



# BRITISH EMPIRE

## The rise of the British empire – Africa



[Home](#) > [Gallery](#) > [Case Study](#) > [Source](#)

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[Print](#)

SOURCE NINE

[Transcript](#) | [Useful notes](#)

Extracts from an 1831 report on the activities of British missionaries in Africa  
(PRO ref: CO 48/144/104783)

*Name & District*

*Observations*

9a

[9b](#)

<i>Name &amp; District.</i>	<i>Number of persons.</i>	<i>attend public worship.</i>	<i>Comments</i>	<i>School.</i>	<i>Missionary Books 1831</i>	<i>Sheep &amp; Cattle</i>	<i>Houses.</i>	<i>Land.</i>
<i>Calvary Institution Lunenburg Swallowham.</i>	<i>284 Adults 257 children 544</i>	<i>157 on Sunday 45 on 55 prose married, weekday 15 public men</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>1 School 70 British reading 1 school 70 big &amp; reading by writing.</i>	<i>2 Missions</i>	<i>6 oxen 2 ploughs 57 Horses 140 Cows 255 Swine 65 Calves 50 Sheep 98 Goats.</i>	<i>2 Mission Houses 61 Stab.</i>	<i>5387 square 300 capable of cultivation 75 actually cultivated.</i>
<i>Populocrope Institution in George.</i>	<i>146 Adults 220 children 566 63 married couples.</i>	<i>290 before Sunday 30 to 60 week days</i>	<i>44</i>	<i>1 Day Sch. 109 1 adult Sunday Sch. 20 1 children Sunday Sch. 40 6 oxen 3 ploughs &amp; aryls in Sunday Sch 1 early Sch. Sch. 1 Thomas Sch. Sch.</i>	<i>1 Missions 1 School Master.</i>	<i>7 oxen 2 ploughs 25 Horses 110 Cows 82 Swine &amp; Calves.</i>	<i>2 Mission Houses Church School Room 60 Houses on plots.</i>	<i>63 Acres of garden ground 2777 Acre of 26 Cows &amp; Swine Land not yet measured British place 718 oxen.</i>
<i>Hawker Institution in Wittenhage.</i>	<i>60 males 87 females 57 married couples</i>	<i>97.</i>	<i>29.</i>	<i>1 Day School 55 1 adult Sunday School - 57.</i>	<i>1 Catholic</i>	<i>4 oxen 2 ploughs 350 Cattle 457 Sheep &amp; Goats 16 Horses.</i>	<i>The lands of the Institution were</i>	<i>4000 yards by 1700 - capable of cultivation water wanted</i>

### How to use this source

Study this source carefully. Different parts of the source will contain clues about why the British became empire builders in Africa. As you study the source, ask yourself:

- What does the source tell historians about the work of the missionaries?
- Does the source provide any evidence that the missions were successful or unsuccessful?
- What clues does this source provide about why the British became involved in Africa?

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## Source 9a

Extracts from an 1831 report on the activities of British missionaries in Africa  
(PRO ref: CO 48/144/104783)

Name & District.	Number of persons.	attend public worship.	Communicants.	Schools.	Missionaries & Teachers etc.	Husbandry.	Houses.	Land.
Calabar Institution Lumbrak - Swellendam.	285 Adults 287 children <u>572</u> 85 quasi married. 15 publicly man.	150 on Sunday 40 on weekdays	16.	1 School 70 Dutch reading 1 School 24 Eng & reading & writing.	2 Missions in	6 wagons 7 Ploughs 57 Houses. 124 Oxen 305 Cows 58 Calves 50 Sheep 98 Goats.	2 Mission Houses. 61 Huts.	5037 morgen 300 capable of cultivation. 70 actually cultivated.
Pacaltsdorp Institution in George.	146 Adults 220 children <u>366</u> 63 married couples.	200 to 400 Sunday 30 to 60 weekdays.	14.	1 Day S. 109 1 adult Sunday S. 20. 1 Children 40. Sunday S. 6 European & 3 Native Scholars in Sunday S. 1 Early voc. of S. 1 Female S. of S.	1 Miss. 1 School Master.	7 Wagons 2 Ploughs. 23 Houses. 110 Oxen 82 Cows & Calves.	2 Mission Houses Church. School Room. 60 Houses on poles.	63 acres of garden ground 3177 Fruit trees 26 Oak & Fir. Land not yet measured Bunder's place 1718 morgen.
Hankey Institution in Witenhage.	60 Males 57 Females <u>117</u> 50 married couples.	90.	29.	1 Day School 50 1 Adult Sunday School - 50.	1 Catechist	4 wagons 2 Ploughs 350 Cattle 450 Sheep & Goats 14 Horses.	The lands of this	4000 yards by 1200 " capable of cultivation. water wanted Institution were



## Source 9b

Extracts from an 1831 report on the activities of British missionaries in Africa  
(PRO ref: CO 48/144/104783)

Means of support.	Date.	Annotations.	General observations.
			88
<p>Miss Mendenhall as servants &amp; labourers to Durban @ 1 @ 4 Pds. per month, making mats, baskets, &amp; straw hats. Cutting timber. By cattle, gardens &amp;c.</p>	<p>Commenced 1811. Renewed in 1827.</p>	<p>Since a year to the English at Swellendam.</p>	<p>Iron pipes have been written for from England to form a water course, for conveying water, to irrigate the lands of the Institution. A large portion of the lands consists of inaccessible mountains and stony ground, yielding but a very scanty produce, soil is argillaceous and soon parched.</p>
<p>Wood Cutters, Carvers, Carpenters &amp; Wagonmakers &amp; 5<sup>th</sup> Drivers Shoemakers Dumale, by Needlework by washings, and by cleaning fountains.</p>	<p>1813 by Mr. Proalt.</p>		<p>All the land requires much manure, and as the manure on the Institution is not at present more than enough for the gardens, little wheat has yet been cultivated. The grass is generally sown. Pruders place was purchased to assist the Hottentots to improve their farming stock. Crops failed last year from drought. There is no supply of water for irrigation.</p>
<p>the Hottentots, and have been since, partly them.</p>	<p>1823.</p>		<p>A water course, 6000 yards in length, is being made by the members of the Institution, 4000 yards are finished, 200 yards of higher strata were cleared. timbers uprooted. Solid ground 15 to 20 ft deep cut. Two Rocks cut down 300 ft. in length, 15 to 20 ft. high. Two wooden gutters placed along the ridges of 2 Rocks, one 200 ft &amp; the other 600. The Hottentots must depend on cattle and require pasture land. See accompanying Documents A &amp; G.</p>