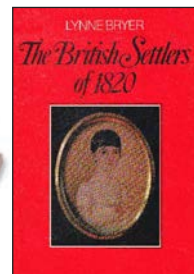


SOUTHERN AFRICAN HISTORY & MILITARY CAMPAIGNS



THE 1820 BRITISH SETTLERS



Waving farewell to blighty (England).

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After the Napoleonic Wars (1803-1815), Britain was suffering from unemployment with the return of its soldiers - looking for work - including the reduction of contracts for military supplies and equipment. What to do with the increase of the population?

On 28 July 1817 the subject of immigration to

South Africa on a large scale was first mooted in a despatch where Lord Charles Somerset was asked to comment. He replied on 18 December, favouring the scheme. He described the territory between the Sundays and Fish Rivers, known as the Zuurveld or Albany, in glowing terms. He described the climate as perfect, and the soil fertile. "*Wool, corn, tobacco and cotton, could be produced for export. It was a land where industrious mechanics and labourers could succeed*".

The British government resolved to send to South Africa some of the surplus population of Great Britain and Ireland, and in 1819 parliament was asked to grant £50 000 for the purpose. The first step was to call for applications from persons interested in taking out emigrants, which was done by inserting notices in the leading newspapers.

The conditions were that each applicant should take with him at least nine other able-bodied males over 18 years of age. Passages, including provisions would be provided free of charge to the port of landing. Ground of 100 acres for each male over 18 years of age would be allotted, and at the end of three years a title deed would be issued free of charge to the head of the party for "*as many hundred acres as there should be then such males remaining on it*". Each person taking out emigrants was to deposit with the government £10 for every man with his wife and 2 children and every unmarried male over 18 years of age, and "*where there were more than two children in a family £5 for everyone in excess between 14 and 18, and £5, for every two under 14 years of age*". One-third of this deposit was to be returned when they landed, one-third when the ground was occupied, and the remaining third three months after. Agricultural implements, seed corn, and rations for a short period were to be supplied to any who need them at cost price.

A careful selection was made of the applications, which ended in the approval of 57 heads of

parties, to take out 1 034 Englishmen, 412 Scots men, 174 Irish men, and 42 Welsh men, about two-thirds were to be accompanied by wives and children.

Many of the leaders of parties were military or naval officers, who had to retire on half-pay. There were four large English parties: one of 102 men, 72 women, and 133 children, under Thomas Willson; one of 101 men, 82 women, and 161 children, under Hezekiah Sephton; one of 90 men, 58 women, and 108 children, under John Bailie; and one of 60 men, 34 women, and 73 children, under Thomas Calton.

The people who were about to leave Britain and Ireland with the mention of making homes for themselves in a country of which they knew little more than the name, consisted of a few men who were unfit for manual labour but who were in possession of small capital, clerks, mechanics of all descriptions, farm labourers, discharged sailors and soldiers, boatmen, fishermen, workers in towns, men of almost every known occupation. They were not aware that the physical condition of South Africa was very different from that of the land they were leaving, but pictured themselves spreading cornfields and flourishing villages on their little grants, a hundred acres of land seeming to them a considerable estate!

John Bailie applied to Earl Bathurst to take to the Cape a party of 115 men with their families. They had a variety of mechanical skills, as well as knowledge of agriculture; together they possessed capital of £18 000.

John Bailie's earlier criticism of the emigration scheme had not been forgotten: an Office Minute on his letter of application reads, "*Bailie is the person who told some of the settlers that they were fools to go to the Cape, as Govt. only wished to make white slaves of them*".

On 30 September Bailie was informed that his application had been approved, and that he would be permitted to proceed to the Cape with 100 settlers and their families.

Only 11 names on the embarkation list have been positively identified as indentured labourers, all employed by individual members of the party. John Bailie, J. C. Chase, James Edward Ford and Simon Biddulph, and probably William Reed, took out indentured men servants. The frequent alterations and fluctuations that occurred in the emigrant lists up to the time of sailing (and even after it: Bailie put several of his people ashore at the Downs suffering from seasickness) were common to all parties.



This sketch published in 1820 shows conditions on board an East Indian vessel, similar to those on the vessels to South Africa.

Although in this sketch, it shows considerable headroom, in all probability it would have been considerably lower.

However, that aside, the cramped sleeping and lack of privacy accommodation is plainly visible - and one must bear in mind the three months a voyage took must have played on the mind.

In many of the Settler sailing vessels the rich food supplied to the paying passengers, on occasion, was uneaten and squandered on the floor, due to the movement of the vessel; subsequently seasickness and other ailments became health problems as cleanliness of the decks below suffered. A few of the sailing ships had a steward in attendance to assist the passengers.

A number of small groups of friends have been identified within Bailie's party, whose relationships help to throw some light on the way in which it was recruited. James Edward Ford and Philip Marillier were close friends, and were acquainted with Dr Roberts. Roberts in turn knew the employer of the two printers, Stringfellow and Godlonton, who had been fellow-workmen for five years.

There is no doubt that economic necessity was the driving force behind the emigration of most of the party. About a quarter of them were tradesmen who had felt their standard of living threatened since 1815, under the impact of technical innovation, cut-price labour competing in a depressed market after the return of the troops from the Peninsular War.

Three of the gentleman settlers who joined Bailie's party had suffered serious financial losses: T. P. Adams and James Edward Ford, both respectable merchants, and William Hart, who had sold out as a lieutenant-colonel after the Peninsular War, but rejoined the army as a junior officer at the age of 40, after the loss of all his capital. 'Respectability' in early 19th century implied the possession of social position and worldly goods, rank and property. Poverty and respectability were contradictory terms; if a gentleman who had suffered financial ruin failed to retrieve his fallen fortunes in the colony, he could at least bear his disgrace out of sight of his friends.

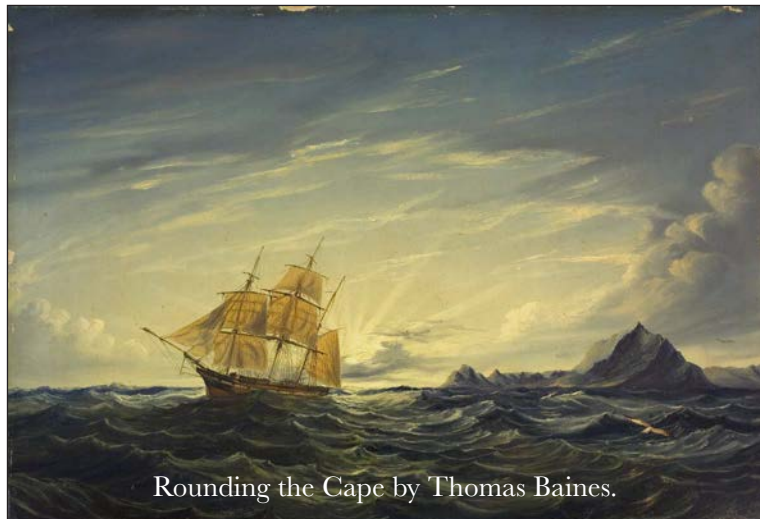
The respectability of Bailie's party – "*the aim and idol of the English middle classes*" was frequently emphasized. Daniel Hockly, the goldsmith, who enquired with the "*solicitude of a husband and father ... whether there will be an indiscriminate mixture of all persons applying*", and Mr Bishop Burnett, the half-pay officer who pointed out that "*gentlemen or females of delicate habits although reduced in life cannot expose themselves to an association with Labourers and Mechanics*", were aware that emigration threatened the social rank, and were equally anxious to preserve it.

On 8 November the Navy Office reported that the first two transports, the *Chapman* and the *Nautilus*, were preparing to receive emigrants at Deptford. Tonnage for conveying the emigrants' baggage of 1 ton (40 cubic feet) was allowed for each single man, and 2 tons for a man with a family.

The *Chapman* left Gravesend on 3 December 1819 and dropped her pilot, and several seasick passengers, at the Downs on 9 December. The ships were meant to sail in pairs, but the *Chapman's* consort, the *Nautilus*, ran into trouble on the Goodwin Sands, and they were separated during several weeks of rough weather before sighting each other off Palma on 8 January 1820.

Dr O'Flinn, the medical officer for the *Chapman* emigrants, had to deal with an outbreak of whooping-cough that kept the ship in quarantine while she lay at anchor in Table Bay, Cape Town. Six births during the voyage made up in numbers for the deaths of six children. A comment by J. C. Chase that the *Chapman* was an 'exceptionally unwholesome ship due to her lowness between decks'. Two accidents occurred during the voyage have been recorded in settler reminiscences: Mary Ann Godlonton, aged four, fell 25 feet into the lower hold from the main hatch with no ill effects, and Eliza Reed was badly scalded by the party's cook, Christopher Franz.

J. C. Chase recalled in later years two incidents that interrupted the monotony of the voyage. The *Chapman* and the *Nautilus* reached the Cape Verde Islands in the middle of January, and dropped anchor in Porto Praya harbour to re-provision. Once on shore the emigrants, "*sea-sick and land-longing*", were reluctant to resume their voyage. Some of the "*ignorant portion*" of the passengers of the two vessels conceived a wild plan to seize the virtually undefended island of Santiago and hold it for the British crown, and approached John Bailie with their suggestion. As tactfully as might be, he pointed out the probable consequences and dissuaded them from any such ill-judged course of action. The frustrated antagonists had to set sail again, in ships so laden with tropical fruit and small livestock that they appeared like a combined greengrocer's ship and menagerie.



Rounding the Cape by Thomas Baines.

The *Chapman* and the *Nautilus* anchored in Table Bay on 17 March 1820. To the great disappointment of the settlers both ships were placed under quarantine for the duration of their stay in harbour, and only the heads of parties were allowed to land. The few exceptions to this rule were made in special circumstances. An application from seven of Bailie's settlers to land at Cape Town to purchase necessary tools and provisions and present the letters of

introduction they had brought with them was refused.

The *Chapman* sailed from Table Bay on 26 March 1820, and on the evening of 10 April, five months almost to the day since leaving England, dropped her anchors in Algoa Bay (Port Elizabeth). Twenty years later her passengers recalled "*the desolateness of the prospect, the savage and unpromising appearance of the country*" that spread itself before them. There was no harbour town, only "*a range of sand-hills covered with bush, with one single path, three houses and a few reed huts*".



The hustle and bustle at Algoa Bay (Port Elizabeth) shows the pandemonium and frustration that the Settlers had to patiently endure waiting to move on to their new 'homes'.

The disembarking of the settlers and their possessions was carried out in surf-boats under the supervision of the Agent of Transports, who had travelled with them on the *Chapman*, and the Commandant of the Fort Frederick garrison, Captain Francis Evatt who was often knee-deep in water with the soldiers of the 72nd Regiment, helping women and children from

the surf-boats to the shore. Among the several members of Bailie's party who subsequently claimed the honour of having been the first emigrant to land were William Collen and James Reed, only seven, whose father jumped into the surf to lift him from the boat on to dry sand.

The settlers had hardly reached their destination when dissatisfaction occurred. They found a beautiful country, clothed with grass and dotted over with trees like an English park, but it was not the country they had pictured to themselves before seeing it.

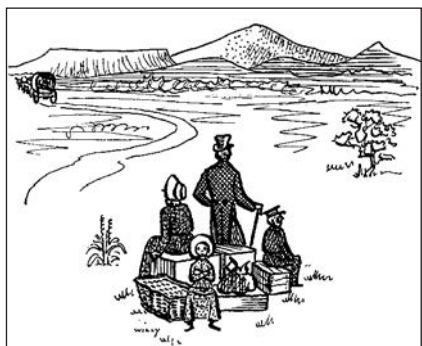
Once ashore, the emigrants were provided with tents as a temporary shelter. The heads of parties were refunded a third of their deposit money. The members of his party who had paid their own deposits received their shares from Bailie, but perhaps from reluctance to tie themselves to their as yet unseen locations they did not act on the recommendation of the local authorities to buy wagons, oxen and milch-cows from the farmers assembled at the Bay. A month's supply of rations - meat on the hoof, and flour - was issued by the commissariat against the balance of the deposit money.

The government surveyor for the Uitenhage district had been engaged since November 1819 in preparing a survey of the vacant land between Grahamstown and the Great Fish River. He

had selected the areas which the various parties were to occupy. The three large parties under Bailie, Sephton and Willson were allotted land at some distance from one another, at the Great Fish River, the Kariaga River and the Blaauwkrantz River.



Preparing to leave Algoa Bay.



Dumped - left 'high and dry'.



Starting the first 'Residence' using wattle-and-daub building method.

The portion that was suitable for tilling was small, and the 100 acres allotted for each man included land fit for pasture only. In many cases redistribution of locations became necessary as fresh parties arrived.

In May the Acting Governor arrived in Albany, and agreed to the request of Messrs T. P. Adams, James Edward Ford, William Harrison and Thomas Wakeford to form separate small parties. Wakeford, at 35, was the youngest of the new party heads and the only one with a considerable amount of capital; Ford and Anderson, both over 50, were the oldest men still with the party. These sub-directors were to be credited with the remaining two-thirds of the deposit money for the members of their subdivisions, and would eventually be granted titles. It was stated that the 50-acre clause would still be enforced.

The mechanics and the labourers who were indentured to heads of parties heard of the high wages paid in other districts of the colony, and were enthusiastic in breaking their contracts. To maintain discipline stringent regulations were made by the government, so that no one could leave his location without a pass from the head of his party, or the district without a pass from the landdrost (magistrate), under penalty of being apprehended and punished as a vagrant. For some of the settlers/immigrants life was not quite what they had expected or told.

Also, the majority of the settlers knew nothing of agriculture, and those who had been accustomed to farm life in England had to learn a great deal about farming in Africa. Yet, with all the dissatisfaction, the settlers set to work with the utmost energy. They had obtained seed corn and farm implements from the government on credit, and were furnished with the rations on security of the two thirds of the deposit money that had not yet been repaid. This resulted with large patches of ground which were turned over and sown with wheat, and cottages of a simple structure were put up to serve until more substantial houses could be built - which was the case in a number of families; the houses very much along the lines of those in England of the time, and are still standing and occupied.

In 1820 the wheat crops were attacked by a blight, and those in Albany were destroyed. This was a blow to the settlers who had used all their energy in producing corn. The great majority of the settlers remained on their locations, they did not lose heart, but resolved to bear the disaster bravely and to persevere and turned their attention to building more weather-proof shelters than their tents. The Acting Governor

HOMES of the 1820 SETTLERS



An Early Farm House



Early Shelter



Later Village Residence

Settler homes from basic rondavel through to double-storey English country style. Prosperity dictated the residence style.



Farming implements.

had removed all restrictions on the cutting of wood or thatch for a 12 month period.

June 1821. The settlers were in fairly good spirits and were making much progress in cultivating the ground. Some had purchased a few working and breeding cattle, and had large gardens, with plenty of vegetables, pigs and poultry. The majority was still provided with rations by the government.

The health of the settlers was remarkably good; there was hardly one who was not more robust and hearty then when in England. Since their arrival the deaths had not exceeded a dozen, and the births had been over 100.

For some time after the arrival of the British settlers the Xhosa gave no trouble, but in September 1821 a daring robbery took place. Forty-eight head of cattle were driven off from Mr Smith's location and an English boy who was herding them was murdered.

Quarrels between the settlers of Bailie's party were not restricted to financial matters. The discomforts of

living under primitive conditions and the frustrations of their first unaccustomed attempts to cultivate their allotments were exacerbated by their difficulties with their neighbours. The small stock of cows, goats and sheep, newly acquired and inexpertly handled, did considerable damage to unprotected gardens and cornfields. The feelings of the gently-bred were offended by close contact with their less refined neighbours, who increased their persecution to the reaction it provoked. James Edward Ford's sub-division of Bailie's party was a particular source of trouble with a truculent group of Irishmen. Timothy Flanagan and his wife threatened William Hart after he had shot at their goats in his cornfield; and Flanagan and Henry Belmour combined to terrorize John Lawler and his womenfolk, and insulted Mrs Lawler and her sister with abusive language - "*damned whore*" and "*pox'd bitch*" were regarded as offensive comments. The Irish faction complained about Ford's failure to supply them with their full rations. They had been kept short of meat and flour while Ford demanded the payment of money he claimed they owed

him, and he was accused of withholding the free issue of spirits which Donkin had ordered for the settlers as preventive medicine against bowel complaints. John Walker of Adams's sub-division was appointed to examine the ration accounts, although a complaint he had brought

against Ford for damaging his corn by riding through it made him a less than impartial arbitrator. Before the rights and wrongs of the case had been sorted out, Timothy Flanagan, Timothy Devine, John Duffy, John Lawler, Michael Plowman, John Rowles, Thomas Mills and the would-be arbitrator John Walker requested and received permission to form a sub-division of their own under Flanagan's leadership. There was a further crisis in Ford's subdivision when Richard Taylor was reported to have "*from unknown causes, become lunatic*". The lack of any suitable place where a madman could be restrained and attended posed an additional problem, which was solved by Taylor's death a fortnight later.

The settlers were prohibited from employing slaves and in all future grants in the territory north of Albany that free labour only was to be used. It is surprising that they did not entirely lose heart!

With the stoppage of rations at the end of 1821, a large number of settlers abandoned their locations, and made their way to Cape Town, Grahamstown and Port Elizabeth, and the various villages of the eastern districts where they were able to survive without difficulty.

Also by the end of 1821, independent grants of land for most of the 'gentlemen' of Bailie's party had been approved. Grants had been approved for Lieutenant George King, William Hart, and among the civilians of the party, J. C. Chase and James Edward Ford who had brought out '*respectable letters of introduction*'.

In accordance with his policy of granting land to gentleman settlers, the Acting Governor of the Cape, Sir Rufane Donkin, approved separate 500-acre grants for six members of Bailie's party during 1820-21; Thomas Hewson, a master gunsmith who had emigrated with a capital of £1 000, applied for a grant of land in Trappes Valley after he had left the party's location and set up in business at Bathurst. He evidently made a favourable impression on Donkin; he was the only tradesman of the party for whom a separate grant was authorized.

Simon Biddulph, with the influential backing of Henry Ellis and Captain Moresby, took possession of his land without delay and was granted an additional 750 morgen soon afterwards. He and John Bailie were the only two men of the party to obtain land before the Acting Governor left the colony. After Lord Charles Somerset's return, William Hart went to Graaff-Reinet and James Edward Ford to Grahamstown and then to Cape Town.

Many of the upper-class settlers throughout Albany were without domestic servants or labourers due to the difficulty of obtaining them and the expense of keeping them. James Edward Ford released his servant, William Gray, from his indentures when he moved to Grahamstown early in 1822. Ford was ruined as a farmer, but turned a youthful hobby into a precarious livelihood by painting portrait miniatures, eventually opening a studio in Cape Town.



A ruined 1820 Settler house in Bedford district.

Whether emigration fulfilled or failed the expectations of the 'respectable men' of Bailie's party is not easy to gauge. The answer must depend on their individual motives for emigrating. Some, like William Hart and T. P. Adams, left England to escape from failure, but took it with them. Others, like Philip Richard Marillier who had recently suffered bereavement from the death of his first wife (Louisa), tried with more success to escape

from personal sorrow. Robert Bovey and other young bachelors probably looked for adventure. The majority emigrated due to financial difficulties. Dissatisfaction in post-Napoleonic war Britain was a matter of politics as well as economics, and William Hone, the radical publisher, suggested in 1819 that *“a man of talent and virtue may adduce moral reasons for quitting the land of his birth, which are probably as weighty as the pecuniary”*.

Gibbon Wakefield believed that gentleman emigrants, in leaving Britain, go, *“every one of them, under the influence of some great delusion. One expects to grow rich fast; another, to be of great importance in the colony; a third, to enjoy a great domain as a great domain is enjoyed here.”*

There can be little doubt that to gentlemen and near-gentlemen settlers land was the strongest single incentive to emigrate. None of the settlers of 1820 is known to have owned land in Britain, although a number of the party leaders came from the land-owning classes. Emigration was seen as the means to the acquisition of landed estates by men of limited capital.

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There were few acceptable professions to which the women of Bailie’s party could turn when they had to provide financial assistance or support for their families. Mrs Thomas Griffin and Mrs Christopher Franz were midwives; Mrs Robert Godlonton was a milliner. John Lawler’s widow became a seamstress.

Women with a superior standard of education could teach; three who had emigrated with Bailie’s party opened girls’ schools. Mrs Daniel Hockly pioneered female education in the frontier districts by opening a girls’ school in Uitenhage before July 1820. She carried on with her teaching when the family moved to Bathurst and Graaff-Reinet, and after her husband’s death in 1835 she opened a school in Grahamstown. Frances Stransham Ford augmented her husband’s precarious income as a painter of portrait miniatures by keeping a seminary for young ladies in Cape Town. James Edward Ford died in 1840, and she moved back to Grahamstown and opened a school with the assistance of her daughter Jane Murray who married Major William Glendonwyn Scott.

Frances Stransham Ford became a convert to Catholicism in middle age, and her school was handed over to the first Roman Catholic sisterhood to reach Grahamstown, to form the nucleus of the Convent of the Assumption. The third schoolmistress of the party was Mrs Edward Roberts, who opened a school in Cape Town after Dr Roberts’ death in 1830.

These were the people who helped to lay the foundation of respectability in South Africa.



Painting of early Grahamstown by Thomas Baines,

HOW SOME OF THE SETTLERS FARED.

Three families had acquired waggons and draught oxen, Flanagan and Garland each owned a horse, and they had over 100 head of cattle among them. Apart from a few acres of barley and rye their agricultural land - about 25 acres - had all been planted to wheat for the second time. For many of them the failure of this crop coincided with the expenditure of the last of their small capital.

John Bailie was still employing four men at *The Hope* in 1822, but three of them at least left Albany towards the end of the year to follow their various trades, and eventually settled in Cape Town. John Centlivres Chase's indentured servants had left his employment when he moved to Fredericksburg; William Ball vanished from the location altogether, but Francis Whittal remained to cultivate a share of the party's land on his own account. After the failure of the second season's crops and the end of government rationing, the restrictions that prevented settlers leaving their locations were generally relaxed. Labourers sought work where they could get wages; tradesmen moved to the towns. J.W.Goodes found work as a brickmaker in Grahamstown; John Walker, who claimed that his classical education fitted him for 'establishing an Academy rather than following the plough', began his teaching career as a private tutor to an officer's family. Thomas Stringfellow obtained a junior post in the Landdrost's office from which he was soon promoted, and William Harden worked for some months as a cabinet-maker in Grahamstown before high house-rent and the 'extravagant price' of provisions sent him back to the location.

Grahamstown was expensive and overcrowded with, work-seekers, but it had the advantage of being near enough to the locations for the joint-stock settlers to retain some sort of foothold on their land. Although forced by necessity to leave before completing three years' residence, some of them still hoped to obtain title to their locations and return to them in better times.

Gentleman settlers who still had some capital could afford to pay for a passage home to England, or to move on to a more hospitable colony. George Fulgon, who had been a planter in Antigua and emigrated in the belief that sugar-cane could be grown in Albany, applied to leave the country to try his luck elsewhere. Lieutenant George King left Albany and may be presumed to have returned to England.

Bovey was descended from two old Devonshire families; and he was educated at both Oxford and Cambridge although he did not take a degree. William Hart, who had held a Lt-Colonel's commission and commanded a regiment, was certainly a gentleman. Captain Henry Crause, Dr O'Flinn and John Centlivres Chase were all accepted on terms of social equality by the arch-snob Thomas Philipps.

James Ford, a wool-dealer from Homerton near London, Philip Marillier, a businessman of Swiss-French extraction, and Edward Roberts, a young surgeon from Leeds, joined the emigrant party together on a friendly footing. Marillier described the Ford family as "most respectable, well-informed persons", and married the eldest daughter as soon as she was old enough. William Reed had a naval background; John Walker was an educated man of the professional class. John Henry Heath; the son of a writer in the East India Company's service, was a solicitor 'regularly brought up to the profession of the law'. None of them would have found himself out of place at an evening party at Emma Woodhouse's *Hartfield*.

Whether emigration fulfilled or failed the expectations of the respectable men is not easy to gauge. The answer must depend on their individual motives for emigrating. Some, like William Hart and T.P.Adams, left England to escape from failure, but in the event took it with them. Others, like Philip Marillier who had recently suffered bereavement, tried with more success to escape from personal sorrow. Robert Bovey and other young bachelors probably looked for adventure. In Chase's opinion, the majority emigrated because of financial difficulties, actual or anticipated. However, dissatisfaction in post-war Britain was a matter of politics as well as economics, and William Hone, the *Radical* publisher and poet, suggested in 1819 that "a man

of talent and virtue may adduce moral reasons for quitting the land of his birth, which are probably as weighty as the pecuniary”.

For settlers like Bailie and Chase, the Crauses and the Biddulphs, with high hopes and some capital, emigration was much more than an escape from their difficulties or dislikes in England; it was the choice of a new and better life. Their expectations were probably unrealistically optimistic; a sensible and much-tried relative of the Biddulphs, on hearing of their plan to emigrate, commented tartly that they would never confine themselves to a plan of living on what they had; always throwing it up and dashing at something better.

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There can be little doubt that to gentlemen and near-gentlemen settlers land was the strongest single incentive to emigrate. None of the settlers of 1820 is known to have owned land in Britain, although a number of the party leaders came from the land-owning classes. Emigration was seen as the means to the acquisition of landed estates by men of limited capital, Wakefield's ‘great domains’ that would provide their owners with the social standing among their peers!

“I know nothing about the regular emigrant ships of the present day; that is, so far as respects the quality of the food or the accommodation they supply; but I remember the close packing ‘between decks’, the ‘banyan days’, and the hard salt junk and the harder biscuit of 1820. I have not forgotten how salt the outside of the puddings used to taste which the old weather-beaten cook had boiled with sea water in the general ‘copper’, nor how the passengers quarrelled with the steward for cheating them out of the supplies.”

Reminiscences of an Albany Settler by Revd. H. H. Dugmore.

As the settler ships sailed into Algoa Bay, their decks were crowded with eager passengers scanning the landscape to gain some general idea of the nature of their future homes. Widespread gloom was reflected in every face while some shed silent tears of disappointment at what they saw.

Thus Came the English 1820 by Dorothy E Rivett-Carnac.

On arrival at Algoa Bay, Sophia Pigot wrote in her diary that everyone was very kind, the officers of the garrison being willing to act as escorts.

There were many amusements, from walking round the lake and going by ox-wagon to the beach to collect shells to eating oranges fresh from the trees and dancing quadrilles on the grass outside. They slept on the floor on ‘skins or carosses’ for one night and considered it all a great adventure. Many a romance began on moonlight nights on deck during the voyage and continued on land. John Ayliff, having met and loved Jane Dold on the *Belle Alliance*, received permission to marry her. Captain Moresby took the couple to sea beyond the three mile limit and married them on board the *Menai*.

Thus Came the English 1820 by Dorothy E Rivett-Carnac.

Civilians and men of the Forces co-operated to ensure that all landed safely and Capt. Evatt seemed to have breakfast served in his marquee every day for the heads of the parties so that they were able to make all arrangements for the accommodation of their parties with renewed vigour. The Campanile tower in Port Elizabeth stands today on the site of the landing place. To the right of it and about 800 metres away across the sandy beach, on a level stretch of ground between the steep ascent into the surrounding hillocks was the Settler's camp - a village of tents pitched in long straight rows which stood approximately at the intersection of Main Street and Russell Road.

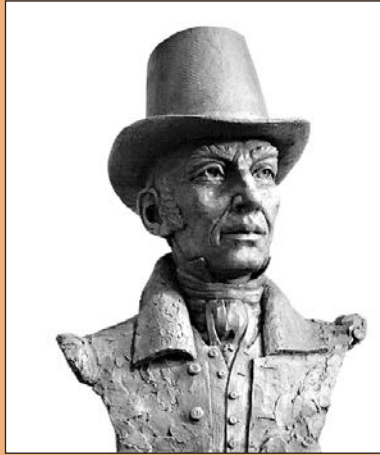
Thus Came the English 1820 by Dorothy E Rivett-Carnac.

BRITISH SETTLER OCCUPATIONS

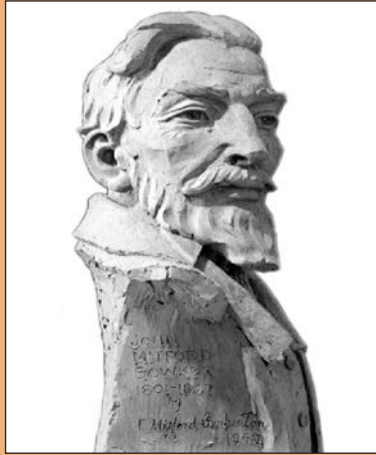
TOP 50 LISTED OCCUPATIONS OF MALE SETTLERS

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Labourer | 26. Master Mariner |
| 2. Farmer | 27. Wine Merchant |
| 3. Carpenter | 28. Cabinetmaker |
| 4. Husbandsman | 29. Ropemaker |
| 5. Gardener | 30. Apprentice |
| 6. Agriculturist | 31. Joiner |
| 7. Shoemaker | 32. Countryman |
| 8. Mason | 33. Gunsmith |
| 9. Sawyer | 34. Watchmaker |
| 10. Bricklayer | 35. Printer |
| 11. Baker | 36. Cordwainer |
| 12. Tailor | 37. Brickmaker |
| 13. Butcher | 38. Grocer |
| 14. Framework Knitter | 39. Saddler |
| 15. Blacksmith | 40. Chemist |
| 16. Merchant | 41. Glazier |
| 17. Wheelwright | 42. Apothecary |
| 18. Weaver | 43. Servant |
| 19. Smith | 44. Ironmonger |
| 20. Surgeon | 45. Plumber |
| 21. Clerk | 46. Miller |
| 22. Gentleman | 47. Coachmaker |
| 23. Cooper | 48. Boatman |
| 24. Schoolmaster | 49. Jeweller |
| 24. Silversmith | 50. Ploughman |

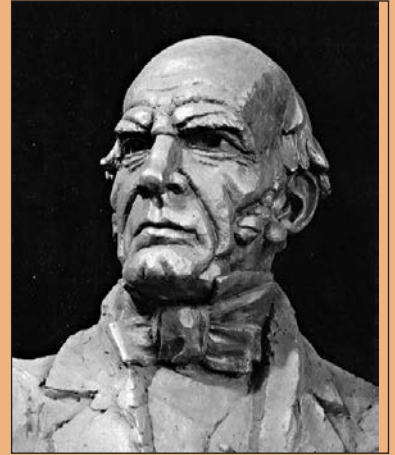
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Miles Bowker



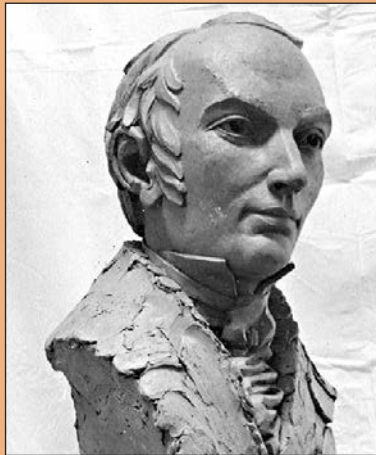
John Mitford Bowker



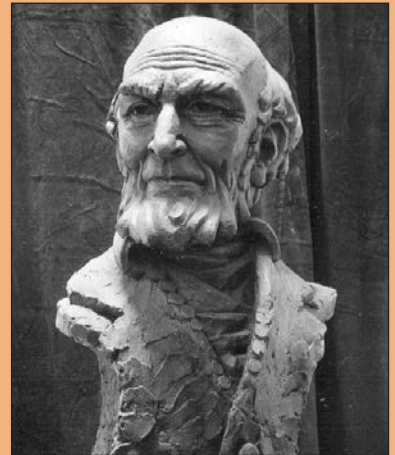
Robert Hart



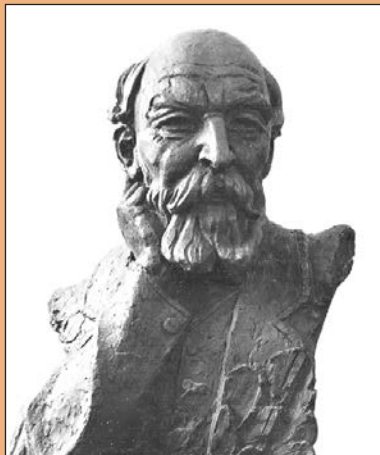
Richard Southey



Thomas Pringle



Joseph Trollip



William Guybon Atherstone

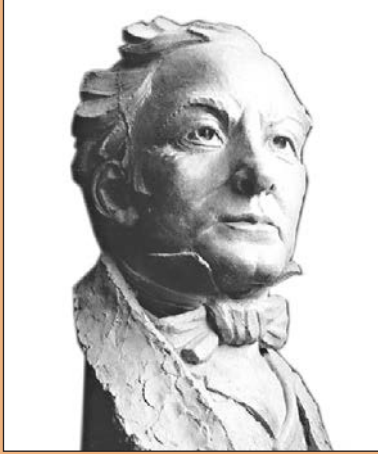


Lieut. Thomas Charles White



Richard Gush

IVAN MITFORD-BARBERTON SCULPTURES



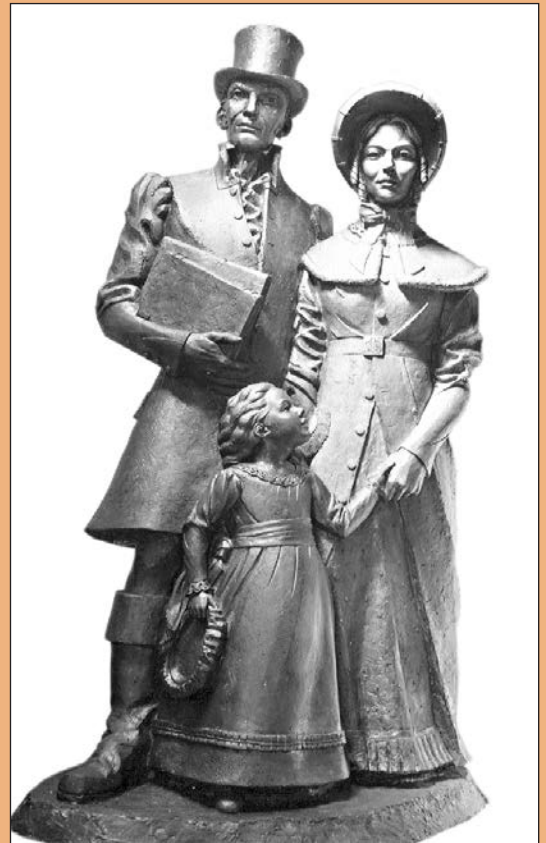
William Cock



Mrs Rosa Wright



Mary Elizabeth Barber



Ivan Mitford-Barberton was commissioned by the 1820 Settlers Monument Commission to produce a sculpture in bronze suitable to represent the 1820 settlers. The first sample he produced (on left in white) was rejected and then the one on the right was accepted.



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As there was insufficient space, the Xhosa chiefs and Forts of the Eastern Cape will have to be featured in future issues.

If you wish to receive the FREE issues, email: tony@tonywestbynunn.com

And if you have any additional articles you would like to include - please do not hesitate to send them.

Also - very important - If you wish to advertise in the Issues the cost is only a mere SARands 200,00 per slot 79mm x 45,5mm.

I can produce your 'family history'; or your relatives 'war record or story' in book form. Researched and professionally produced with images and photos printed and hardcover bound.

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The following is another of the many quality family history books I have produced. Each month an additional family history book will be featured.

The history of the 1820
Matthews Settler family
in South Africa.



By Betty and Rodney Davenport
2010

THE HISTORY OF THE 1820 MATTHEWS SETTLER FAMILY IN SOUTH AFRICA

During the 25 years Betty Davenport (née Matthews) spent in Grahamstown (1965-1990) she was exposed to Settler research and thinking. Both the Settler and the Albany Museums and the Rhodes Cory Library hold documentation available to anyone who wishes to discover their roots. During her time there the local paper, *Grocotts Mail*, printed interesting articles and reports of current events in the surrounding villages. Since returning to Cape Town Betty had time to sort out and organize material of the story of the Matthews family.

In 1820 my great-great grandfather W.H. Matthews joined Hezekiah Sephton's settler party which was allocated land near Grahamstown where they built the village of Salem. He was a staunch Methodist with a background of teaching, and immediately set up a school in the village. Born in 1793, he married in London in 1819 Frances Croxton, and his first child, Hackney, was born in South Africa. Unfortunately his diary, which he wrote faithfully and which was passed on down four generations to Betty's father, was burnt in the Albany Museum fire in 1942. This could have shed some light on his background.

The bulk of the Alice section has been devoted to the lives and work of her parents, Harry and Nell Matthews, both dedicated to the needs and problems of their community. They led exemplary lives. Then she took the story through the next generation to about 1950. After that date, as most of these personalities were still living, they could tell their own story.