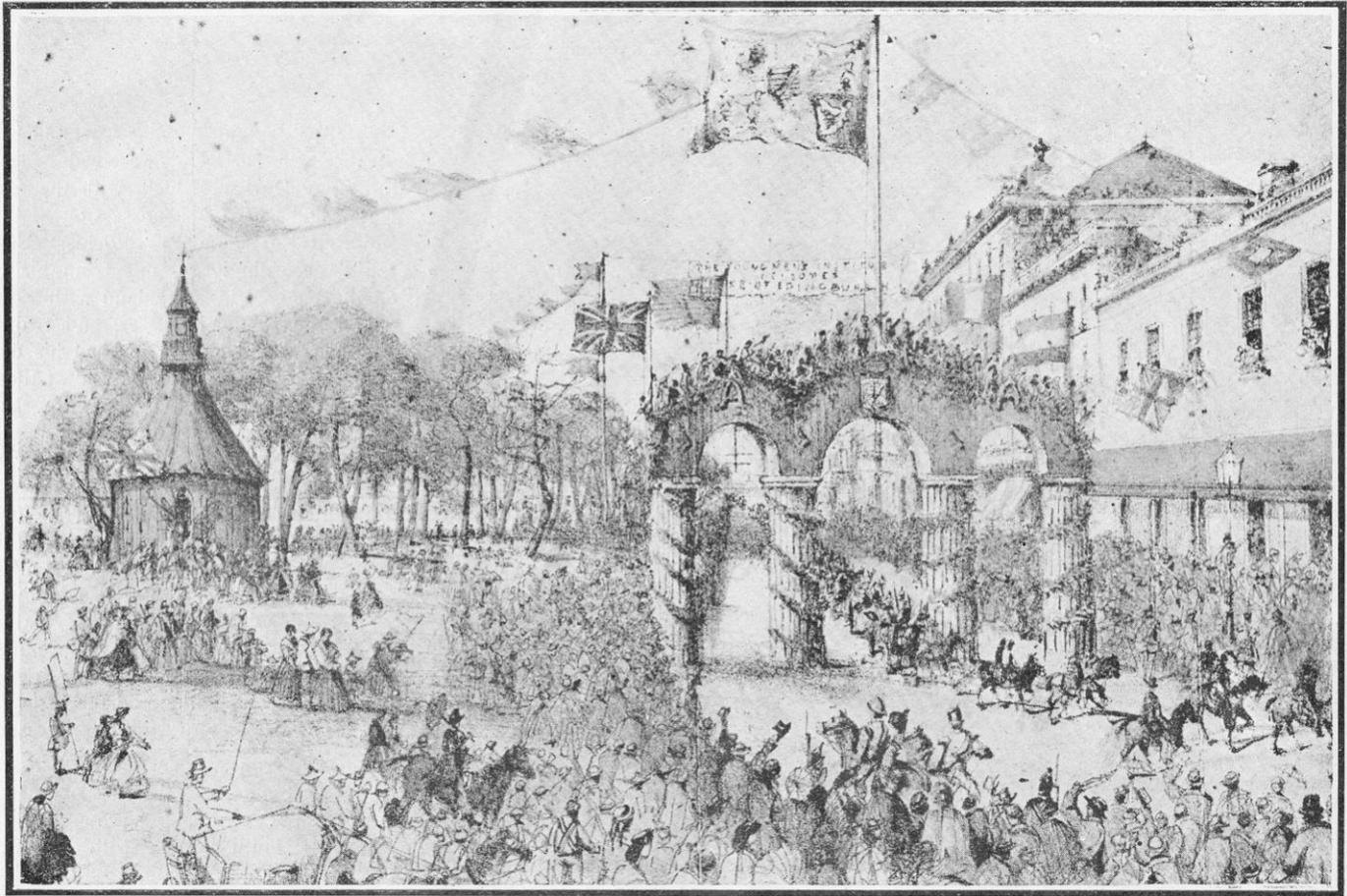


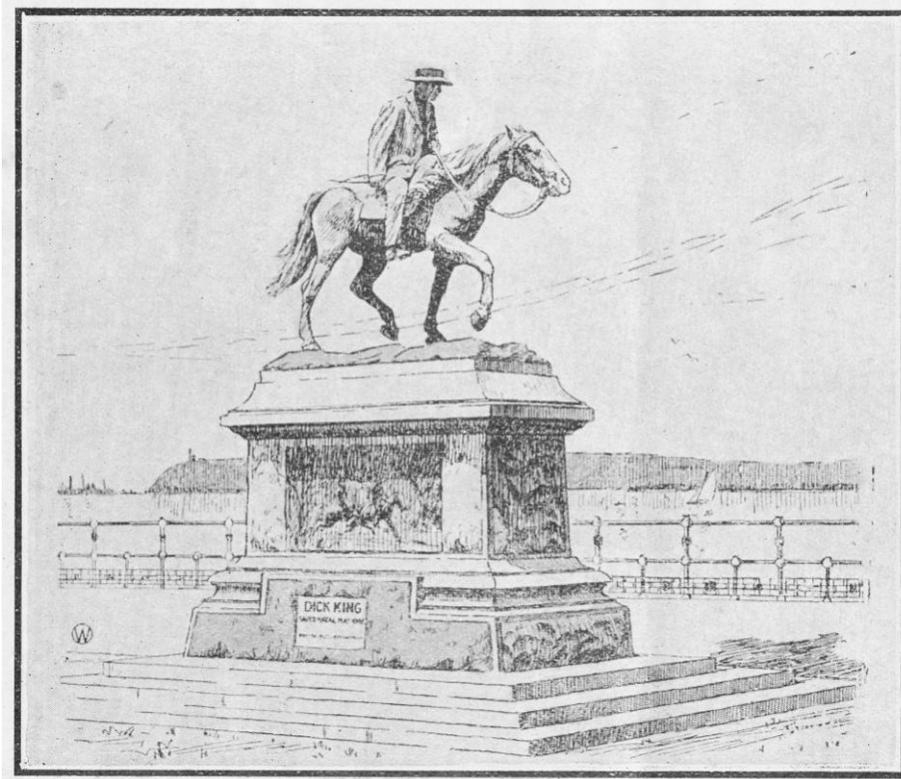
Photo: Elliott, Cape Town.

CAPE TOWN, 19th AUGUST, 1867.

The Visit of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh.

The Procession at the Triumphal Arch in Adderley Street.

HOW DICK KING SAVED DURBAN.



Dick King's Ride.

The statue to his memory erected at the bottom of Gardener Street, Durban, and unveiled August, 1915.

In 1842 Captain Thomas Charlton Smith, of the 27th Regiment, received orders to re-occupy Durban, which, with the rest of Natal, had been taken possession of by the emigrant Boers under Pretorius. Captain Smith accordingly set out from his camp on the Umgazi in Pondoland with 263 men of all ranks, one howitzer, and two light field-pieces, and having reached his destination without mishap, encamped at the base of the Berea. Messengers were sent by Pretorius demanding that he should at once leave the country, but the reply was : " I shall not go; I shall stay." On May 23 Captain Smith made a sortie for the purpose of attacking the burghers at Congella, but the attack was badly planned, and the troops were forced to retire on their camp with the loss of several men, the guns, and all the oxen. The burghers made no attempt to storm the position, but they invested the camp, and the little garrison was in danger of starvation.

The situation was so desperate that one of the English residents of Durban, Richard King, who as a young man had come to South Africa with the British Settlers of 1820, volunteered to ride to Grahamstown for assistance. He was an expert horseman, and knew the country that lay between Port Natal and the old Colony. That night he was ferried across the lagoon by George Cato in order to

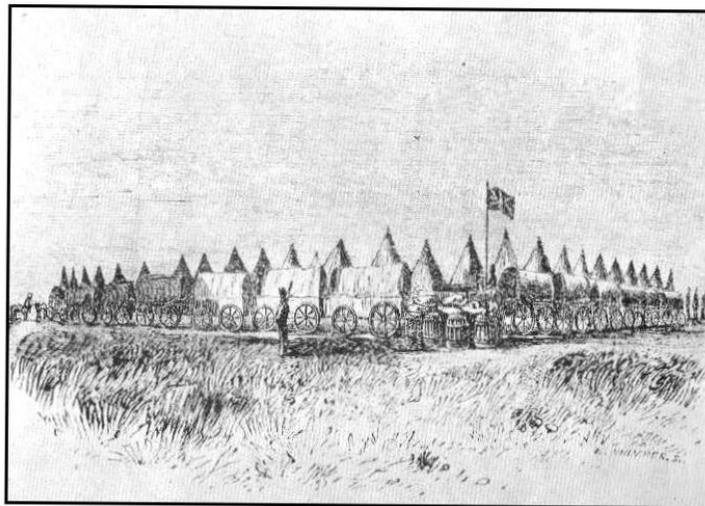
avoid passing near the burghers' lines, and though he was fired at, he got safely away on his perilous ride. Traversing wild country inhabited by savage tribes, swimming large rivers, getting food whenever he could, sleeping little, but delayed for a day- or two by illness, he passed through, Pondoland and Kaffirland, and on the tenth day after leaving Durban reached Grahamstown, having ridden 600 miles. •

Without delay, reinforcements were despatched, and on June 11 the schooner *Conch*, which had been chartered as a transport, sailed from Algoa Bay with 100 rank and file of the 27th Regiment under Captain Durnfold.

On the evening of June 24 the sorely-pressed garrison at Durban saw rockets fired from out at sea and knew that relief had come. Next day the frigate *Southampton*, with a Wing of the 25th Regiment under Colonel Cloete, which had been sent from Simon's Bay on receipt of the news from Durban, arrived off the port. On Sunday, June 26, the wind being favourable, it was decided to attempt a landing. A body of burghers, 350 strong, had taken up their position on the Bluff ready to fire down on the deck of any vessel entering the inner harbour. The *Southampton* came as near the bar as was prudent, and opened her broadside upon the Bluff. Of the troops on the frigate 31 had been sent on board

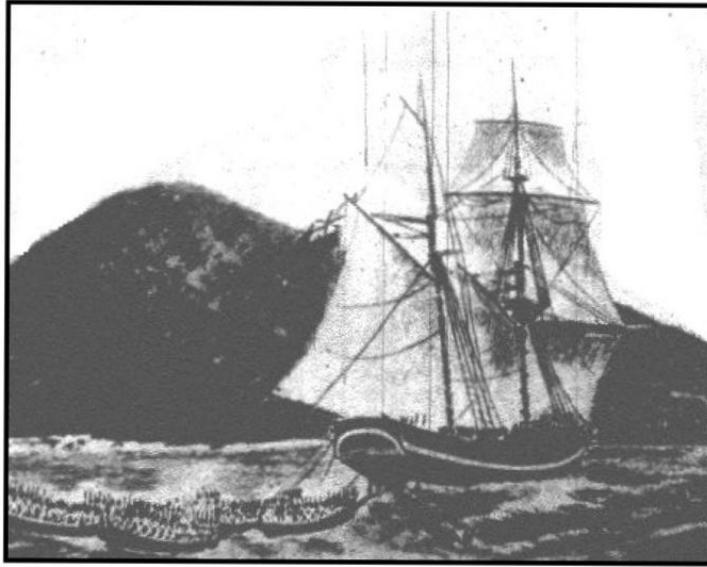
the *Conch*, making 135 in all and the rest, to the number of 85, were embarked in boats and taken in tow by the schooner. All sail was set, and at 3 p.m. the *Conch* crossed the bar, passing under the burghers' fire with the loss of three

soldiers killed and three soldiers and two sailors wounded. The troops were landed without further resistance, for the burghers were already retreating. At four o'clock Colonel Come met Captain Smith, and the camp was relieved.



Dick King's Ride.

The British camp, hastily formed, near Congella, beleaguered by Boers and relieved by reinforcements hurriedly despatched on receipt of Dick King's message.

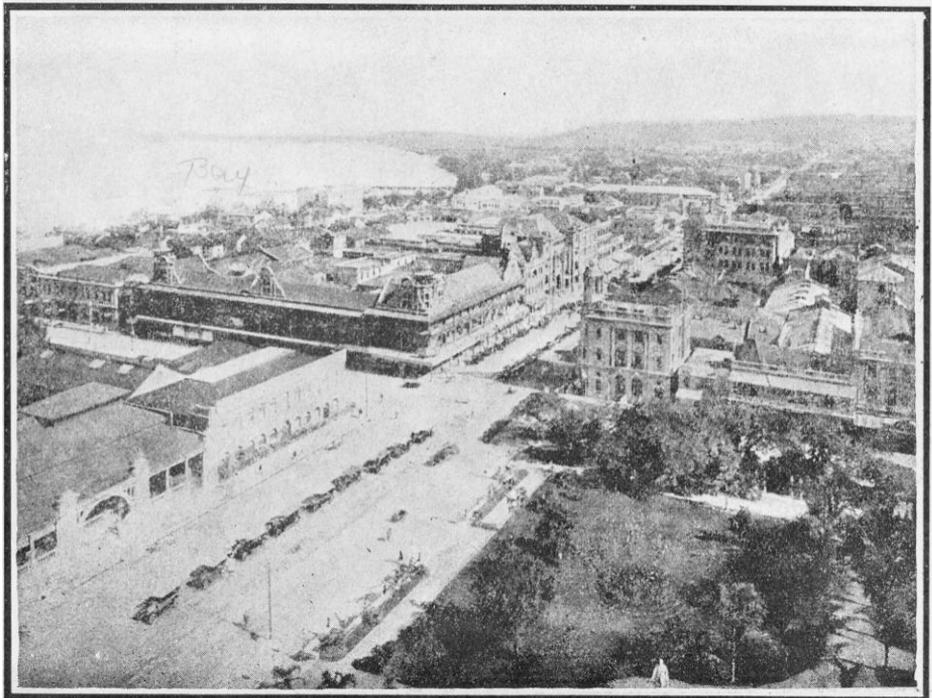


Dick King's Ride.

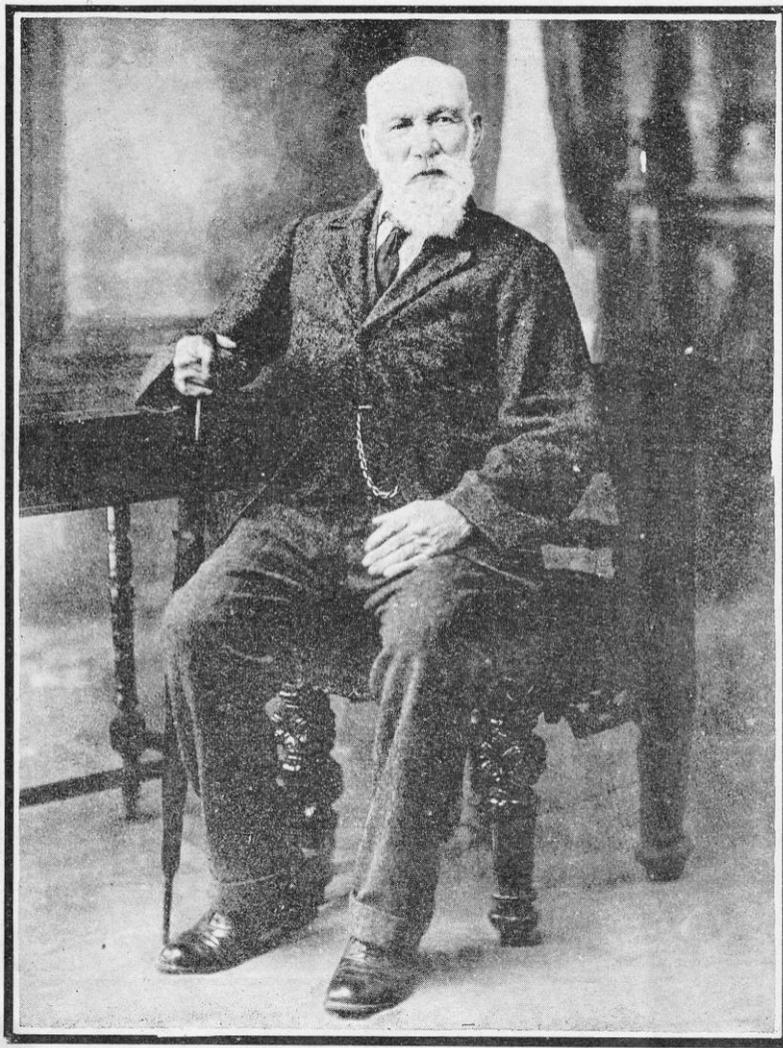
The schooner *Conch* towing the 25th Grenadines into Port Natal. These reinforcements meant safety to the beleaguered garrison, and Dick King's endurance and courage had saved Natal



The above reproduction of photograph taken from the dome of Town Hall shows the business centre of Durban as it is to-day.

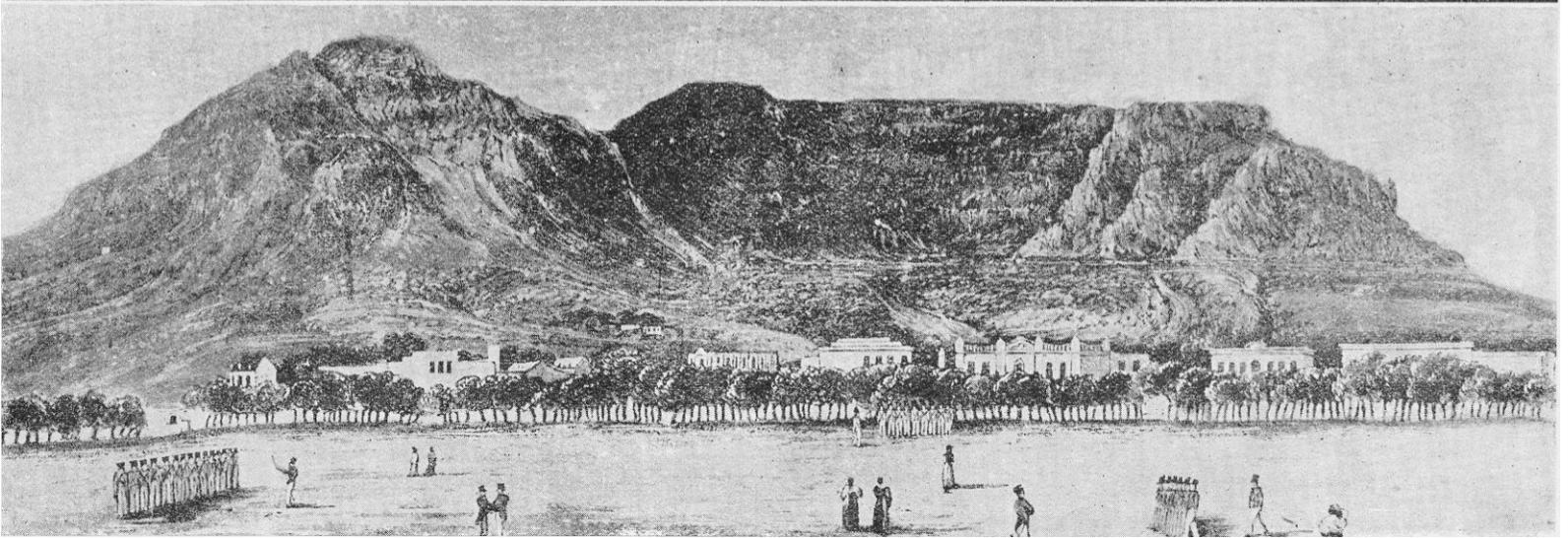
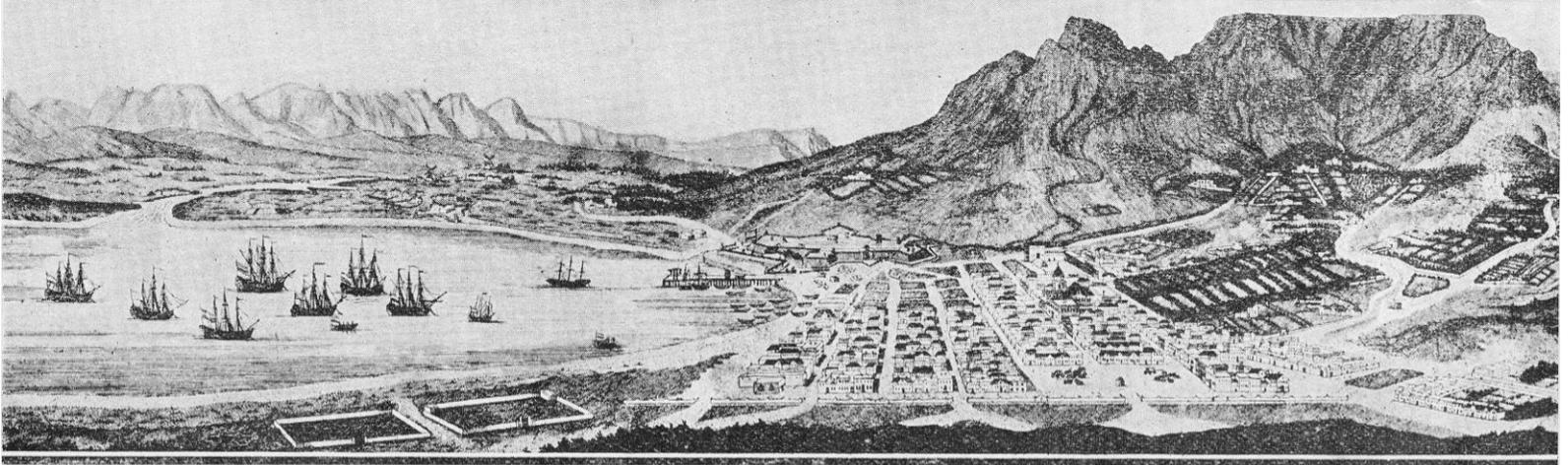


This picture, also taken from the dome of the town Hall, Durban, shows Smith Street, looking towards the Berea. Town Gardens can be seen in the foreground, the Bay being to the left.



Mr. JAMES FULLER (96 Years of Age).

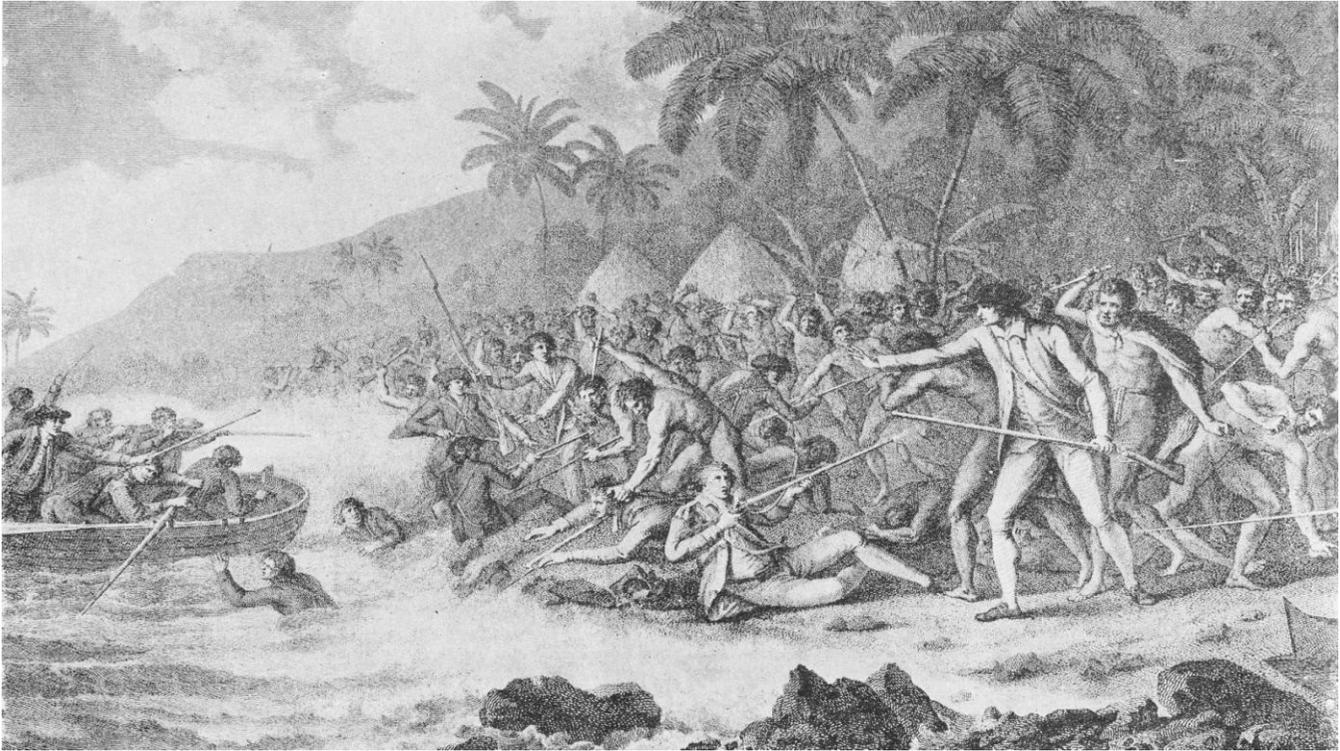
The accompanying portrait is of Mr. James Fuller, fourth son of the late Henry Fuller, for many years in residence on what was known in the early settlement as Fuller's Hill, latterly known as Stone's Hill, but originally part of the estate owned by the late Henry Fuller. Mr. and Mrs. James Fuller spent the major portion of their lives in promoting everything that made for the advancement of the district in which they resided. The late Mrs. James Fuller, having acquired a very intimate knowledge of homeopathic treatment, was ready at all times to assist those needing help, and many of the older residents will remember her many acts of kindness in those far-off days when doctors were scarce and means of communication restricted. Mr. James Fuller was of a musical and humorous temperament, and an actor of no mean ability. The old gentleman is hearty, and enjoys every moment of his life, plays a good game at bridge, and is still fond of music. There are 74 children, grandchildren, and great grandchildren living. His eldest son is now farming in the Orange River Colony; his second son, Alfred, died some years back, whilst Lady de Wet (wife of the late Chief Justice de Wet) and her married daughters live in England. Mrs. Herman (wife of the Resident Engineer, Cape Town)—a daughter—also lives in England. The late Mrs. Davies (wife of the late Col. Davies), Mrs. Scandrett (wife of the Rev. Scandrett), and Mrs. Bertram, of High Constantia, are also daughters, the latter being the youngest. The Hon. Arthur J. Fuller, the youngest son, is at present co-operating with Sir Charles Crewe in assisting the immigration side of the Settlers' Centenary Celebrations.



CAPE TOWN FROM THE WEST, 1750. One of the most remarkable views ever portrayed of Cape Town. It is full of microscopic detail, every house being shown in every street. As a record of what Cape Town was like nearly two hundred years ago, this picture is particularly valuable.

PARADE, CAPE TOWN, 1827, showing soldiers drilling, the original arrangement of the trees, dwelling houses then in the vicinity, and Table Mountain.

Photos: Darter, Cape Town.



THE DEATH OF CAPTAIN COOK.

The celebrated navigator and explorer, Captain James Cook, called at Table Bay several times. The first time was in 1771, on the homeward passage, in the *Endeavour*, after his discovery of Australia in 1770, when he stayed here exactly a month, *i.e.*, from 15th March to 14th April. He touched again on his outward passage in November, 1772, and when homeward bound in March,

1775. His last visit was in October, 1776, when outward bound with the *Resolution* and *Discovery*, on the voyage from which he never returned. The one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of his discovery of Australia was celebrated last year by a great pilgrimage to Botany Bay, where he landed with his scientific expedition on 28th April, 1770, to observe the transit of Venus.

A Gift of Jewellery

is the finest present that any man can give to any woman. It's a present that's always sure to be appreciated—especially if it's chosen with care and discrimination. If you want to delight her heart with an exquisite piece of jewellery—a brooch perhaps, or a bracelet. Come and inspect our big stock.

Remarkable Value in Fine Diamonds

Every diamond that forms part of any piece of jewellery here is a stone of good quality, and is worth decidedly more than the low price we are able to charge you. We have the latest things in

Gem Rings, Brooches, Pendants, Necklets, Bracelets, Links, Studs, etc., etc.

Mail Orders attended to with promptitude and despatch.

**Silver and Electroplate Goods with
Grahamstown Arms—a Speciality.**

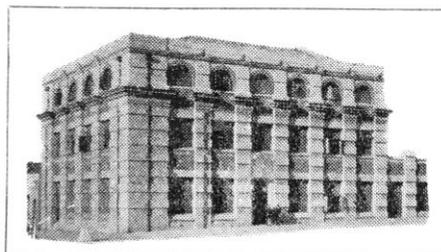
H. W. Bates & Co.,

Watchmakers, Jewellers and Silversmiths.
Opticians and Engravers.

29 and 31, Bathurst Street, GRAHAMSTOWN.

Telegrams: "BATES."

PHONE 108.



Dispatch

Process or Line

Blocks

for **ILLUSTRATING**
your Catalogue, Advertis-
tising nt, Letterhead,
Labels, etc., etc.

Although handicapped by the non-arrival of Labour-saving Machinery on order, our Process Dept. is capable of turning out Tip-Top Half-Tone or Line Blocks, and we have pleasure in drawing your attention to the illustrations (from cover to cover) of this Souvenir as an example of our work. We can do the same for YOU.

The East London Daily Dispatch, Ltd

P.O. Box 131, **EAST LONDON.**

W. J. SMITH,

Dispensing Chemist,

TELEPHONE 54.

P.O. BOX 136.

GRAHAMSTOWN.

*This Business is conducted by a fully qualified
Dispensing Chemist, and Special Attention is
— paid to PRESCRIPTION WORK. —*

A SPECIAL DEPARTMENT HAS BEEN OPENED FOR
PHOTOGRAPHIC WORK,
which undertakes DEVELOPING and PRINTING at shortest notice.

A large and varied assortment of MEDICAL AND TOILET REQUISITES always in stock.

The CATHEDRAL PHARMACY,

High Street, GRAHAMSTOWN.

Horace Wilson

PRODUCE DEALER.

Highest Prices paid for

WOOL MOHAIR
SKINS HIDES

Immediate
CASH Settlement.

No loss in weight.

No waiting for returns.

Buying Agents at
Butterworth. Barkly East.
Bloemfontein. Lady Grey.
Aliwal North. Umtata.
Jamestown. Imvani.

SEND FOR WEEKLY REPORT TO

P.O. Box 31,

EAST LONDON.

Telegrams: "ALERTNESS."

INSIST ON HAVING
VAN HOUTEN'S
"EAGLE" COCOA
FOR Purity, Flavour, Digestibility
and Economy in use.

Half Teaspoon to Cupful.

Head Office for South Africa: PORT ELIZABETH.

P.O. Box 406.

'PHONE 778. TELEGRAMS: "AYRES," BOX 323.
CAPE TOWN.

CHAS. AYRES,

NURSERYMAN, SEEDSMAN, FLORIST.

Established 1876.

118, St. GEORGE'S STREET, CAPE TOWN.

BUTTER WRAPPERS.

*Pure Vegetable Parchment paper, neatly
and permanently printed. Size, 9 x 11½.*

500 ... 16/6. 1000 ... 27/6.

POSTAGE EXTRA.

EAST LONDON DAILY DISPATCH, LIMITED,
P.O. BOX 131, EAST LONDON.

George Whitaker,
Wholesale Merchant,
KING WILLIAM'S TOWN,
EAST LONDON AND PORT ST. JOHNS.

TELEGRAMS:

"WHITAKER," KING WILLIAM'S TOWN.

"DIAMOND," EAST LONDON.

"WHITAKER," PORT ST. JOHNS.

P.O. Box 37, King William's Town.

**Rough Goods, Soft Goods,
Hardware, Enamelledware.**

**Full Stocks carried for
the Local Native Trade
and
Transkeian Territories.**

Produce Bought and Sold.

You can become
a Good Pianist
in 3 Months
by



The Sullivan System

No Sharps or Flats to confuse you.
No Scales to drudge at. Just half an
hour every day in your own home and
—Mastery of the Pianoforte or Organ
in 3 months. 10,000 others have done
it. You can also succeed. WE
GUARANTEE IT. Send for our
Free Book No. 32: "How to Play
Piano or Organ in 8 Lessons" which
fully explains this wonderful way to the
mastery of Music. Simply send
stamped and self-addressed envelope to

Sullivan Conservatorium of Music, Ltd.

P.O. BOX 5437,

JOHANNESBURG.

1820 Settlers and the Freedom of the Press.

AMONGST the 1820 Settlers were two men described on the London list as printers. Both rose to distinction.

Thomas Stringfellow, whose portrait is reproduced on page 86, was the one, and Robert Godlonton (portrait also reproduced on page 83) the other.

Robert Godlonton brought the accessories of his trade out with him, but these, under the then laws of the Cape Colony were liable to seizure, and seized they were on arrival.

Godlonton associated himself with Meurant, the founder of the *Grahamstown Journal*, which was started in 1831. He eventually became the editor and proprietor of this paper, and for many years his pen fought bravely and energetically the battles of the Settlers and the Eastern Province.

The Journal still survives, and holds the proud distinction of being the oldest newspaper in South Africa.

Thomas Pringle, head of Pringle's Party, friend of Walter Scott, journalist, poet and secretary of the Anti-Slavery Committee, was, however, the chief champion of the Press in its fight for freedom in South Africa.

Of delicate health, retiring in manner, Thomas Pringle was absolutely fearless, and the inherent chivalry of his sensitive nature compelled him to champion always the cause of the weak or oppressed.

In 1824, Pringle, with his friend John Fairbairn, commenced a literary journal in Cape Town, and at the same time undertook the literary management of a weekly newspaper recently established by Mr. Greig, a printer from England.

The literary journal was the famous *South African Journal*, which was published once

every two months, and Mr. Greig's paper was the equally famous *South African Commercial Advertiser*.

The difficulties which beset these early champions of the Press were many and well-nigh insuperable, and as a sample, the following account may be quoted from the "Narrative of a Residence in South Africa," by Thomas Pringle:—

" Lord Charles Somerset summoned me to appear immediately before him at his audience room in the Colonial Office. I found him with the Chief Justice, Sir John Truter, seated on his right hand, and the second number of our *South African Journal* lying open before him*. There was a storm on his brow, and it burst forth at once upon me like a

*The article which was pointed out by the Fiscal and again by the Governor at this interview, as the most "obnoxious" was one on the State and Prospects of the English Emigrants in South Africa more especially some of the concluding remarks. The lamentable condition of the Settlers at that time and the mode in which *they* were treated by the Colonial Government, will be afterwards noticed. I insert a sample of this article to give the English reader some idea of what in those days was denounced in a British colony, as "obnoxious," "radical," and "seditious."

" We come now to consider the causes of the failure of this scheme of emigration.

" s. The first and most decisive cause, we apprehend, is the population having *preceded*, instead of having *followed* the influx of capital.

" 2. An arbitrary system of government, and its natural consequences—abuse of power by local functionaries, monopolies, restrictions, etc.

" 3 The vacillating and inefficient system pursued in regard to the Caffers.

" 4 The appearance of the rust, an unprecedented and till then almost unknown disease in the wheat crops.

" Capital and free government are essential to the success of colonisation. North America, from the possession of the latter chiefly, has far outstripped

all other European colonies. The Spanish and Portuguese settlements, and the Cape of Good Hope, from the want of both, are yet in their infancy. In speaking of the Cape, we intend no reflection on our existing authorities. They have, no doubt, considered it their duty to administer the Government as authorised by England, and as it devolved upon them from their predecessors. We ascribe neither praise nor blame to any individual, but we cannot pass over a cause so influential without stating it frankly, though not invidiously."

This was the most "personal" paragraph in our Journal, though it was only one of many denounced by Lord Charles and his Fiscal.

It is not a little gratifying to me to be enabled here to add, that not very long after the suppression of our Magazine, I received the communication which I have taken the liberty to insert below, from one whose appreciation of the work afforded us at the time no slight consolation. Having forwarded our Magazine and a pamphlet upon the state of the Settlers to Mr. Brougham (the late Lord Chancellor) that eminent person thus replied to the author, who was then personally entirely unknown to him. (A sentence or two relating to another topic are omitted) :-

" London, November 20, 1824.

" Sir,—I have received your letter of the 1st of September, in which you refer to a former communication; and I lose no time in letting you know that I never received any such letter or papers.* About the same time with your letter of September 1st, I received a Pamphlet and a Magazine, the latter of which I have read; and I return you many thanks for the pleasure and information which it has afforded me. A journal so ably conducted in the distant colony where you reside is highly creditable to our country; and by diffusing useful information and sound and liberal opinions, it cannot fail to produce the best effects.

" I expect soon to have the pleasure of reading your Pamphlet. In the meantime I wish every success to yourself and Mr. Fairbairn, both in the conduct of your Academy and Journal. And I am

" Your obliged and obedient servant,

" H. BROUGHAM.

" T. Pringle, Esq."

*The letter referred to was one which I had addressed to Mr. Brougham after the suppression of the Newspaper and Magazine. It contained an account of those proceedings, and was accompanied by a file of Newspapers; but the packet, it appears, was lost.

Souvenir of Centenary of 1820 Settlers.

long-gathered south-easter from Table Mountain. 'So, sir!' he began, 'you are one of those who dare to insult me, and oppose my government!'—and then he launched forth into a long tirade of abuse; scolding, upbraiding, and taunting me—with all the domineering arrogance of mien and sneering insolence of expression of which he was so great a master—reproaching me above all for my *ingratitude* for his personal favours. While he thus addressed me, in the most insulting style, I felt my frame tremble with indignation; but I saw that the Chief Justice was placed there for a witness of my demeanour, and that my destruction was sealed if I gave way to my feelings, and was not wary in my words. I stood up, however, and confronted this most arrogant man with a look of disdain under which his haughty eye instantly sunk, and replied to him with a calmness of which I had not a few minutes before thought myself capable. I told him that I was quite sensible of the position in which I stood—a very humble individual before the representative of my sovereign; but I also knew what was due to myself as a British subject and a gentleman, and that I would not submit to be *rated* in the style he had assumed by any man, whatever were his station or his rank. I repelled his charges of having acted unworthy of my character as a government servant and a loyal subject; I defended my conduct in regard to the Press, and the character of our magazine which he said was full of calumny and falsehood; I asserted my right to petition the king for the extension of the freedom of the Press to the colony; and I denied altogether the 'personal obligations' with which he upbraided me, having never asked nor received from him the slightest personal favour, unless the lands allotted to my party, and my own appointment to the Government Library, were considered such—

though the latter was, in fact, a public duty assigned to me in compliance with the recommendations of the Home Government. This situation, however, I now begged to resign, since I would not compromise my free agency for that or for any appointment his lordship could bestow.

"Lord Charles then saw he had gone a step too far. He had, in fact, misapprehended my character, and had made a not uncommon mistake, in taking a certain bashfulness of manner (*mauvaise honte*) for timidity of spirit. And as his object *then* was not absolutely to quarrel with, but merely to intimidate me, and thus render me subservient to his views, he immediately lowered his tone, and had the singular meanness, after the insulting terms he had used, to attempt to coax me by a little flattery, and by throwing out hints of his disposition to promote my personal views. If I would conduct myself 'discreetly.' He wished the *macrazine*, he said, still to go on: and even alleged that the Fiscal had in some Points exceeded his instructions in regard to us. But this attempt to cajole, when he found he could not bully me, disgusted me even more than his insolence. I saw the motive and despised it; I saw the peril, too, and feared it: *titneo Danaos!* I resolutely declined. therefore, his repeated invitations (to which he called the Chief Justice formally to bear witness) to recommence the magazine, unless *legal protection* were granted to the Press. And so ended my last conference with Lord Charles Somerset. I retired, and immediately sent in my resignation of my Government appointment."

The WYVERN STYLO and FOUNTAIN PENS

THEY ARE
**BRITISH MANUFACTURE
AND HALF THE PRICE**
of any other Pen of a similar make.

No. 11 Stylo, Black, **6/6**

No. 11 Stylo, Red, **7/=**

Gold spring needle, best point, length 4 in. with cap on.

No. 9 B Fountain Pen, 14 ct. gold nib, (Fine, Medium and Broad) 5½ in. with cap on, **7/6**

No. 20, Non-Leakable Fountain Pen, may be carried in any position, 14 ct. solid gold nib, 5 in. with cap on, **10/=**

No. 50, Selfil and Safety, may be carried in any position, no separate filler required, 5¾ in. with cap on, 14 ct. gold nib **12/=**

No. 43, Selfil and Safety, as No. 50, simple filling device, **12/=**

Postage 6d. extra.

When ordering please quote No. of Pen required.

**EAST LONDON DAILY DISPATCH,
LIMITED,**

P.O. BOX 131,

EAST LONDON.



BY APPOINTMENT.

MYERS BROS.

The South African Jewellers.

We have a Magnificent Selection of
**Diamond Rings, Brooches,
Pendants, etc.**

Silverware and Electro-Plate.

**Elgin, Waltham and Rother-
ham Watches.**

The Embros Watch at 27/6

is the finest value offering in the country to-day.

We are prepared to pay TOP-VALUE for
Diamonds and Old Jewellery. NOW is the time
to Realize, when markets are so high.

88, Oxford Street, East London.

BOX 84.

TELEGRAMS: "FILBERT."

CHAMPION'S

LIMITED,

Port Elizabeth and Bloemfontein.

Box 35 (P.E.)

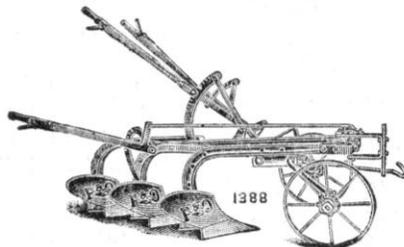
Telegrams: "CHAMPION."

P. & O. Agricultural Implements.

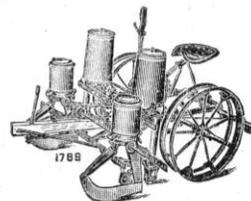
Model "B" Windmills.

"Samuelson's" Mowers.

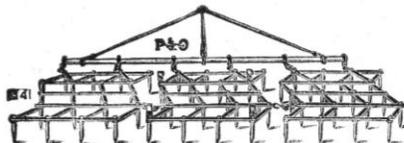
**"Sharples" Tubular Suction
Feed Separators.**



"Cub" Plow, 2 and 2 Furrow.



Canton 2 Row
Mealie Planter.



Climax Zig-Zag Harrow.

DYER & DYER, LTD.,

General Merchants,——EAST LONDON,

are showing complete stocks of all classes of

Furniture, Carpets, Mattings, Bedsteads, Perambulators, Wall Papers, Glassware and Crockery, Electro and Silverware, Manchester Goods, Clothing, Pipes, Underwear, Hats, Hosiery, Shirts, Tobacco and Cigarettes, Hardware, Tinware, Brushware, Beads, Stoves, Patent Medicines, Stationery, etc., etc.

**Rough Goods, Building Material, Fencing
Material, Oilman's Stores.**

**Groceries, Liquors, Grain, Seeds, Shot Guns,
Revolvers, Ammunition.**

Agents for

NOBEL'S AGRICULTURAL DYNAMITE.

Produce Department.

*We receive WOOL, MOHAIR, Etc., for Sale by Public Auction
or by Private Treaty, and can guarantee satisfaction to Clients
placing business in our hands.*

CASH ADVANCES are made when required against Consignments.

Large Stocks of

Agricultural Implements and
Dairy Appliances, including
the renowned

Baltic Separator.

Groot Trekker, Saxon, Trekker,
Bass, and Pet

PLOUGHS.

*If you are interested in Mealie
growing let us show you how you
can cut down your expenses, grow
better Mealies and with less
labour, with our*

Bradley Mealie Planter

AND

Little Jap Cultivator.

*Do you want a Plough that is
guaranteed for two years, that is
too well built to go wrong just when
needed, and will not run on its
nose, but plow deep and good all
the time?*

Write to us for Prices and Particulars.

EXPERIENCE.

TO FARMERS!

ABILITY.

It stands to reason

that you will get more satisfaction from a Firm that devotes its entire attention to the **SELLING** of consignments and that does not buy or speculate in produce under any circumstances. It is in our interests as well as yours that we obtain the highest possible price for your produce.

ELLENDER & CO.

**Wool Brokers,
BOX 21,
EAST LONDON.**

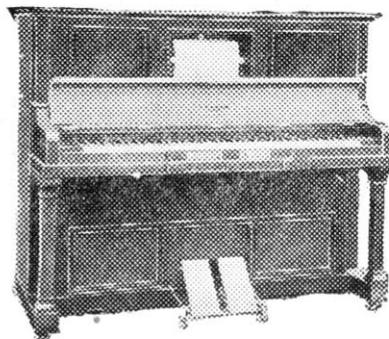
PURELY SELLING BROKERS.

*WOOL and MOHAIR.
SKINS and HIDES.*

INTEGRITY.

KNOWLEDGE.

CIVIL SERVICE CONTRACTOR.



WE LEAD OTHERS FOLLOW

FROM THE SETTLERS' DAYS TO TO-DAY,
Music has been a force which spurred and eased the pangs of sacrifice of our people.

Back in those misty years—when our forefathers fought desperately for the life of a nation—music inspired and encouraged.

To-day in this world Music is playing a part to make us worthy of their sacrifice, and it is pleasing to know after all these years **DARTER & SONS** are still the leading Music Warehouse.

We represent the leading makers in Pianos, Organs, "His Master's Voice" Gramophones, Musical Instruments, and all Musical Goods, which can be yours on the easiest of terms.

DARTER & SONS,

(ESTABLISHED OVER 85 YEARS).

The Premier Piano House,

49, OXFORD STREET, EAST LONDON.

Piano supplier to the Cape University Music Examinations.

Piano supplier to the Trinity College of Music Examinations.

Piano supplier to the London College of Music Examinations.

J.E. MILLER, Chemist,

37, High Street, GRAHAMSTOWN,

Post
Orders
receive
Personal
Attention.



Telegrams :
"MILLER."

'PHONE
68.

P.O. BOX
87.

FOR *Prescription Work.*

FOR *Drugs, Chemicals, Patent and Proprietary Medicines.*

FOR *Tooth, Nail, Hair and Shaving Brushes, and all Chemists' Sundries.*

FOR *Photographic Plates, Films, Papers, etc., for either Professional or Amateur.*

IN FACT

FOR *good Goods,
good Value and
good Attention*

MILLER'S IS
"IT"

College Students should support those firms that support College.

By Special



Appointment.

CABLE AND TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "LEICESTER."

TELEPHONES: OATLANDS, No. 8. BATHURST ST. No. 129.

P.O. Box 49.

VISIT

ABBOTT'S TEA ROOMS

The rendezvous of all Students who appreciate Quality and Cleanliness. Should you desire to meet a friend you'll most likely find him at the Tea Rooms—AND REMEMBER

Abbott's Stock Confectionery.

CAKES made at shortest notice. WEDDING CAKES a speciality.
TO SUIT ALL PURSES.

Scholars' TUCK BOXES are immediately attended to and delivered without delay.

We carry a large stock of choice FRUITS IN SEASON and orders may be placed with us to deliver to any Scholars in Grahamstown.

BATHURST ST., GRAHAMSTOWN.

Oliver & Co.

BATHURST STREET,
GRAHAMSTOWN.

DIRECT IMPORTERS OF

High Class Drapery and Millinery.

Are Now Showing a Magnificent Range of
Ladies' Wool Jumpers,
Golfers and Sports Coats,
Fancy Fleecy Wool Scarves,
Velour Cloth, Felt and Velvet
Hats,
Tweed and Serge Costumes,
Tweed and Serge Skirts and
Ladies' Winter Coats.

These Goods were especially imported for the Centenary and are "The Acme" of Fashion.

OLIVER & CO.,
GRAHAMSTOWN.

D. Knight & Co.



GRAHAMSTOWN.

ESTABLISHED 1876.



Importers of all the Best Makes of

BOOTS and SHOES

“SOROSIS,” “WALKOVER,” “LOTUS,”
“K,” “CLARKS,” “IBEX,”
etc., etc.

Superior Colonial Footwear.

SCHOOL BOOTS — A SPECIALITY.

Trunks, Suit Cases, Bags, etc.

Scholls' Appliances for Tender Feet.

REPAIRS.

Eastern Province Guardian Loan and Investment Company.

(Established 1861).

GUARDIAN BUILDINGS, GRAHAMSTOWN
and No. 2 Bussey's Buildings, Commissioner St., Johannesburg.

Authorised Capital - - - - - £200,000
Capital (paid up) and Reserve Funds over - £113,000
Funds under Administration exceed - - £700,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Henry R. Wood, Esq., *Chairman.*

Denison L. Clarke, Esq.

Lennox Llewellyn Giddy, Esq.

Horace O. Dold, Esq.

John Hemming, Esq.

Estates administered as Executors or Trustees.
Money advanced upon Mortgage of Landed Property.
Investments in real or personal property cared for.
Rents Collected.
Property purchased or sold for Clients.
Securities held for safe custody.
Trust and Agency business of every description
undertaken.

Agents for:—

FIRE, LIFE, ACCIDENT, MARINE AND MOTOR INSURANCE, also
THE UNION - CASTLE MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Enquiries will be carefully and promptly attended to.

A. BARCLAY SHAND, *Secretary.*

South African Mutual

Life Assurance Society.

HEAD OFFICE : .. DARLING ST., CAPE TOWN.

Gives the best return for a given Premium in South Africa

FOR 27 YEARS

The South African Mutual has paid a Compound Bonus of
£1 15s. per cent. per annum.

ANNUAL REVENUE EXCEEDS **£1,000,000**

FUNDS (invested in South Africa exceed) **£8,700,000**

E. G. NEARY, *District Manager,*
GRAHAMSTOWN OFFICE.

Eastern Province Building Society.

Subscribed Capital - £300,000

SHARES in this Society provide an excellent return for monthly savings. They are £50 each, payable 5/-, 10/-, 15/- or 20/- monthly.

Liberal Loans are granted on approved properties at 6% per annum.

Prospectus Free on application.

Branches and Agencies throughout the Union.

For particulars apply to—

HAROLD C. SCAIFE, *Manager,*
Mutual Buildings, GRAHAMSTOWN.

Buy your Liquors from

LAWRANCE & CO.

The Old Established
Wine and Spirit Merchants.

*Large and Carefully Selected Stocks of
Imported and Colonial*

WINES, BRANDIES, WHISKIES, LIQUEURS, ETC.

LAWRANCE & CO.,

GRAHAMSTOWN.

'Phone 46.

Box 9.

Although there will be no

Settlers' Commemoration Festivities

Galpin Brothers, Ltd.

Watchmakers, Jewellers, Opticians
and Musical Instrument Dealers

will still be in the front rank with their services
and choice stock at

THE OBSERVATORY,

**BOX 14,
GRAHAMSTOWN.**

Managers : J. W. Leader and P. B. Krummeck.