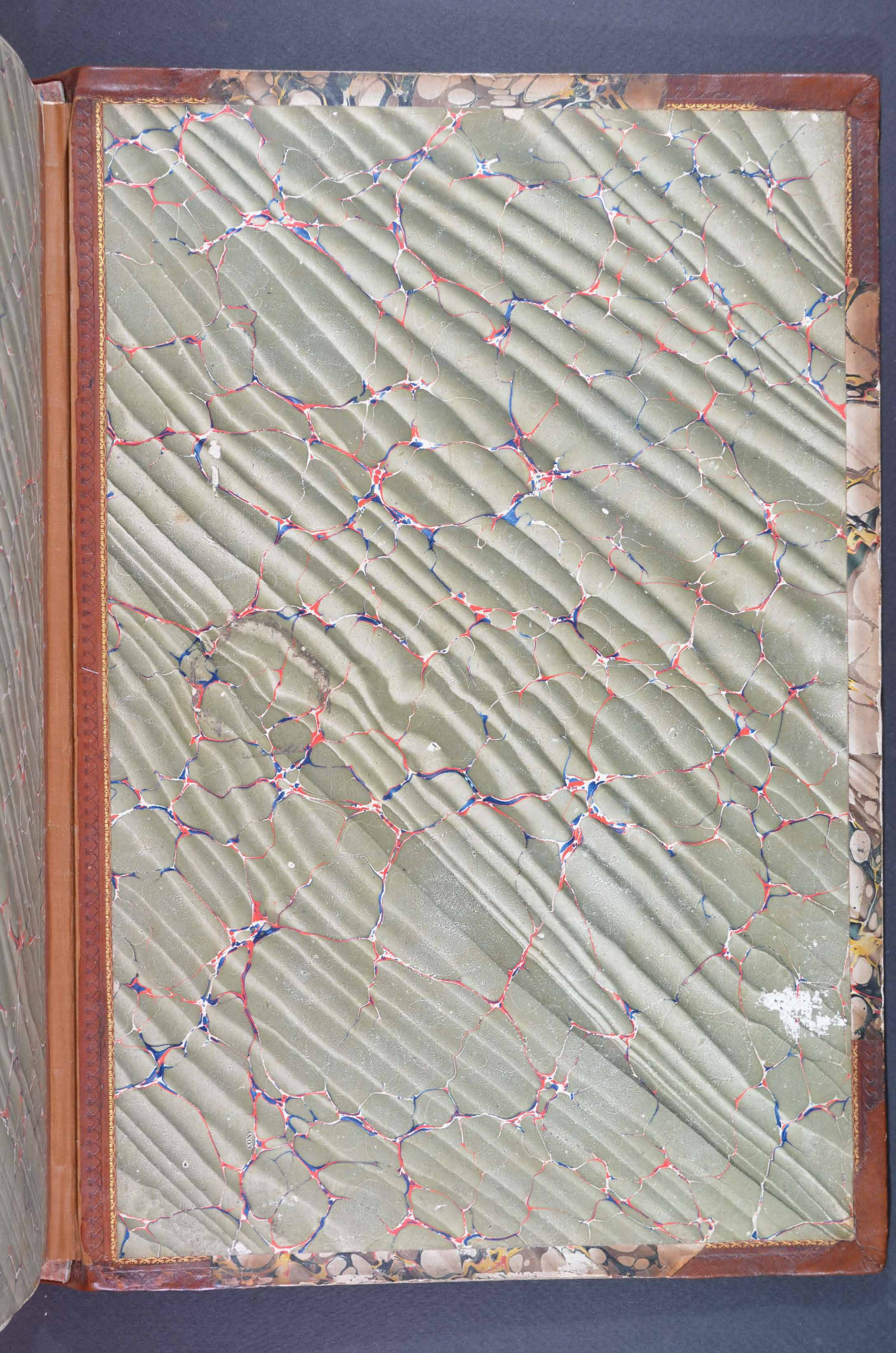

# REPORTS

relating to Mr. Gordon's Estates in the

# WEST INDIES.

1824

# CONTENTS

# PART THE FIRST.

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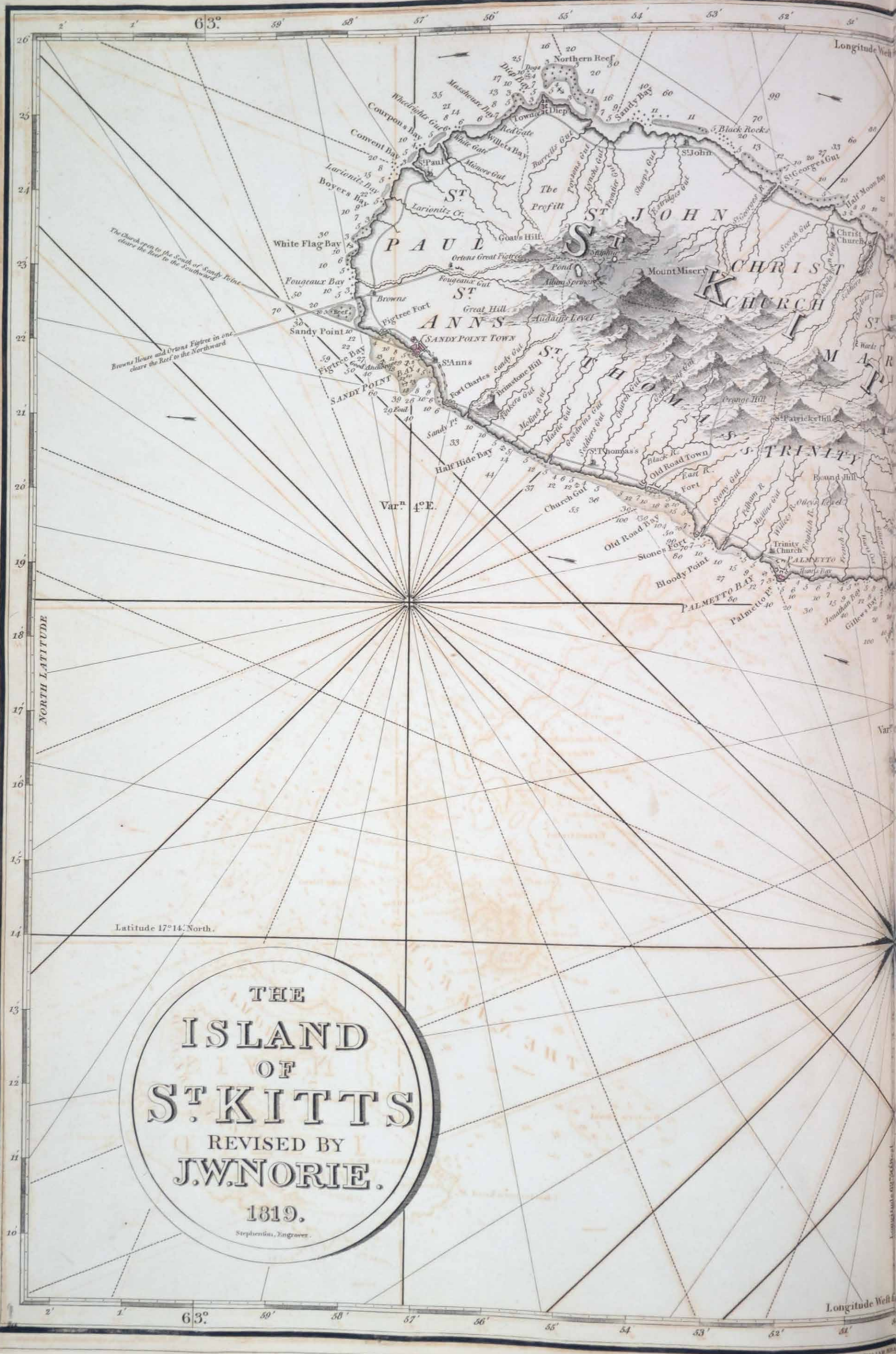
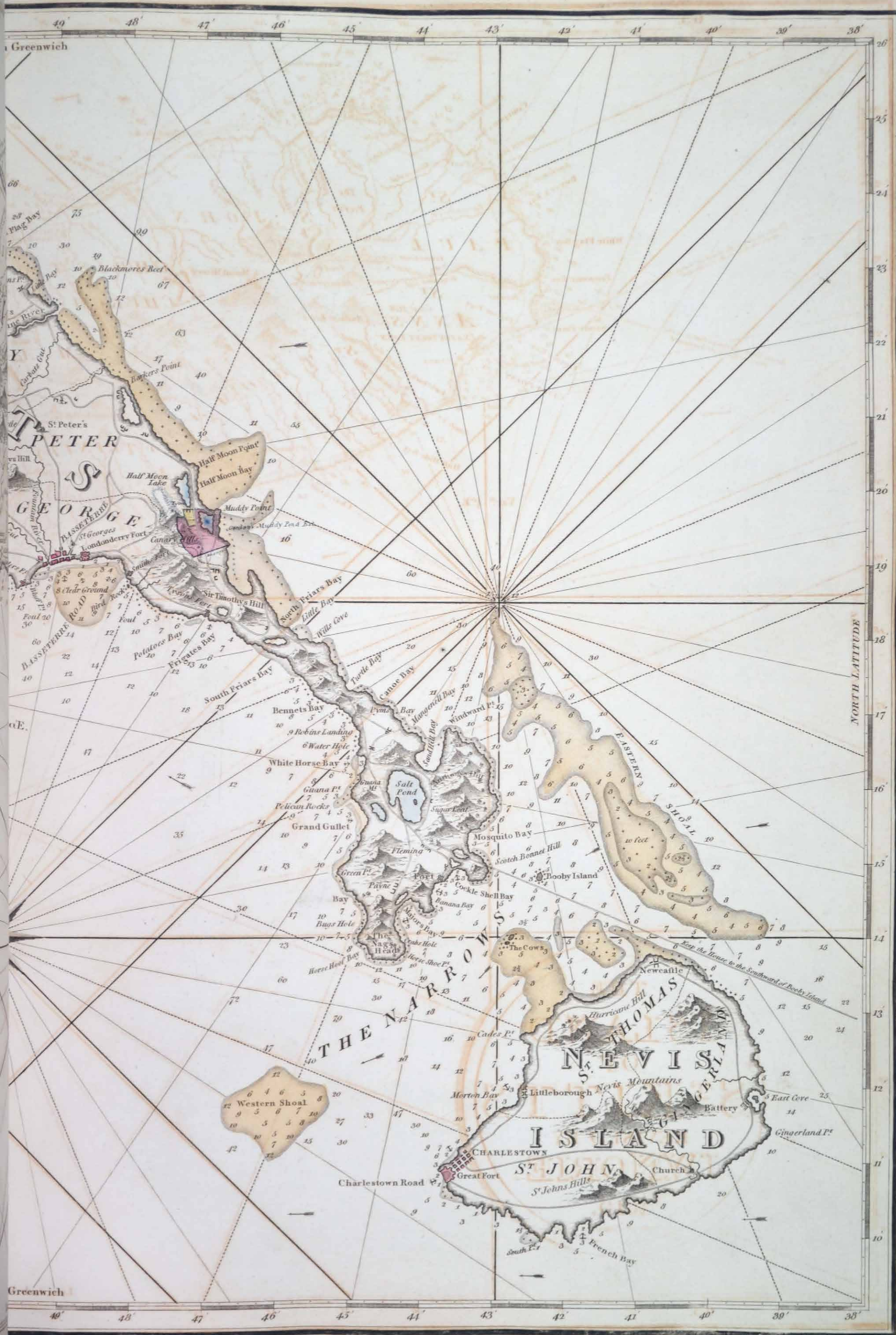
# SAINT CHRISTOPHER.

( or St KITTS. )


THE
ISLAND
OF
St. KITTS
REVISED BY
J.W.NORIE.
1819.
Longitude from Greenwich
Var.n 4°E.
Latitude 17°14' North
NORTH LATITUDE
St. PAUL
St. JOHN
CHRISTCHURCH
St. ANNS
St. THOMAS
TRINITY
St. PETER
St. GEORGE
PALMETTO BAY
SANDY POINT
SANDY POINT TOWN
Basseterre
Old Road Town
Sandy Point
Bloody Point
Mount Misery
Brimstone Hill
Half Moon Bay
Half Moon Point
Muddy Point
Bennets Bay
White Horse Bay
Grand Gullet
Salt Pond
Mosquito Bay
Scotch Bonnet Hill
Boobby Island
Cockle Shell Bay
THE NARROWS
Western Shoal
Newcastle
Nevis Mountains
Charlestown
Charlestown Road
Great Fort
Church
St. JOHN
NEVIS
ISLAND
Longitude from Greenwich




London, Published as the Act directs, May 1st 1808, by WILLIAM




...at the Navigation Warehouse, No. 157, Leadenhall Street.

# Part the First,

# SAINT KITTS.

The Ship Britannia anchored in Basseterre Roads, Saint Kitts on the morning of the 5th February 1824, and I forwarded the following Letters to the Reverend Wm Davis and Mr Thomas Tyson immediately after I had landed:- "To the reverend Wm Davis. Sir I beg to inform you "that I have this day arrived here in the Ship Britannia from England and should be obliged "by an interview with you at your earliest convenience that we may confer on the Subject of Mr "Gordon's Interest in this Island from whom I hold a power of Attorney.. You will herewith "receive a Letter addressed to you by Messrs Clayton Scott and Clayton on the Subject of the arrears "of Rent due from Mr Thomas Tyson to the Exors of the late James Gordon decd. I am Sir, Your "most Obedt Svt Signd Jno Johnson"- "To Thomas Tyson Esq. Sir I arrived here this day in the Ship "Britannia from England, and beg to be favored with an interview with you at your earliest "convenience that we may confer on the subject of your engagements with Mr James Adam Gordon "and the Exors of his late Father, by whom I am invested with the proper authority. I am "Sir Yours &c Signed Jno. Johnson."

Mr Tyson called on me in the course of the day and informed me that he had long since delivered over the Estate at Frigate Bay belonging to Mr Gordon to Mr Davis and that he had settled all matters connected with that property with the Reverend Gentleman and referred me to him for further information..

Not having received an answer from Mr Davis to my Note of the 5th I addressed him again on the 9th as follow:- "Sir I addressed a Letter to you on the 5th inst. informing you "of my arrival from England and requesting the favor of an interview with you on the subject "of Mr Gordon's Interest in this Island.. I have remained in Basseterre since in the "expectation of hearing from you, but my attention being required in an other quarter I "trust that you will now favor me with an immediate reply.. I have been in Communication "with Mr Tyson, and he has referred me to you on the subject of the arrears of Rent due to the "Exors of the late Mr Gordon and his successor, but he informs me that he still retains pos- "session of the Ten Acres with a determination to support his claim to them: I am therefore "under the necessity (in compliance with the positive Instructions I have received) of trying the

question

"Question of right by a legal process.- I am Sir &c. Signed Jno. Johnson".-
On the following morning the 10th I received a note from Mr Davis to the following effect.-
"Saint Peters 9th Febry 1824. Sir Your favor of the 5th inst. I did not receive until the after
"noon of the 7th. I shall be very glad to have an interview with you but I am very lame
"with Gout which will prevent my going to Town. I shall be happy if you will ride up here
"this morning.- I am Sir &c. Signed Wm Davis" I lost no time in waiting on Mr Davis and
repeated to him the substance of Mr Tyson's communication to me at which he not only ex:
pressed his surprise but charged him with duplicity by leading me to suppose that any other
settlement had taken place between them than the mere resignation of the Estate without the
Ten Acres or payment of the Rent, and at the same time he endeavoured to impress on my mind
that he had taken a large share of Interest and trouble in the affair, & altho' no material
benefit had as yet been derived it was to be attributed to the embarrassed circumstances of Mr
Tyson, which precluded any possibility of recovering the Money due from him on account
of Rent by using coercive measures.- He however expressed his readiness to advise with
me and assist me in adopting that course which might upon consideration appear to pro:
mise success.- "but"- he observed "I fear it is a hopeless case".- With respect to the Ten acres
he recapitulated the substance of his several communications to Mr Gordon, and regarded
particularly the influence (as he thought) the Jury of View, who had decided in favor of
Mr Tyson, would have in a Court, in rejecting the evidence that might be brought on the
other side.. I enquired of him the names of the persons composing the Jury, and as I
had suspected found them to be Mr Tyson's intimate Friends and subsequently that Mr
Davis was also on the spot and concurred in the prevailing opinion.- Upon taking
leave of him he promised to speak to Mr Tyson seriously upon the matter, as also upon
the subject of the Rent due from him to the Exors of the late Mr Gordon "as I perceive from
"this Letter" (the Letter I had forwarded to him from the Exors) he observed "that those Gentlemen
"have not given you a Power for its recovery".- I accordingly left him, with no hope
that I should receive that assistance which he had promised.- and on the same day
addressed a Letter to Mr Tyson to the following effect:- "Sir, I this morning had an
"interview with Mr Davis, and could not help expressing my surprise and disappointment at
"learning from that Gentleman that the Amount of the arrangement which you assured
"me you had made with him respecting the Arrears of Rent due from you to the Exors of
"the late Mr Gordon and his successor, was that you had shipped 5 Hhds of Sugar
"as far back as August 1821 and that you had promised other shipments towards the
"liquidation of the debt repeatedly since that period:- I was aware of all this before
"my arrival, and am sorry I have not been more successful in obtaining your confidence
"on this subject, and for the unnecessary delay that has taken place.. The whole of
"the correspondence relating to this property as far back as 1773 (when it was Rented by
"Mr Matthews, whose Lease with that of the late John Tyson particularly identifies the Ten
"Acres in question) up to the present time with other conclusive documents have been

"placed in my hands, but as I have no other business that requires my attention in "this Island (acting under the positive Instructions I have received) I shall be under the "necessity of placing those papers in the hands of a professional Gentleman with "Instructions to act, unless you forthwith make arrangements for the payment of "the arrears of Rent due, of which I send you a Statement.-[a]

"I have this day inserted an advertisement in the Gazette for the sale or Rent of "the Estate in question: you have therefore an opportunity of avoiding further legal "proceedings respecting the land in dispute, by becoming the purchaser - An immediate "answer will oblige Sir Your Obedt. Servt. &c Signed Jno. Johnson"-

After my interview with Mr. Davis above noticed I repaired to the Registrar's Office and commenced a search for Records connected with the conveyance of lands in the quarter of Muddy pond, and altho' I had in a measure dispaired of finding any Deed immediately referring to the Ten acres, from the assurance made by Mr. Davis that he had searched in vain for it: I found in Book I page 182, Deed 3,052 the following Recital: "Mathew and ors to James Gordon - And also "all that parcel of waste Land covered partly with Water in the quarter of Basseterre "commonly called Muddy Pond containing by estimation Ten acres be the same "more or less, bounded by a common path and lands of said James Gordon and "Peter Heude".- The above Letter to Mr Tyson not having been dispatched I accordingly added in a postscript as follows:- "Since writing the above I have "found at the Registrar's Office the proper Record of the 10 acres clearly conveyed "to and belonging to Mr. Gordon".-

On the following day I addressed a Letter to Mr Dupuy offering to sell or Rent the Estate:- "Sir. The Lands of the late James Gordon situated near Muddy "pond and (I believe) adjoining your Property, having been formerly Rented by you, "I beg leave to inform you that I have authority to sell or Rent them, should you "be disposed to have them in your possession.- There are Ten Acres of good Cane "Land now in possession of Mr. Thomas Tyson, and disputed by that Gentleman — "which upon Recovery would be made over; and for the Recovery of which proceed= "ings will be immediately instituted.- The whole is about 122 acres.- I am Sir "Your Obedt St. Signed Jno. Johnson" To this Letter I received the following Reply: "Hermitage 15 February 1824: Sir, You have been correctly informed that the "Lands of the late Mr. Gordon near Frigate Bay adjoins my property there, and "by the advice of some friends I was for a very short time induced to give a very high

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a.- The following is the Statement accompanying this Letter:- "Amount of Rent due from Thomas Tyson Esq. to the Exors of the late James "Gordon, viz: To Rent of Muddy pond Estate containing 110 acres or thereabouts from the 3d. November 1817 to the 3d. November 1824 "being 4 years at £60 Sterling p ann. . . . . is . . . . . £240 . 0 . 0
"Cr: By Amt. of Rent remitted for one year £60, and nett proceeds of 5 Hhds of Sugar p Rawlins £66 . 2 . 0 . . 126 . 2 . 0
To the Exors.- Balance due 3d. Novr. 1824 . . . . . £ 113 . 18 . 0
"To Rent of said Estate from the 3d. Novr 1821 to 7. May 1823 (due to James Adam Gordon Esq.) when it was "delivered up by Mr Tyson - being 1 year & half and 4 days. . . . . 90 . 3 . 4
Total Amount due . . Sterling . . . . £ 204 . 1 . 4
"The Land having been held under a parole Lease you are liable for Rent to the 3d. Novr 1824 the proper notice of resignation not having been given."

"cent for them.. It is scarcely necessary to Observe that the value of all West India "property is now very different, and I feel very little disposed to lay out another shilling "here - I shall however be in Town in a few days and will, if you will permit me hear your "sentiments of the present value of the property.. I am Sir Your Obedt St signed J. Duping"

In the mean time (on the 13th) Mr Tyson called upon me, and in referring to my Letter of the 10th he evaded that part which alluded to his having deceived me by his representations, and dwelt principally upon his wish to pay all his debts as far as his means would enable him to do so; and on the embarrassed state of his circumstances which interfered with his intentions and inclination:- this exordium was followed by a voluntary offer to acknowledge the debt in the presence of witnesses - but I told him that the debt was not at all to be disputed, and it was my object to see it paid, at the same time I would willingly give him the option of effecting it in the way best suiting his convenience either in Cash or produce.. The result of this conference was that he was to meet me tomorrow and was then to pay as much of the debt as he could, and give me a Warrant of Attorney for the residue, covering the amount due also to the Exors.

Mr Tyson not having kept his Appointment on the following day (the 14th) I wrote to him on the 15th as follows:- "Sir. I am extremely sorry that the disposition I have "shewn to afford you every possible accommodation consistent with that line of duty "which the Instructions I have received have marked out for me: has been met by "so little desire on your part to avoid giving unnecessary trouble and creating delay. "I waited the whole of yesterday in expectation of seeing you, or hearing from you "according to the arrangement we made on Friday.. I beg again to repeat that "I shall be under the necessity of transferring my authority to a professional Gentle"man as I intend quitting the Island by the Return Mail Boat, unless you will "immediately come forward and make the arrangement I proposed to you at our "last interview.. I assure you I experience great inconvenience by the delay, and my "arrangements are all at a stand until I receive your Answer.. I am Sir Yours &c "Signed Jno. Johnson" - to this Letter I received the following Reply:- "Sir I should "have called on you yesterday as proposed but was not aware you had returned from "Palmetto point - I will make a point of seeing you early to-morrow morning on the "business.. I am perfectly sensible of your wish to afford me every accommodation in "the arrangement of this matter.. I am, Sir Your Obedt St Signed Thomas Tyson".-

At our interview on the following day he informed me that the utmost he could do, would be to ship 5 or 6 Tchs of Melasses and this would be attended with considerable inconvenience.- I reminded him of the inconvenience I was necessarily sustaining by being kept day after day without any progress being made towards a settlement, and refused taking any thing less than the value of the debt due to Mr Gordon, and a Warrant of Attorney for the Amount owing to the Exors.

and upon his expressing his total inability to effect it, I left him, first telling him that I should place the matter immediately in the hands of a professional person as I could not be detained longer in the Island:- that if he had any thing to propose to avert the consequences of his having compelled me to take such a step, he would find me within the hour at the residence of the Gentlemen to whom I intended to refer the case.. He followed me shortly after attended by his Solicitor who begged to see my Power.. I was much annoyed by this request, not only from the nature of it, which implied a doubt that I held any authority for demanding the debt, and betrayed a disposition to take every advantage: but from recollecting at the moment that my Power (although indisputable in itself) was not accompanied by the City Seal and Certificate and that I held no other authority from the Exors than their Letter which I had delivered to Mr Davis:- and I had also the mortification of knowing that the Man who confronted me was among the "sharp Lawyers of Saint Kitts" considered the 'Sharpest of the sharp'- I too plainly perceived that to produce my power of Attorney would be at once putting a stop to further proceedings for the present until I could procure another from England with the City Seal and Certificate attached to it: I therefore the more readily expressed my surprise at what I conceived to be so unreasonable a demand without betraying any want of readiness to produce it by repairing to the Tavern where it was deposited in my Luggage: This had the effect of removing any doubt from their minds, & my authority in behalf of Mr Gordon was at length acknowledged.- Mr Tyson, however, apprehending that it was a general Power coming also from the Exors prematurely observed that he had been informed by Mr Davis that I held no authority whatever from those Gentlemen.. This by no means excited my surprise and I gave my opinion very freely as regarded Mr Davis's conduct, and upon my shewing Mr Tyson's Solicitor a Copy of the Exors letter (which Mr Tyson here acknowledged Mr Davis had shewn to him) I demanded whether either Mr Tyson or his professional Advisee would take advantage of the informality of their power to me?- Much desultory conversation took place, and I was obliged at length to contend only for Mr Gordon's claim under his power of Attorney, in part payment of which Mr Tyson again offered the Melasses declaring most positively that he had not the means of paying any portion in Cash.. Had I been disposed to have accepted of the small quantity of produce which he tendered I was aware that by doing so, there would be a plea against his signing a Warrant of Attorney for the remainder as the amount could not be ascertained until the proceeds of the Melasses should be determined in England.. He here in =

formed me that he was under an extensive engagement to a Mercantile House in Basseterre and all his disposeable produce went thro' their hands: that he would repair thither and consult with them upon the subject - I begged to accompany him; and after a protracted discussion, I agreed that they should receive from Mr Tyson Ten pipns of Melasses upon which they should advance me £40 Sterling, and that he should forthwith return with me to the Lawyer's and signed a warrant of Attorney for the payment of the residue in the following June.- This was effected and I received a draft from Mr Tyson on Messrs Paul and Burt for the above amount, but such is the poverty of the Island and the distrust that prevails in the community, that they would not pay it until they had received the Melasses, and then they declared their inability to take up the draft in less than seven days![a]

It next became my purpose to know Mr Tyson's intention with respect to

## The Ten Acres.

I informed him that it was my determination to enter an action immediately for the recovery, at the same time I advised him for the benefit of both parties but more particularly with a view to saving himself considerable expence to have the matter settled by arbitration: he professed much indifference, said he was very willing, but that he always made it a rule to consult his professional adviser, and that he would see him upon the subject- the result of this reference was that his solicitor observed "that it was not usual for a defendant "to give evidence against himself"- I could not but remark that I was sorry he was so deficient of evidence in his favor- In the course of this interview he intimated that he rested his claim to the Ten acres on the circumstance of his having become possessed thro' several channels of the lands formerly granted by the Commissioners appointed for the sale of French Lands to Peter Hende, and that he had at the expiration of his Lease given up more than 110 Acres,[b] being the quantity of Land specified therein. It is to be observed however that the Lease granted in 1775 by James Gordon to John Tyson clearly states "Ten acres including Muddy pond"; which word including together with the circumstance of the Ten acres in dispute being immediately contiguous to the said pond, one might suppose would be sufficient to set aside the position that the

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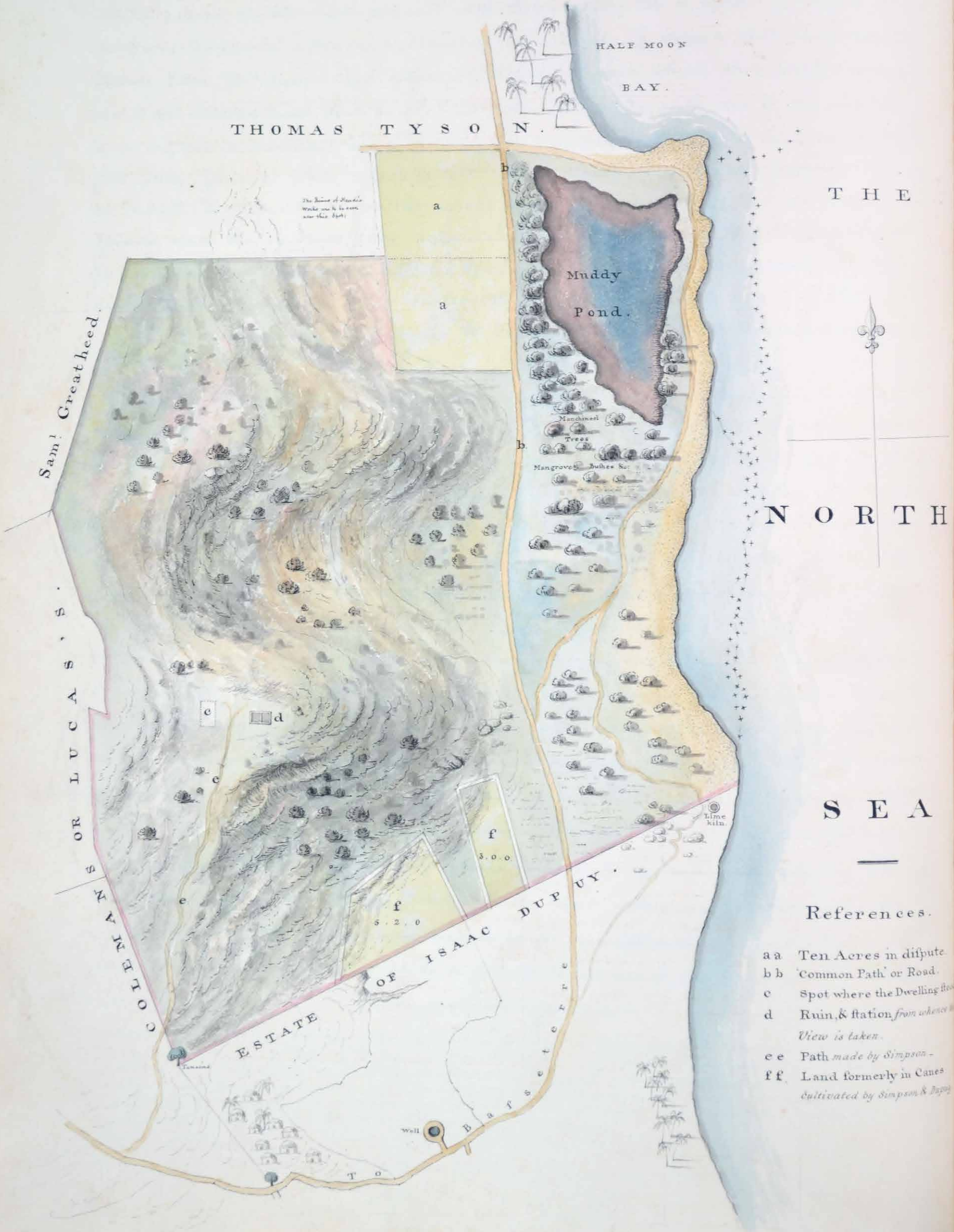
a - The amount due by Mr Tyson to Mr Gordon was £90.5.4 Sterling (see Note page 5) deducting the £40, leaves a balance now due of £50.3.4d.

b - During my inspection of several Deeds at the Registrar's Office, this appeared to me to be the case, as several small lots of Land which have been from time to time quietly resigned, are now generally admitted to form part of 'Gordon's Muddy pond Estate' altho' not in the records in favor of James Gordon - Indeed at the time of the first grants made by the Commissioners, not only in this quarter of the Island but generally the divisions were in 5 and 10 acres, and very frequently each lot formed one person's property.- all this however is no argument in favor of Mr Tyson's title to the identical 10 acres in dispute.-

# PLAN OF
# MUDDY POND ESTATE.



pond itself covers the 10 acres[a]; yet with the strength of party feeling in the Colony and the 'nine points of the law – possession' in favor of the defendant, it would be no matter of surprise to any one acquainted with the discrepancies in the administration of Justice in the West Indies, if a Jury were to give a verdict in favor of the occupier – and by a reference to the extract I made from the deed of conveyance to James Gordon (noticed in page 5) it will appear that the Lease is the most favorable instrument on which to support the claim in favor of Mr. Gordon the recital in the said Deed being of so loose a character as rather to favor the position of which the defendant would take advantage: ie: the Ten acres being under water – It runs thus: "and also all that parcel of waste land covered partly with water in the quarter of "Basseterre commonly called Muddy pond containing by estimation Ten acres be "the same more or less bounded by a common path and lands of the said James "Gordon and Peter Stende" – the word 'waste' would also weaken the claim to land which now appears in cultivation, and by a reference to the plan it will be seen that the boundaries herein expressed make the claim still further questionable having no bearings. That the Ten acres in dispute (see plan a.a.) formerly belonged to Peter Stende is beyond all doubt, and the common path (b) mentioned in the above extract as a boundary between the 10 acres and the lands of Gordon and Stende go far to invalidate Mr. Gordon's claim entirely; more especially as the said path separates – the pond from the Ten acres – But we will now take another view of the case, in the mean time it is hereby clearly proved that the Lease signed by the Late John Tyson is the most substantial document, and appears to me would be far more available in a case of ejectment than the deed of conveyance, as it more particularly identifies the Ten acres to be land not covered with water, but 'lying near or adjoining to Muddy pond' and it further states 'and also the said pond'. I now proceeded to enquire how far Mr. Tyson was the possessor by legal conveyance of the lands formerly possessed by Peter Stende, in order to effect which I was obliged to search the records of the original grants from the Commissioners, and it was then with some difficulty that I succeeded in copying or rather decyphering from old English and mutilated leaves the annexed Extract.[b] — My next object was to find to whom these lands had been subsequently conveyed in their way to the Tysons, and it also became necessary that I should refer to several other grants to elucidate the several boundaries and connections in order to ascertain how they might in the end form part of Mr. Tyson's property,

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a – Water is never itself conveyed, but the space covered by Water is estimated as Land .. see 'Runnington on Ejectment'
b – see Extract from Deeds N° 2 page 16. "Mathew and others to Stende"

a proportion of which had been conveyed directly from the Commissioners to his ancestors[a], and under them from them, the said commissioners to Greatheed which was subsequently purchased by the Tysons.. In the course of this investigation I found that the whole of the land granted to Heude had been conveyed back to Gilbert Fleming, one of the said Commissioners[b], and I was then to ascertain how he had disposed of it:- Having however furnished myself with the particulars of the lands composing Tyson's Estate[c] exclusive of that portion of it said to be derived from Heude, I next projected the inspection of a Mortgage deed which I found he had lately executed in favor of Messrs. Dennistouns and Co.[3] of Glasgow, and the extract I made from it - with the description of Heude's land already ascertained form together the leading particulars to the elucidation of the point at issue.

I shall first regard Tyson's mortgage deed to Dennistouns', by the first recital in which, after passing over those recitals referring to the lands conveyed directly from the Commissioners to his Ancestors - it would appear that the whole of 'Muddy pond Estate' belonged to the Mortgagor; it runs thus: "And all that "other plantation or parcel of land commonly called Muddy pond Estate "situate in the same parish with their and every of their appurtenances. together "with the Negroes, plantation Stock, and implements therein after mentioned and "which said plantation or parcel of Land called the Muddy pond Estate "the said John Tyson lately purchased of Mary Greatheed and John Great="heed comprising all that piece or parcel of land late of John Saint Leger Dou="glas with the appurtenances. situate, lying and being in the said parish of "St. peter Basseterre containing by admeasurement 30 acres be the same more

| A | R | P |
|---|---|---|
| 30 | 0 | 0 |

"or less, and abutted and bounding as therein alsomentioned" For the boundaries of this 'Muddy pond Estate' it became necessary to consult 'Jno. St. Leger Douglas's conveyance to Greatheed'[d] in which already recited 30 acres no mention is made of any description of pond whether Muddy or otherwise; but upon inspection of the Deed 'Douglas to Greatheed' it appeared that these 30 acres formed only part of Douglas's Estate, and that a pond (commonly called Half Moon pond[e]) had also been conveyed to Greatheed in another lot of land being a portion of the said Estate, and noticed in the follow=

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a For the conveyance of this land from the Commissioners to Tyson, see Extract from Deed (No. 3) page 16.

b By a reference to the Lease granted by James Gordon to John Tyson in 1775 it appears that the Ten Acres were conveyed to James Gordon by the Honble Gilbert Fleming then sole Commissioner, whereas the Deed from which I have made the extract conveying that "parcel of waste Land covered partly with Water" is executed by 'Mathew and others' the Commissioners. It may therefore be fairly inferred that Ten acres, of which the largest portion is covered by the pond were in the first instance conveyed by the Commissioners jointly in the usual way of conveying 'Water for Land', and that the adjoining Ten, so particularly identified in the Lease as "lying near or adjoining to Muddy pond" were a subsequent conveyance by Gilbert Fleming to James Gordon after Heude's land had reverted to him at the time he was sole commissioner.-

c See Extract No. 3 page 16 .. this is the conveyance of the Commissioner's grant to Tyson's ancestor.-

d See Extract No. 4 page 16 -

e The situation of this Pond will be seen by a reference to the plan of the Island

ing recital in Tyson's Mortgage" and also that other piece or parcel
"of land late of him the said John St. Leger Douglass with the appurtenances
10 . 3 . 19 "&c: containing by admeasurement Ten acres three roods and nineteen
"perches be the same more or less abutting and bounding as therein
"also mentioned ( Note. this is the parcel of Land in which half Moon Pond, (called as I am
"informed, occasionally 'Muddy Pond') is conveyed from Douglass to Greatheed and from Greatheed to Tyson.[a])

The 3d recital in the said Mortgage runs thus: "and also all that
"other piece or parcel of land late of him the said John St Leger Douglass
2 . 1 . 20 "&c, containing Two acres one rood and Twenty perches as therein
"also mentioned &c". Whereby it will appear by comparing the
43 . 0 . 39 Marginal contents of these several recitals (43.0.39) with the extract
from the deed of Conveyance "Douglass to Greatheed", that Mr. Tyson
became possessed thro' the Greatheeds of all Jno. St Leger Douglass's
Estate and with which he claims 'Half Moon pond' erroneously called
in his Mortgage Deed 'Muddy pond'.

The next recital in the said Mortgage runs thus:- "and also all that
10 . 0 . 0 "plantation or parcel of land late of Wm Crew, containing Ten acres
"&c: butted and bounded as therein also mentioned". (These Ten acres
will be referred to again)

"And also all that piece or parcel of land late of Wm Pilkington
"containing by admeasurement Nine acres, three roods, & twenty five
"perches &c:" Now follow the lands formerly possessed by Peter
Hende.- "And also with that other piece or parcel of Land con=
21 . 0 . 0 "taining by admeasurement Twenty one acres &c".[b]

"And also all that piece or parcel of land containing by ad=
20 . 2 . 0 "measurement Twenty Acres and half[c], which said two pieces
"of land are described as part of a plantation formerly in pos=
"session of Peter Hende decd. which contains by admeasurement
41 . 2 . 0 "Fifty one acres two roods, being in several pieces or parcels of
"land &c:" — By a reference to extracts fm deed of Conveyance "Ma=
"thew and ors to Hende"[d] - it will be seen that the several 'pieces or par=
cels' of land formerly possessed by Hende composed together Fifty
one acres and half, and the two pieces or parcels of land above ac=
knowledged to be part thereof contain only Forty one acres & half, being exactly Ten acres less than formerly belonged to Hende.

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a See Extract No. 4, page 16 "Douglass to Greatheed"
b These 21 acres are in the 1st recital in the Commissioners conveyance to Hende see Extract No. 2 page 16.
c These 20 acres and ½ are composed in the 2nd 5th 4th-7th and 8th recitals in the same conveyance:- the 5th and 6th being the Ten acres in dispute.
d See Extract No 2 - page 16.

Having therefore established the want of any connection in the other lots of land composing Tyson's Estate with the exception of the abovementioned Ten Acres 'late 'belonging to Wm Crew', also conveyed thro' Greatheed to Tyson; it only remained for enquiry whether those Ten acres could in any way be made out to be the Ten Acres in dispute, or any part of Mendes plantation.[a] Upon again repairing to the Registrar's Office I found a record of the deed "Crew to Greatheed"[b] which places the said 'Ten acres late of Wm Crew' on the opposite side of Tyson's property to the North ward and adjoining the lands 'late of Jnc. St Leger Douglass, and half Moon Pond above noticed. Hence Mr Tyson's claim to the Ten acres in dispute falls to the ground unless it could be proved that they form part of the Forty one acres and half which the boundaries will not admit of.-

Of the several Lots of Mendes land (it is further proved) the Ten acres in the 5th and 6th recital of the annexed Extract (being in two lots of 5 acres each formerly possessed by Robt. Patterson and Wm Wattley) are the Ten acres belonging to Mr Gordon, as the 'Cart path or common path alluded to in the extract from the Deed of conveyance of the 'waste land covered 'partly by water &c" to James Gordon, is in both those lots noticed as a correspond= ing boundary; but this circumstance goes to prove - and in this stage of the investigation I am brought back to the opinion noticed in Note b page 12, that the pond had been first granted by the Commissioners to James Gordon, and that the Ten Acres 'lying near or adjoining to' it, were a subsequent conveyance from Gilbert Fle= ming also to James Gordon after Mendes land had reverted to him - but I could find no such record.-

In a case of ejectment as it is required that the plaintiff shall prove his Title without taking advantage of the weakness of the Defendant's, the Lease I conceive to be the most available document, as it clearly makes out Ten acres exclusive of the Pond, which is said to be 'adjoining'-

The situation of **The ESTATE** (which I visited during my short stay in Saint Kitts in February) is on the S:E part of the Island bounded to the N.E by the Sea, and to the S.W by a range of hills, on the summit of which is the boundary line separating it from Lucas's Estate.- The declivities of these hills occupy (from this line towards the Sea) in irregular and abrupt surfaces - more than half the property - and the range within 60 or 80 yards of the beach, in some places exceeding that distance, from the overflowing of the Sea, is so sensibly impregnated with saline particles, as to render cultivation impracticable even if the natural

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a This Question occured to me in the course of my examination of the materials I had collected on my first visit to Saint Kitts, and induced me to revisit the Island to place the matter beyond doubt by referring to the Registrar's Office for the Record

b See Extract No. 5.- page 17.

View of the ESTATE taken from the Ruin (see Plan d)

quality of the soil (which is very bad) would otherwise favor it; the only thing that vegetates in this quarter is the Manchineel Tree[a] and is in abundance. The parts of the Estate therefore capable of cultivation are principally confined to the Ten Acres in Mr Tyson's possession and the 2 pieces marked in the plan formerly planted in Canes when the Estate was rented by Mr Dupuy, and in Mr Simpson's time.-

The pond which is supplied by the occasional overflowing of the sea from its contiguity to the beach, is at times nearly dry, and may be estimated at about Ten Acres in extent; and being immediately to windward of the principal part of the Estate, renders it unhealthy from the stagnant state of the Water or the vapours which arise from the accumulated mass of mud it contains.-

The Hills are principally covered by brush wood, the wild Logwood and Acacia and several species of the Cactus, the most remarkable of which is the Melo-cactus; this plant like the Manchineel Tree which is dispersed here and there on the flat part of the Estate, as well as in the direction of the beach, thrives in a bad soil, or where Rocks and Sand, barely yield support to any other species of vegetation:- There is nevertheless tolerable pasturage over a considerable portion of the Estate. I found Mr Tyson's Cattle trespassing here to feed, as if the property was still rented by him; and Mr Dupuy's Cattle also occasionally exercise the same privilege. These persons and the Owners of Lucas's Estate are the only individuals to whom Muddy Pond Estate would be an acquisition at least as far as its contiguity to their own property is a consideration:— but whilst they can enjoy all the advantages that could accrue to them as Owners of it, by trespass; I doubt if it will ever become a question with them "Who is the proprietor?" The former Gentlemen, however, to whom I am particularly alluding, if they had the disposition, have not the means of purchasing it- and the Owners of Lucas's Estate to whom it would be equally eligible, have taken no notice of a communication I made to them on the subject dated from Saint Kitts in February of the present year.-

The situation where the House formerly stood may still be traced close to which is the Ruin of a stone building apparently the remains of a kitchen, which I have laid down in the plan.- The House, I was informed was sold by Jno. Robinson (acting as administrator to the will of Simpson) to a Mr Beard for £40 currency- he dismantled it and sold the materials.-

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a The Manchineel Tree is generally found on or near to the Sea Shore in swampy sandy places. It grows to a considerable size and its wood is of a fine grain and will take a good polish.- The fruit is of the colour and size of a golden pippin, and has been frequently taken for an apple by Strangers: it is a rank poison.- The Mangrove or Mangrove Bushes are also common in this Quarter. (The juice of the Manchineel blisters the skin.)

# Extracts from Deeds of conveyance recorded at the Registrar's Office at Saint Kitts, referred to in the foregoing Report.—

Extract No 1 from Book I page 182. — Mathew & ors to James Gordon (Registered 1st July 1742)

Indenture dated 14 June 1742.- "By a contract for a parcel of Land, situate in the town of Basseterre containing by admeasurement 6400 feet square bounded to the North with Cayon Street 61 feet to the East with Lands unsold 100 feet, to the South with Pall Mall Square 61 feet and to the West with Roberts Lorey decd his Lot 100 feet.-

"And also all that parcel of Waste Land covered partly with Water in the quarter of Basseterre commonly Called Muddy Pond containing by estimation Ten Acres be the same more or less bounded by a common path and lands of James Gordon and Peter Heude.-

"And also for another parcel or portion of Land situate in the Town of Basseterre containing by admeasurement 92 square feet bounded to the North by Lands purchased by Jno Douglass 2½ feet to the East by Lands purchased by said James Gordon 37 feet to the South with the Sea Shore 2½ feet, and to the West with Lands unsold 37 feet.- the first contract for which was dated 11th Feb.y 1737.

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Extract No 2 from Book F. page 346 folio 175 Deed 1502. — Mathew & ors to Heude (Registered 20 Nov.r 1757.)

Indenture dated 24 March 1738.- And also four other pieces or parcels of Land situate in the quarter of Basseterre containing by admeasurement Twenty one acres, bounded N.E.r with Lands in possession of James Milligan.- N.W.r with Lands of John Hart and John Douglass, and Henry Morrett.- S.W.r with Land of Will.m Lake and said Henry Morrett and Geo. Ashby.- S.E with Land of Lady Stapleton.-

"the second parcel containing by admeasurement Five Acres bounded N.W.r with path leading from the Sea to and along Geo Wattley's bounds and so is continued to the said Peter Heude's upper or mountain Land.- S.W.r with Lands of James Milligan.- N.E with Lands formerly in possession of Elizabeth Hunt and S.E.r with Land of James Gordon.

"the third parcel containing by admeasurement Five Acres bounded N.W.r with the said path which leads from the Sea to and along Geo. Wattley's bounds and so is continued to the said Peter Heude's upper or mountain land.- S.W.r with the land hereinbeforementioned formerly in possession of Ann Hagan (or Fagan) N.E.r with Land of Robert Patterson and S.E with lands of James Gordon.-

"the fourth parcel containing by estimation half an Acre (be the same more or less) situate between Muddy Pond and the Sea bounded N.W.r with the path which leads from the Sea to and along the bounds of Thomas Tyson and Geo Wattley and so is continued to said Peter Heude's upper or Mountain land.- S.W.r with the N.E side of Muddy Pond, N.E.r with the Sea and S.E.r with lands of said James Gordon.- including a Cart path which is to be allowed in the room of one formerly between the S.W side of said pond and the land of Wm Wattley and Robert Patterson.-

"And also one other piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement Five Acres bounded N.W.r with lands of Geo: Wattley, N.E.r with Muddy Pond, leaving a Cart path round the pond.- S.E.r with land in possession of William Wattley and S.W.r with Land in possession of Widow Hunt."

"And also one other piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement Five Acres bounded N.W.r with lands of Thomas Patterson.- N.E with the Cart path next to the pond and S.E.r and S.W.r with mountain land.-

"And also one other piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement Four Acres bounded N.E with the Common path that leads to the Sea and parts it from Land in possession of John Greatheed N.E.r with Land of Edward Morris.- N.W.r and S.E with land of Doctor John Edwards.-

"And also one other piece or parcel of land containing Six Acres bounded S.W.r with Land of John Greatheed.- West.r with Land in possession of Margaret Ratcliff N.E.r with the pond Land in possession of Thomas Tyson and N.W.r with the path leading to the Sea and which parts it from Land in possession of John Greatheed.-

This last Extract is the most important affecting the question of right to the Ten acres, the 5th and 6th recital in which (being 5 acres ea:) no doubt refer to them.- (In Book G. Deed No 1809 the whole of these several lots of land are conveyed by Peter Heude to Gilbert Fleming) The several Lots compose together 51 acres & half.-

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Extract No 3 from Book F... page 329 folio 164 — Mathew & ors to Thos Tyson

Indenture dated 21st Sept.r 1787.- "and all that plantation or parcel of Land situate in the Canaries containing 68 acres 1 rood and 10 perches, bounded S.E and S.W with Lands partly in possession of John Wattley and partly with Lands of John Douglass and Late General Hart - partly with Lands of John Crew and Thomas Chapman partly with Lands of Jno. Attline John Bennett and Edward Morris - Northerly with Land of Jno. Greatheed, N.E.r with the Sea".-

This conveyance is the first recital in Tyson's Mortgage Deed to Messrs Dennistounes and Co.y- noticed in the body of the Report.-

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Extract No 4 from Book Y... page 218 Deed 2144 — Douglass to Greatheed

Indenture dated 24 March 1758.- "All that piece or parcel of land of him the said John St Leger Douglass containing by admeasurement Thirty Acres abutted and bounded as follow. N.E.r with Land of Peter Thomas Tyson.- N.W.r with Land of said John St Leger Douglass, S.W.r with Land of Lady Frances Stapleton.- S.E.r with Lands of said Cristie Greatheed, being Late the Estate of Geo.r Wattley and purchased by the Late John Douglass.-

"And also all that piece or parcel of Land containing by admeasurement Ten Acres Three Roods and Nineteen perches as follow, bounded at the head or the Southward with a Gutt which divides the same from other Lands of

"said John St. Leger Douglass - to the North^d. with lands late belonging to Thomas Hart - N.E^d. with Half-Moon pond - to the S.E partly with lands of James Chapman but now in the tenure of said Claiste Greatheed and partly with a common path which divides the said piece of Land hereby last described from the piece or parcel hereinafter to be described - and to the S.W with land of said James Chapman now also in the tenure of said Craistie Greatheed.

And also all that piece or parcel of land containing Two acres One Rood and Twenty perches bounded N.W^d. with said path which divides the last mentioned piece from the piece last before mentioned to the N.E^d partly with said Half Moon pond and partly with Sandy Ground near the Sea Shore - to the S.W^d. with land of said Craiste Greatheed and to the S.E with other lands of said John Saint Leger Douglass and which said two pieces of land were purchased from the Commissioners for the sale of French Lands".

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Extract N° 5 from Book M.. page 31 folio 16.

Crew to Greatheed

"All that piece or parcel of land belonging to him the said Wm Crew containing Ten Acres being butted and bounded as follow: S.E with lands of His Excellency General Hart and Jn^o Douglass Esq^r - N.W with lands of Thomas Chapman - N.E with Half Moon Pond and S.W with Mountain land of the said General Hart and John Douglass."

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In the course of my investigation at the Registrar's Office I met with the conveyance of the two lots of Land of Fifty Acres each, granted by the Commissioners to James Gordon. of which the following are extracts - In these Deeds, as also in the one containing the recital of the "waste land covered partly with water" I found several lots of Land also conveyed to James Gordon, situated in the Town of Basseterre.

Extract N° 6

Book F.. page 354 fol. 179.

Mathew & ors to James Gordon. Registered 29 Nov^r 1737.

Indenture dated 21 Sept^r 1737. "One parcel of the said Lands situate in the Town of Basseterre containing by admeasurement 4,930 feet Square bounded North with Short Alley 86 feet - to the East with College Street 59 feet - to the South with Drewell Otley Esq^r 36 feet - 25 feet and 26 feet, and to the west with Sloe lane 91 feet.-

"And one other parcel of land in the said Town containing by admeasurement 810 feet square, bounded North with Fort Street 13½ feet, to the East with Land in possession of Mathew Caille Esq^r. 60 feet - to the South with the Sea Shore 13½ feet and to the West with old walls in possession of John Douglass 60 feet.-

"And for one other plantation or parcel of the said Land in the quarter of Basseterre containing by admeasurement Fifty Acres bounded S.W^d. with lands in possession of Peter Mitchell N.W^d. partly with lands in possession of James Milligan and partly with lands in possession of Peter Heude - N.E^d with the North Sea and Lands in possession of Zachariah Bourryau."

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Extract N° 7

Book G.. page 23

Milligan & ors to Jas. Gordon. Registered 31 July 1738.

Indenture dated 13 February 1738 - "All that piece or parcel of Land containing Fifty Acres (be the same more or less) bounded S.W^d with lands in possession of Peter Heude, North Westerly with Lands in possession of John Hart and John Douglass. S.E with Lands in possession of George Watley - N.E^d with Land in possession of said Watley and said Heude, and South Easterly with a path leading to said Land, which parts it from land in possession of Lady Stapleton."

In Book I page 181, deed 3051. is the Commissioner's ratification of this conveyance.

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Extract N° 8

Book K.. page 60.

Buckley to Gordon

"That piece or parcel of Land containing Two acres and three quarters, situate lying and being near Frigate Bay, and bounded to the Southward with the common path leading to Frigate Bay to the East with Lands of William Coleman and Rev^d John Little - To the North with Lands of James Gordon - to the West with Lands late of said Peter Mitchell and James Gordon.-

This piece of land forms part of Muddy pond Estate.

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Recapitulation of Land in the foregoing Extracts belonging to Mr. Gordon.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Extract 1^st. | 10 . 0 . 0 | 6,192 |
| 6^th. | 50 . 0 . 0 | 5,740 |
| 7^th. | 50 . 0 . 0 | ——— |
| 8^th. | 2 . 3 . 0 | ——— |
| Acres... | 112 . 3 . 0 | 11,932 Square feet. |

It is to be observed that the foregoing Statement of Land composing Muddy Pond Estate is exclusive of the Ten acres in dispute admitting the first lot to be the Pond and the land immediately skirting it, of which I am now fully of opinion, more from the disagreeament of the recitals in the Deed and the Lease than from the want of coincidence in the boundaries specified in the former with the 'common path' now to be seen, and from the character of the Lease it is fair to conclude that the particular recital of the Ten acres was copied from a Deed which has not been put upon Record.[a] With the Ten acres, therefore in Mr Tyson's possession the Estate may be estimated at 122 acres and 3 quarters..

I inserted an advertisement in the Saint Kitts Gazette for the Sale or Rent of this property but received no offer, and I much fear it will long remain unemployed unless some arrangement could be entered into with Messrs Hardens and Sons the Consignees or Owners of Lucas's Estate, either for the Rent or purchase of it..

I quitted Saint Kitts for Antigua on the 1st of March.[b]

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a. Note. On the back of the Lease is a Memorandum in the hand writing of the late James Gordon to the following effect " This and the within paper relates to the 100 acres of Land in the Island of Saint "Christophers and must be taken care of - They belong to my Father" - It is not at all improbable that the "within paper" related particularly to the Ten Acres..

b A few days after my arrival in Antigua I received the account of Mr Davis's sudden death..

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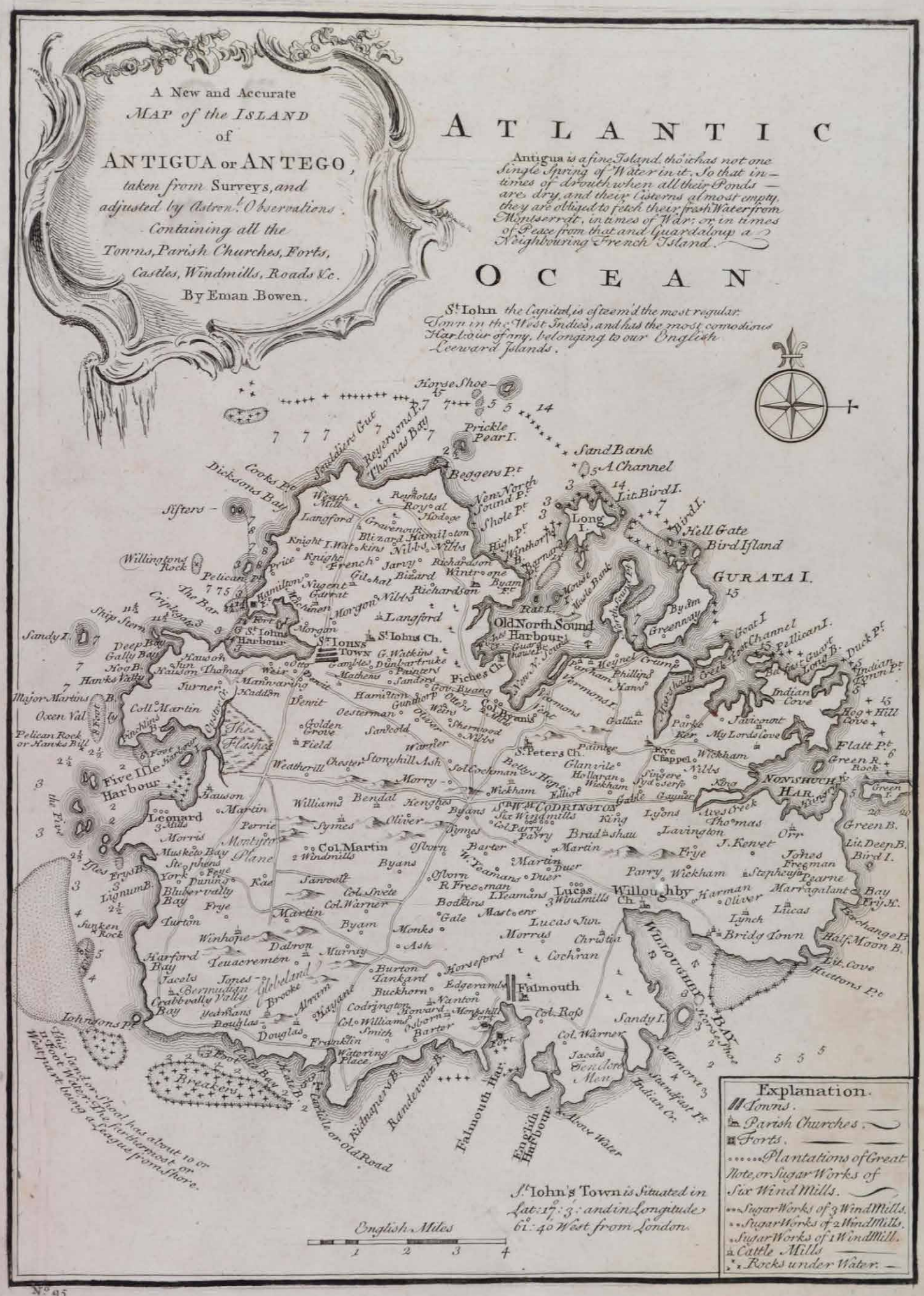
# PART THE SECOND,

# ANTIGUA.


A New and Accurate
MAP of the ISLAND
of
ANTIGUA or ANTEGO,
taken from Surveys, and
adjusted by Astron.l Observations.
Containing all the
Towns, Parish Churches, Forts,
Castles, Windmills, Roads &c.
By Eman. Bowen.
ATLANTIC
OCEAN
Antigua is a fine Island, tho' it has not one Single Spring of Water in it. So that in times of drouth when all their Ponds are dry, and their Cisterns almost empty, they are obliged to fetch their fresh Water from Montserrat, in times of War; or in times of Peace from that and Guardalupe a Neighbouring French Island.
St. John the Capital, is esteem'd the most regular Town in the West Indies, and has the most comodious Harbour of any, belonging to our English Leeward Islands.
Horse Shoe
Prickle Pear I.
Sand Bank
A Channel
Beggers Pt
Lit. Bird I.
Long I.
Hell Gate
Bird Island
GURATA I.
Old North Sound Harbour
St. Johns Ch.
St. Johns Town
Five Isle Harbour
Leonard
Col. Martin
Willoughby Bay
Falmouth
Falmouth Harbour
English Harbour
Above Water
Indian Cr.
Standfast Pt.
Sandy I.
Col. Warner
Col. Ross
Jacats
Gendlers Men
Breakers
Johnsons Pt.
Cookes Pt.
Dicksons Bay
Sisters
Willingtons Rock
Pelican Pt.
The Bar
Ship Stern
Sandy I.
Major Martins
Ocean Val.
Pelican Rock or Hanks Bill
Lignum B.
Sunken Rock
Harford Bay
Crabbrally Bay
Carlisle or Old Road
Ridgners B.
Randevuz B.
English Miles
1 2 3 4
St. John's Town is Situated in Lat: 17°: 3': and in Longitude 61°: 40 West from London.
Explanation.
Towns.
Parish Churches.
Forts.
Plantations of Great Note, or Sugar Works of Six Wind Mills.
Sugar Works of 3 Wind Mills.
Sugar Works of 2 Wind Mills.
Sugar Works of 1 Wind Mill.
Cattle Mills
Rocks under Water.

No 95

# THE ISLAND OF ANTIGUA

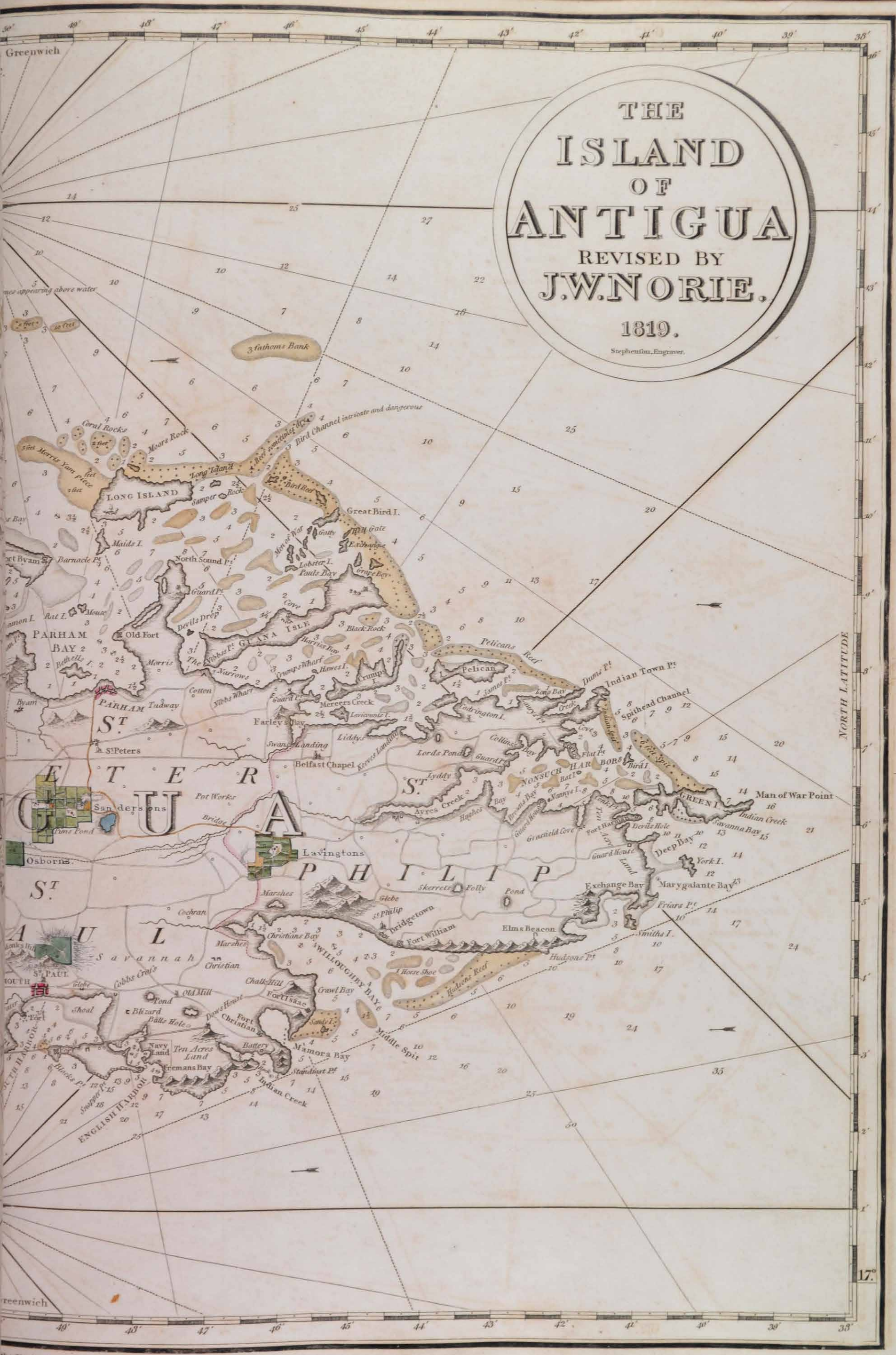
REVISED BY

J.W. NORIE.

1819.

London, Publiſhed as the Act directs, May 1st 1806 by W … at the Navigation Warehouſe, No 157, Leadenhall Street.


London. Published as the Act directs. May 1st 1808. by WILLIAM H




the Navigation Warehouse, No 157. Leadenhall Street.

# Part the Second.

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# ANTIGUA.[a]

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The Mail Boat in which I took my passage to Antigua from St.^n Kitts anchored in Saint John's Harbour on the night of the 2.^nd of March and I landed on the following morning.. I lost no time in apprizing Mr John Allan of my arrival and I had the pleasure of a visit from him the same day, and I ascertained from that Gentleman that Mrs. Davia Allan was still residing on Sanderson's Estate: He very kindly offered me accommodation until she removed but I could not allow considerations of that nature to supercede the more important one of inspecting the Properties with as little delay as possible; and without urging her departure I proposed visiting Sanderson's Estate on the next following day (the 5.^th.) ..

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a Antigua possesses none of the sublime features which characterize most of the neighbouring Islands, and with the exception of a range of hills on the Southern and South West part of the Island, the highest of which is not more than 1,400 feet from the surface of the Sea - the country presents a flat and by no means picturesque appearance: it however possesses in a singular degree evidence of the awful havock which has attended former revolutions of the earth's surface, although entirely free from any vestiges of Volcanic fire common in most of the Islands forming the Caribbean group:- It is principally for the great variety and beauty of its siliceous and agatized Fossils that Antigua is so remarkably distinguished from the other Islands.- It contains 108 square miles and about 69,000 acres.. Latitude 17° North. Longitude 62 West of Greenwich.-

# Sanderson's Estate,

is situated nearly in the centre of the Island inclining rather to the Eastward and the spot may be immediately recognized on the Map of the Island by a Pond in that quarter called Sim's pond to which it is contiguous and which is about 7 miles from the principal Town Saint Johns - about 4 miles from Falmouth and between 2 and 3 miles from Parham.-[a] The prevailing character of the Soil of this Estate is a black mould on a substratum of Marl, a small quantity of clay is however; here and there to be seen, and with the exception of the hill in the neighbourhood of the Negro Houses there is not a bad piece of land on the Estate. The North-eastern part of it is the most elevated; which is an advantage as the cultivation is thereby materially protected from the prevailing N: E.ly winds (see section). The full extent of the Property including Roads, Range waste lands &c is between 311 and 312 acres; about 230 acres of which are appropriated to cultivation. The usual plan of appropriating the land in this Island is to allow one third for Plant Canes, one third for Ratoons and a third for provisions; but this arrangement ought to depend much upon the quality and condition of the land as also upon the number of Negroes to feed: hence allowing an average of 2 Hhds an Acre for the plants and Ratoons from two thirds of the cultivable part of the Estate it ought to produce upwards of 300 Hhds of Sugar per ann: this calculation is of course allowing that the land is in good heart; and were it not for the unseasonableness of the Island[b] a greater average crop might be made, but under circumstances, and particularly that of having a Gang of 317 Negroes to feed, whereby it would be necessary to encrease the proportion of Land for provisions to one half (allowing too, for a piece of land to rest occasionally) I think from 250 to 300 Hhds per annum from this Estate the utmost that ought to be expected, with a proper regard to the working of the Negroes and Stock: but as I propose appropriating part of Osborne's pasture Estate to the growth of provisions an average of 300 Hhds may be fairly calculated upon under good management.[c]- The crops of late years have not much exceeded 100.

6 to the Westy

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a. Parham is the place where the Plantation supplies for this property are usually landed, and the Sugars shipped.-

b. Antigua is perhaps the most unseasonable Island in the whole Caribbean group, and the Returns from a west India property are known to be so precarious that an average can only be fairly made from the crops yielded in a series of years.- In Saint Kitts it is said that the whole of the sugar made in one year from Estates in the extensive valley of Basseterre was shipped in a Long-Boat, and Lucas's Estate bounding Muddy Pond Estate which made in 1812 272 large Hhds in 1784 made 2 Hhds and in 1795 it made 3.-

c. Managers of West India properties are mostly too sanguine in their expectations, and their efforts seldom keep pace with them - and where very extraordinary returns have been known, they have mostly been effected for a single year to answer some particular purpose, with public a preponderating loss in Slaves and Cattle from overwork, and heavy disbursements.-

# Plan of Sanderson's Estate.

shewing the disposition of the Land for Crop 1825.

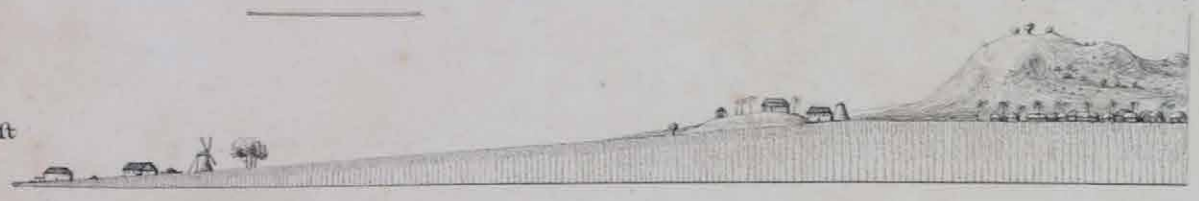

## References.

| No | Plants | Rattoons | Provisions |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | . . . . . | 4 . 3 . 30 | . . . . . |
| 2 | . . . . . | . . . . . | 9 . 0 . 34 |
| 3 | . . . . . | 9 . 1 . 16 | . . . . . |
| 4 | . . . . . | 9 . 2 . 25 | . . . . . |
| 5 | . . . . . | . . . . . | 8 . 3 . 24 |
| 6 | . . . . . | 5 . 3 . 13 | . . . . . |
| 7 | 7 . 1 . 33 | . . . . . | . . . . . |
| 8 | 8 . 0 . 36 | . . . . . | . . . . . |
| 9 | 7 . 3 . 3 | . . . . . | . . . . . |
| 10 | . . . . . | . . . . . | 6 . 1 . 34 |
| 11 | 10 . 1 . 0 | . . . . . | . . . . . |
| 12 | . . . . . | . . . . . | 5 . 2 . 10 |
| 13 | 6 . 1 . 2 | . . . . . | . . . . . |
| 14 | . . . . . | 1 . 2 . 33 | . . . . . |
| 15 | . . . . . | . . . . . | 13 . 3 . 10 |
| 16 | . . . . . | . . . . . | 1 . 2 . 20 |
| 18 | . . . . . | 10 . 1 . 26 | . . . . . |
| 19 | . . . . . | 8 . 2 . 37 | . . . . . |
| 20 | . . . . . | 9 . 0 . 19 | . . . . . |
| 21 | . . . . . | 7 . 2 . 28 | . . . . . |
| 22 | . . . . . | . . . . . | 6 . 0 . 0 |
| 23 | . . . . . | 5 . 3 . 11 | . . . . . |
| 26 | . . . . . | . . . . . | 8 . 1 . 1 |
| 27 | 8 . 3 . 36 | . . . . . | . . . . . |
| 28 | 12 . 3 . 5 | . . . . . | . . . . . |
| 29 | 7 . 1 . 15 | . . . . . | . . . . . |
| 30 | . . . . . 69 . 0 . 15 | . . . . . 73 . 0 . 16 | 8 . 2 . 9 68 . 1 . 22 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| In cultivation Crop 1825 | 210 | 2 | 33 |
| No 23 I allow for 1826 | 11 | 2 | 31 |
| 24 —— Do —— | 6 | 1 | 8 |
| Total for cultivation | 228 | 2 | 32 |
| No 17 Negro Grounds | 11 | 0 | 0 |
| Still in No 14 | 5 | 3 | 17 |
| Works, viz Negro Houses & Grounds Intervals, Swamps &c | 37 | 0 | 11 |
| Negro Houses &c | 9 | 1 | 6 |
| Total contents | 311 | 3 | 26 |

Crop 1825.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Plant Canes | 69 | 0 | 15 |
| Rattoons | 73 | 0 | 16 |
| Provisions | 68 | 1 | 22 |
| Total acres | 210 | 2 | 33 |




Section. Shewing the declivities of the Estate.

Garden Potatoes
Lettuce pp 222.

Hhds.[a] and the expences must have materially exceeded the proceeds: this however is to be attributed entirely to want of System and attention in its management for very many years, and the desideratum might be extended to some other essential points. The greater part of the property appeared overrun with a pernicious Weed called by the several names 'Savannah Grass' - 'white Grass' but more commonly and appropriately 'Devil's Grass',[b] and in some places I discovered another destructive weed known by the name of 'Nut' or 'Knot' Grass..

The land in cultivation had every appearance of having been badly prepared and the stinted growth of the Canes indicated that it was much in want of manure; some pieces of Canes however had a more favorable appearance than others, but in the progress of Crop, it appeared that the 'head rows, (i.e: the outsides or borders of the piece) had been artfully manured and better planted whilst the principal part of the piece had received no assistance, and consequently not only yielded a thin meagre Cane but in many places the plants had totally failed.[c] Upon enquiry I found that the land had received no material assistance by manuring and dressing for many years, and the want of proper dung heaps and Cattle pens proved the existing absence of a due regard to this essential point in plantership. I question also if any thing could betray a more palpable want of system and attention than the irregular and extended width of the ranges between each piece of Canes, which were in some places rendered impassable by the accumulation of Weeds, and Stone heaps, or deep holes from whence marl had been from time to time dug out. Two good pieces of land (No. 23 & 24) together about 20 acres were out of cultivation.- At this early period of the year the ground provisions were nearly all expended and we ceased to feed from the Estate about six weeks after my arrival.- Evidently the return had been very inconsiderable nor was it to be wondered at, considering the state of the land, and the degenerated character of the seed..

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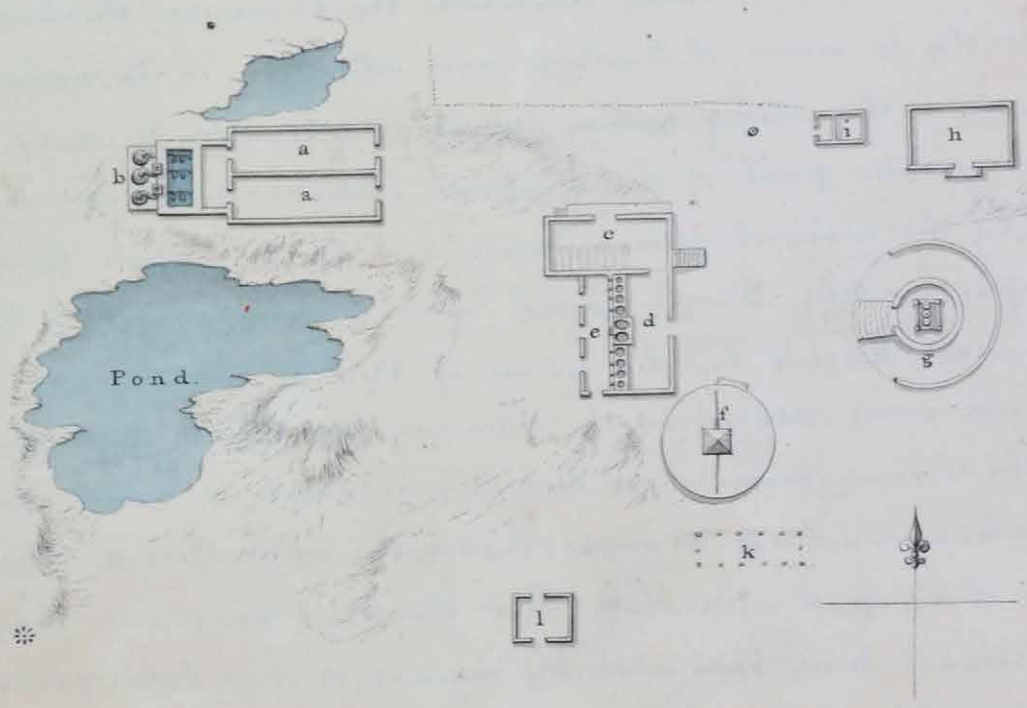
a. The total number of Hhds made in 1823 from this property was only 98 - 90 of which were shipped..

b. This Weed spreads on the surface very fast and its fibres choak the young plant and impedes if not entirely destroys its growth..

c. This manœuvre (which amounts to cheating oneself) I have very frequently detected, and althe' it may afford a temporary gratification to the individual who practices it, must inevitably end in his own confusion.. It is sometimes done by the Drivers unless they are looked after..

# The Works &c.




References,

a a Still House, Liquor Loft &c.
b The Stills, and Worm Cistern.
c The curing House; the dotted lines show the Beams on which the Hogsheads rest to drain into the Molasses cistern.
d The Boiling House, showing the Clarifiers and two sets of Coppers.
e The Copper-hole Shed, where the Fire is made under the Coppers.
f The Cattle Mill.
g The Windmill
h Overseer's House.
i Kitchen &c:
k Cattle Pen.
l Blacksmith's Shop.
✻ Station from whence the view of the Works was taken.

The Works are situated on the Western part of the property, which renders the Carting from the other extremity rather laborious. They consist of a Boiling House and Curing House attached in tolerable order; a Windmill and Cattle Mill – Still House & Liquor loft; Overseer's House, and Blacksmith's Shop.– The only essential improvement required in the first-named Building was new Shingling to the roof of the Curing House, and the enlargement of the Boiling House Windows for the purpose of admitting a more free circulation of air; the want of which materially checked the cooling and granulation of the Sugar.[a] A new sett of Boilers are required for the North side of the Boiling House.– The Windmill is a very good one and is capable of grinding sufficient liquor to make between 3 and 4 Hogsheads of Sugar a day; it is in good order.[b] The Cattle Mill I found totally neglected and in very bad condition.[c] The Still House in its several departments and arrangements is one of the worst I have seen, and it will require considerable expence to put it in good repair.– This particular department in the management has for years been nearly overlooked, and shamefully neglected: indeed the great defalcation in the Rum crops has evidently proceeded from want of proper regulations; and the Keeps only I suspect may have the credit of having performed more than their duty.– The Rum Butts were all in a state of decay and leaking.– The Boiling House, Curing House and Still =

a This improvement was completed before I left Antigua, by introducing Jen Windows where there had been only Six.– (see view of this Building page 5)

b. Mr Cotter somewhere recommends the raising the Windmill Wall, as essential to the taking off a larger crop; of course thus implying that the mechanical power would be greater, and a larger supply of liquor would be yielded.– In the first place it is of prescribed dimensions regulated from experience – viz' the diameter at the surface equal to the height 30 feet – and the raising it would not only weaken the body of the Mill, but the diameter at top would become so much contracted as to interfere with the hoisting in and taking out the horizontal Spindle Wheel.– In the second place, it would be necessary to have another sett of Coppers, if Mr Cotter expected to increase the manufacture to more than 4 Hds a day which the Mill is now capable of providing for. It is in every respect an excellent Mill, and the alteration proposed would injure it.–

c It was immediately repaired, and now Roofed.–

# View of the Works, from Station ✻ see Plan. page 4.

Stills.— ..... Liquor Loft, Rum Cellar &c: (Building in the background a Moravian Chapel)_Curing & Boiling Houses_Overseer's House_Wind & Cattle Mills_Blacksmith's Shop.—

House should be all attached, and but for the expence attending the measure I should recommend converting the present Curing House into a Still House &c and building another Curing House at the other extremity of the Boiling House; this would certainly be a great improvement, but the labor and expence under existing circumstances, induces me merely to notice it without urging its adoption.-

The Overseer's House (see Plan of the Works h) I have projected as the future residence of the Manager, who will there have the whole of the Works under his eye, as also the movements of the Overseer's under him whose house is to be built on the spot marked in the plan of the works (o), and the Negroes recently removed from Lavington's Estate will also be immediately at his command.

The Smith's Shop requires no particular notice.-

The Cattle pen (k) scarcely deserves that name as it is merely a few posts with some boards nailed to them to keep the Animals within their limits, but I have projected the erection of another, as also a Magoss House near to this spot.-

Front elevation of the Boiling House, taken from the Windmill.

Fig I.

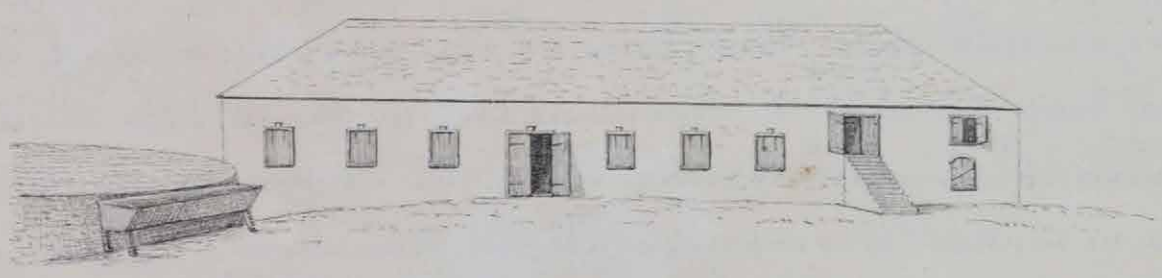
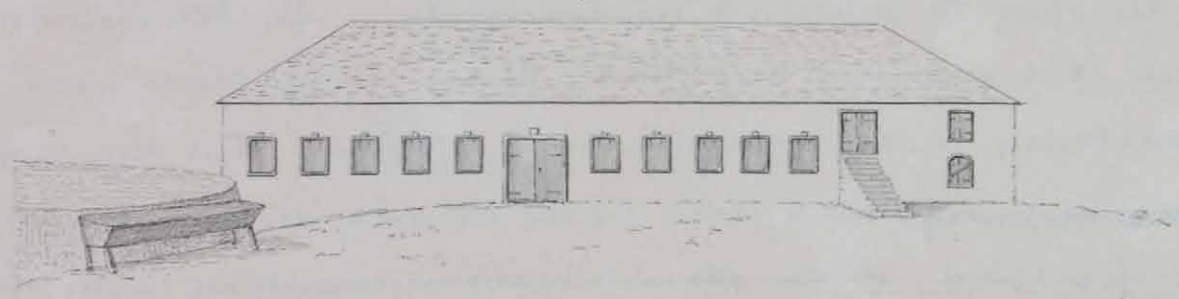


Fig I *Represents the front of the Boiling House before the improvement.* Fig II *shews the additional Windows.*

Fig II.



# Dwelling, Offices, Hospital &c:

The residence for the Proprietor or Attorney is in some respects inconveniently situated at the opposite extremity of the property to the Eastward of the Works near to the old works formerly belonging to an Estate called Martins, which now composes part of Sandersons; but as these Buildings are now converted into an Hospital, Stores &c: departments essentially requiring the controul and constant superintendance of the person in charge: the objection to the principal residence being so distant from the Works is materially obviated more especially as the Negro Houses are also in that direction. Another great advantage is here manifest if the Attorney lives on the property, namely: A communication with Lavingtons Estate which is seen only from this point, by means of telegraph which I had projected with a view to dispensing with a Messenger upon every frivolous occasion.[a] There is nevertheless a better situation for the Dwelling within about two hundred yards of the spot on which it now stands, and whence it might be removed to commanda complete view of the Estate, without losing the advantages already noticed; but the benefit would not be commensurate with the expence and trouble attending its removal, and I consequently reject the measure.[b]

The House and offices are in very bad condition and will require general repairs, but there are so many objects demanding immediate attention, that this has been and may be left for the present, and effected by degrees by the Estate's Tradesmen. The Stable I found in the most disgraceful state that can be well conceived, and the manure and dirt had been allowed to accumulate in the Stalls until they had composed a hard heap considerably above the Stones by which it is paved: Hence it will be no matter of surprise that the two Horses I found on the Estate were both affected with Glanders, which became at length so manifest and incurable that I was obliged to shoot them.

The Hospital and Lying-in establishment, altho' in a satisfactory state were still open to important improvements.- The Window Shutters were much decayed and admitted the Wind; many of the Beds were also wanting repair; and contrary to my expectations I observed that the rooms were not swept every morning, and were by no means clean:- Next to this I disapproved of a want of a direct communication with the Lying-

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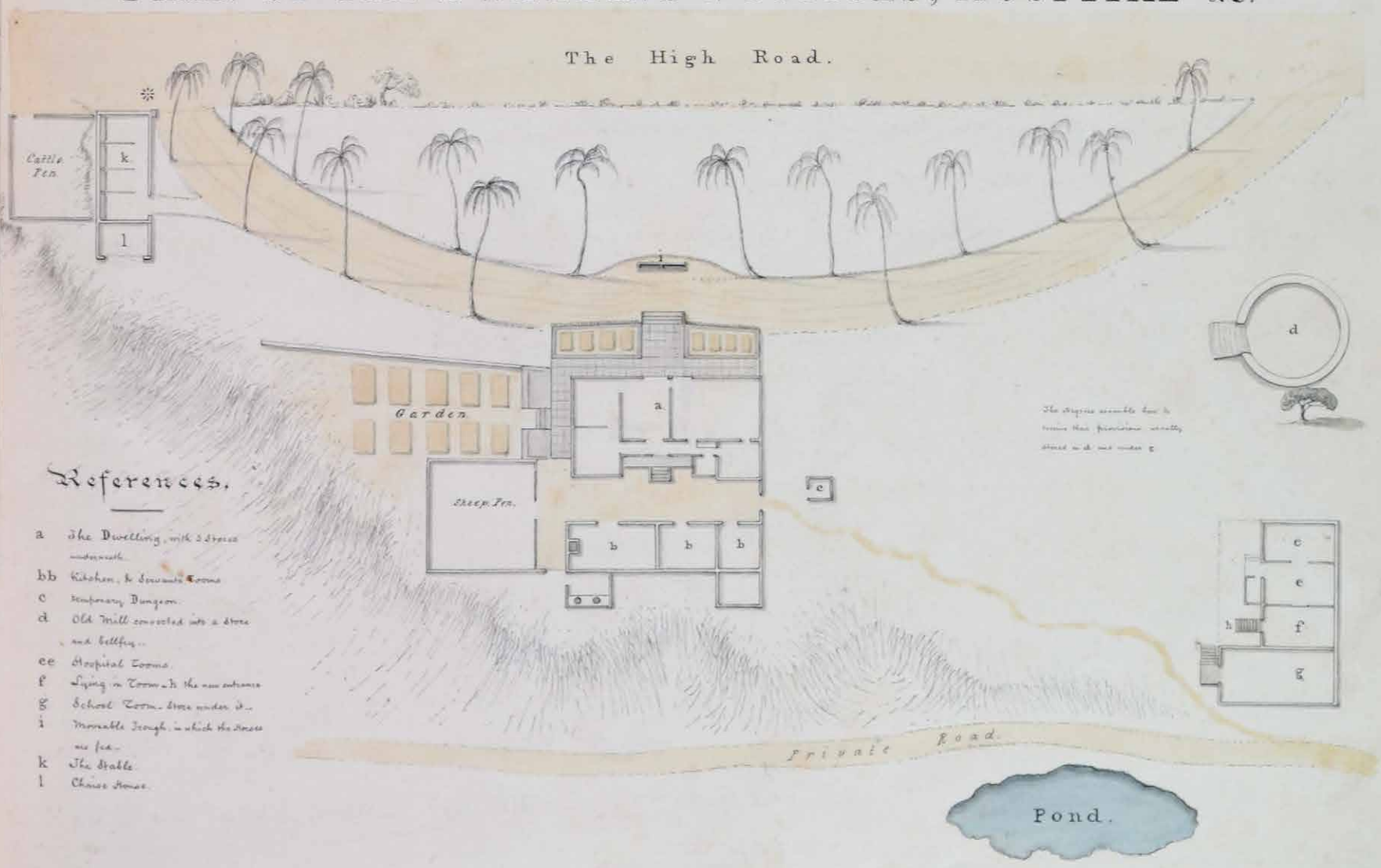
a Lavington's highest ground may be seen over the Hospital in the sketch of that Building facing page 7. (the small patch color'd green on the top of the hill is part of the estate.....)
b The situation alluded to is at the east end of Cane piece No. 7 (see plan of Sanderson's Estate. B)

## View of the Dwelling, from the Stable, *see Plan* ✻

## Plan of the Dwelling & Offices, Hospital &c:



VIEW OF THE HOSPITAL &c.

taken from the Dwelling.

in rooms (without going thro' the Hospital) and the improvement in this respect will be seen in the View and plan of these several Buildings. The whole of this establishment I consider now to be under desirable regulations and the only improvement I have to project is that of an angular Wall or fence in the direction of the dotted line in the plan, forming a yard to the Hospital.

It may be necessary to observe that Negroes have a great aversion to being kept in the Sick House during their illness, and if they can escape to their huts they will do so, not unfrequently carrying disease among the healthy part of the Gang; and thereby occasionally aggravating their disorder by taking cold, or deviating from the regimen prescribed.- It is essential that all possible means should be used to prevent this, by a proper regard to their comfort in the first instance, and by enforcing a strict attention to the rules and regulations of the Establishment: whereby, also, they would not be so frequently induced to affect illness with a view to getting an uncontrouled range for a few days.- In preference therefore to locking the Hospital door which amounts to an undue check upon their liberty, I would afford them the range of the ground above-allotted as a yard during the day.

There is much to be advanced in favor of improvement in this particular department of a West India property, and I much fear that many Negroes lose their lives from improper treatment, or want of attention in administering Medicine, which is generally left to the Sick Nurse who is mostly an old Slave that has been brought up in the Hospital, the extent of whose knowledge is perhaps an acquaintance with the peculiar virtues of some indigenous plants.- The Doctor attends the Estate sees the several patients - prescribes for them in the Sick-Book, which is afterwards forwarded to his Residence (unless it happens that Medicines are provided by the property) and the Messenger returns with the several compounds, most frequently made up by his assistant — these are transferred by the Manager to the Sick Nurse who (not possessing a knowledge of Letters) as she receives her directions places each packet between her several fingers each of which it is to be presumed represents in her mind the patients to whom they are to be administered.- Several circumstances affecting the safety of patients have passed under my own observation, but I have advanced sufficient in favor of the opinion that the Medicines should be on the

property, and if not administered by the Doctor, at least they should be prepared by him, and placed in such order on the spot as to preclude the possibility of an error. Another essential regulation which I found neglected, is that of the Medical Man visiting the Estate regularly, and twice in every week, and that the Attorney or Manager attend him in the Hospital, not only that each of them may become better acquainted with the character and physical disposition of the patients: but that any little matter connected with their comforts (which frequently suggests itself on the spot, and is afterwards forgot) may be the sooner attended to.– The Doctor[a] who had the charge of this Estate when I arrived had absented himself owing to ill-health for a considerable time and had entrusted the responsibility of his office to an apothecary resident in Saint Johns, whose indifference to the charge he had undertaken by no means made up for the absence of the Doctor, and the medical care of the Estate had for several weeks been totally disregarded, to the disgrace of the Manager.– I lost no time in appointing another person, who has been very indefatigable in his attendance and attention to the sick, and in whose ability I have great confidence. The advantageous terms to the property of this engagement have already been noticed (in Letter No. 8).[b]

Attached to the Hospital &c: is an extensive room which was formerly the Liquor loft, before the Works were dismantled, and has latterly been appropriated as a School Room for the young Negroes; it is sufficiently large however, for a portion of it to be set apart for a Store if required, or a residence for one of the Overseers.–

## The Stores.

The principal Stores on the property are under the Dwelling; the foundation of which is built of Stone forming three substantial compartments; and are consequently immediately under the eye of the resident Attorney.– Another good Store is under the School Room which is appropriated as a depository for the ground provisions; the space between the Dwelling and this Building being the spot where the Negroes usually assemble to receive their allowance.

Near to this place stands the old Mill which is also converted into a Store and Bell-fry.– Regarding these several circumstances therefore, it will again appear that the situation of the dwelling is not so objectionable as has been represented, more especially as I have before observed, the Negro houses being also in the immediate vicinity.

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a Doctor Pearson, resident in Saint Johns.

b The present Medical attendant is Doctor Odlum of Tweesaints Hill near Falmouth distance about 3 miles from Sandrouds. He served many years in His Majesty's Navy.

# The Negro's Houses.

I found them in a better condition than I expected, but many Negroes complained that they had been long residing with their relations for want of Houses of their own and that the increase of their families rendered it no longer comfortable or convenient for them. I particularly noticed the Quantity of weeds and bushes growing between their residences, and the inflamable state of the thatching of some of the roofs which were here and there touching each other.– Negroes are very tenacious of any interference in their domestic arrangements or comforts, unless it be solicited by them, and they are even among themselves particularly rigid in the observance of their own peculiar forms of intercourse; they are rather reserved than otherwise in their domestic character, and being fond of seclusion they take great pains to encourage the growth of Trees or bushes round the limits of their several lots of land on which their dwellings stand, and they usually allow the trash with which they are thatched to overhang the Windows and doors.— I am much of opinion that the distrust which prevails with Negroes towards their Masters or those persons controuling them arises from the great indifference and disregard on the part of the latter which is well known to exist in most matters connected with the health and domestic comforts of the Negroes under their charge, until necessity calls for their interference.– I would by no means be understood to be here subscribing to the gross falsehoods advanced by many imputing neglect and cruelty to Managers of West India properties generally, but I am referring to matters that may be considered out of the broad scale of plantation duty and discipline, and connected more particularly with the dictates of a mind alive to philosophical reasoning, and the deep Interest of the proprietor to support, and increase the number of his laborers.– How far it may be disputed to be a duty within the province of a Manager's government to investigate and interfere in the internal state of the Negroes Huts and grounds I will not presume to decide, but it is beyond doubt that disease and mortality originate in the confined situation and dirty condition of their dwellings and the impure vapours from stagnant pools and decayed weeds which are too frequently to be seen in their neighbourhood.– I confined my interference to the clearance of the Weeds and rubbish in the intervals or common paths between the Houses, and divided the future charge of keeping them clean between the Drivers and Ranger each to attend to it in turn. Several of those Huts that required repair had been completed, and others were in progress when I left the Island: vacant lots were also laid out for new Houses to be built at leisure.–

# The Negroes.

It has been asserted that the Gang of this property is composed chiefly of ill-disposed, discontented and weakly Negroes; which has been attributed to the circumstance of their having been purchased at different times either singly or in small lots and through various channels; and that consequently many bad characters have been introduced to the injury of the good.- In reply to this observation I will only ask in what other manner has almost every other Gang been collected! and then, as to their discontent, and consequent ill-disposition we may fairly enquire if there has existed no cause but that of their particular nature?- It is only necessary for me to give a decided contradiction to the statement that they are a dejected and weakly looking Gang:- on the contrary I have seldom seen one more healthy & well made; and I think for this description of people more easy to controul with proper management and good treatment.

It is most true that up to the time of my arrival in Antigua strong indications of insubordination had been shewn in both Gangs, and particularly in that belonging to Lavington's Estate, which called for the interference of Magistrates; but can it be wondered at (without regarding the general fermentation that prevailed in the Colonies at the time[a]) when we revert to the circumstances under which these properties have been governed, or conducted for many years; during which time the Negroes have been in doubt whether they had an Owner among the numerous participators in their government; and to the total want of system and order in the several provinces of their duty, and welfare. It is not necessary that I should enlarge upon this subject further than this: that no talismanic power has been exercised- no extraordinary measures have been adopted to give health and strength in a few months to the weakly- animation and cheerfulness to the dejected and discontented, and notwithstanding they now possess these several qualifications, and the work of the Estate has latterly proceeded with the utmost order and in every way to give general satisfaction. I must nevertheless admit that they at first gave me considerable trouble, and it was some time before they could be brought to feel that they had been ill-governed, and that they would have less work to perform by doing it well.- The circumstance too of a person coming direct from England as the representative of the proprietor had considerable influence on their minds, and gave additional weight to the authority by which they found themselves controuled.- It is here worthy of remark that a sensible difference may be observed in the disposition of Negroes to perform the duties required of them by the several persons placed over them, and it is by no means extraordinary that they should prefer being directed by the individual on whom they are more particularly dependant or his immediate representative, than by persons in the lower gradations of Office, to which they are

a The early part of the present year (1824) cannot but be regarded as an important era in the history of the West Indies when the serious commotions in Demerara, Barbados, and others of the British possessions in this part of the World, excited so general an alarm, even in those Colonies where there was less cause for apprehension, among which Antigua may be classed, altho' by no means free, at the time alluded to, from inflammation:-

particularly alive, and whose authority they would frequently dispute or disregard in the perverseness of their nature, if at all deviating from the prescribed rules or regulations of the Estate which are supposed or known to emanate from the responsible Individual.- This is a subject on which I dare not venture to dilate or I should very much encrease the bulk of this Report; but I will only briefly observe that either the proprietor or Attorney cannot be too often amongst them and which more particularly calls for the residence of either one or the other on the property.-

The number composing this Gang when I took charge of the Estate was 233. of this number there are 10 Mulattoes among the Men and Boys, of whom four are serviceable to the Estate as Tradesmen, one superanuated, and five Boys. There were 13 Mulattoes among the Women and Girls, one of whom has been since manumitted by me. Her name is Ann Conolly. It is scarcely necessary that I should again advert, at any length, to the particular case of this Girl: that in justice she was entitled to her freedom there cannot be a shadow of doubt, and however it might have been evaded in Law under the circumstances in which the Estate was placed, there was no other plea upon which a claim to her could be supported in Equity than the bare circumstance of her being still returned and held on the plantation Books as a Slave. As the Estate had received the substitution of a Woman who afterwards had three children on the property, altho' the exchange had never been ratified, because in truth the tenant for life could not legally confirm it, by manumitting Ann Conolly: justice it is to be presumed would never allow that single circumstance to form a barrier to the freedom of the Girl, or because the Woman placed in her stead and her issue had died, when there was a means open to make good any loss to the remainder Man by claiming on the Estate of the deceased tenant for delapidation.[a] I however urged a different view of the case when it was agitated in the presence of the Chief Justice, upon which occasion an extract of a Letter which had been addressed by Mrs Gordon to an Overseer named John Tillet in October 1817 was produced in support of the girl's claim, the original of which had by some means been obtained by her Father; the extract run thus: "And though we have permitted Mr Conolly to put a Negro on the "Estate for his daughter, that permission will not be repeated to any other "and this was most unwillingly done by us altho' it might be profitable."—— Whatever Mrs Gordon's intentions may have been in this particular case, they do not distinctly appear by this extract, and altho' it recognizes the substitution it is worded with a degree of cautiousness that leaves a doubt as to the terms of the exchange, and when I succeeded in procuring the original Letter I found the paragraph of which this extract is only a part, to imply that she could only con=

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a. The late Mrs Gordon having only a Life Interest in the Estates, and being consequently divested of the power of conveying any part of the property: it is fair to presume that she could not have contemplated the Girl's freedom, however it might have been requested by her Attorney in the Island, and the Girl herself: I know the laws on of opinion that it would have been admitted (had the Girl been manumitted by Mrs Gordon) that as the property has received more than an equivalent to claim could attach to the Estate of the deceased Tenant.- Be this as it may, altho' Mrs Gordon be acquitted of any such intention, her claim to Freedom on equitable grounds was indisputable.-

template the measure as an exchange of their Services and not of their persons, for it commences thus: "Reflect - that as we can never emancipate a Slave your "children's children must be in bondage to the furthest generation, and though "we have permitted Mr Conolly to put a Negro &c" a copy of this Letter accompanies this Report.- Having so far established this point as to remove some prejudices on the minds of several persons in the Island, and indeed on that of Conolly himself, I proposed that a valuation should be put upon the Girl and that if it were of a nature, that I might think under circumstances would justify me in signing her manumission that I would forthwith do so:- she was accordingly valued to the property at Thirty six pounds currency, upon the payment of which I very readily signed a Deed of manumission; and I can have no hesitation in stating that it would be beneficial to the Estate if the whole of the coloured women were disposed of, even at a smaller Sum; so useless are they in the first instance, and so materially do their bad examples affect the black Slaves.[a]

I may be very brief in noticing the case of Thomas Fairburn as it bears some analogy to that of Ann Conolly, and has been so frequently adverted to as to render a recapitulation of its circumstances unnecessary. His case having become a subject of public discussion many matters were developed which not only strengthened his claim to Freedom, but reflected considerable discredit on Mr Kirby* and Mr Allan*, and excited much Interest in his favor. My attention was called to this affair immediately after my arrival in the Island, but circumstances interfered with my doing any thing definitively in the matter until after Conolly's manumission had been recorded when I was again applied to.- I consequently agreed that as the two cases were so strictly analogous (altho' that of Fairburn's bore features of a more aggravated character)[b] I would accept of the same Sum as had been paid by Conolly, and would upon the payment thereof give him his Freedom. This was by no means approved of by Mr. Grenion (who has acted through the business in behalf of Fairburn) altho' subscribed to and recommended by the chief Justice who had been present when the affair was discussed before the assembly, and with whom I had conversed on the subject.[c] I however declined any other terms and Mr. Grenion at length agreed to submit to the arrangement; but as this took place only a few days before my departure, and the Money was not forthcoming, the matter still remains unsettled.-

* Late Attorney.

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a. The circumstances attending the birth of these people, and the powerful operation of particular prejudices in favor of their affinity to white persons, interfere with their being called upon to perform the ordinary duties imposed on the black Slaves, and they consequently live a comparatively idle life.- This of itself is sufficient to irritate the minds of the Negroes, but their repeated ill behaviour, and contempt of control sensibly increases the evil.- Their pride is beyond belief: several of the Ladies in question positively refused receiving their allowance, unless they were permitted to send for it, or unless it were sent to them.-

b. It is to be remembered that this Man had paid hire to Mr Kirby during the time he was absent from the property until the exchange of a Negro in his stead took place as far back as 1810, and that the Negro was an effective able Man valued at £175.- It is rather remarkable that this Negro should also have died a few years after the exchange took place, after he had become an acquisition to the property as a ploughman.-

c. It may be necessary to observe that the chief Justice (Mr Stowford) in this instance, as in the case of Ann Conolly was referred to by me, as a Friend and not in his legal capacity.- Fairburn's case was brought before the assembly some years back when this Gentleman was Speaker, & the Bill for his manumission was thrown out, upon the plea that it would be establishing an improper precedent for interfering in private property, altho' the discussions were much in favor of Fairburn.-

Most of the Mulatta Women I found absent from the Estate, living in different quarters of the Island; an indulgence which not only interfered with the prospect of their coming forward to purchase their freedom, but was naturally calculated to excite discontent among the other Slaves: I therefore ordered them to return immediately to the property.- This measure no doubt gave much dissatisfaction but it had the effect of producing several applications for their purchase; the first of which was from a Mr. Bird in behalf of Jane Fairburn aged about 32, and her daughter Ann Julia aged about 12.- He made application for their Freedom some few years back and offered £150 currency, at which estimate they were appraised in April last: much in my opinion above their value, as the Mother has her sight injured and is troubled with Saint Anthony's fire. This conveyance I should have effected but for the illness of Mr. Bird which induced him to quit the Island for America, and he had not returned when I left Antigua.-

The next application was from Ellen Ward at the suggestion as I was informed of Mr Croke, but nothing further has as yet taken place than her appraisement at £100 currency.- This woman should not be manumitted without her Mother, Lucy.-

Eliza Bishop who had been much with Mrs Allan and who had latterly formed a connection with her Nephew Mr Henderson has also been appraised (at her own request) at £95 cur.y: and I had frequent applications before I left the Island for the reduction of this Sum; which I feel confident came indirectly from Mrs Allan herself altho' signed by another name.- This woman gave me a considerable deal of trouble, and I found that Mr Henderson encouraged her in her disobedience, by enticing her off the Estate until I was obliged at length to take effective means to prevent it.[a]

For the names and characters of the other Mulattas I refer to the general List, as nothing has transpired with regard to them to call for any particular remarks, and I fear that the property is likely to be long encumbered with them.- The only benefit that can be looked for is to be derived from enforcing a strict regard to the regulations of the Estate rather than conform to which they will endeavour to procure hire for their Services, or perhaps effect their freedom.-

Two Moravian Missionaries had been in the habit of attending the Estate alternately once a Week for the purpose of giving Instruction to the young Negroes but they had absented themselves for some time before my arrival and several months elapsed before I became acquainted with the cause, which proved to

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a. The conduct of this woman, (latterly instigated by Mr Henderson), and the violence of her temper, were sufficient to counteract all my efforts to promote order, but for the most determined conduct on my part: until which, she treated every rule or regulation of the Estate with the same contempt as she did my positive orders relating more particularly to herself.- and when I was obliged at length to threaten confinement, she compelled me to resort to the measure by openly threatening before the Gang that she would cut my throat.- Her behaviour however had a beneficial effect on the minds of the Negroes inasmuch as it called for measures on my part which betrayed to them the impartiality with which I intended they should be governed.-

be the removal of one of them and the consequent increase of duties which devolved on the other. A Mulatto named John Irving belonging to Sanderson's assisted in the Instruction of the children and continued to hear them read and spell during the absence of the Missionaries and their competency is noticed against their respective names in the general list of the Gang.-

The Antipathy which has been so often noticed between the Sanderson's and Lavington's Gangs, and which led to considerable apprehension that the removal of part of the latter to this Estate would be attended with much trouble and irritation, altho' not extinguished has in my opinion materially subsided[a] and the measure so much desired and dreaded has been effected without any serious indication of dissatisfaction on the part of those Slaves amounting to 82 in number now added to the Gang of this Estate.[b] The Houses in which they are to reside were far in progress when I quitted Antigua and the spot on which they are to stand together with the allotment of their several private provision grounds is at the western part of the Estate near to the Works (see plan) whereby they are separated from the old branch of the Sanderson's Gang, a circumstance which contributed greatly to reconcile them to the removal, and which they contemplated as an indulgence without being aware that I was particularly desirous of establishing them in that quarter in order that immediate assistance might be obtained in case of Fire at the Works. This desideratum occurred to me when I first came on the Estate and observed that the Negroes were living at the other extremity from that where the Works are situated.-

By this addition to the Gang I conceive that Sanderson's Estate has now a very efficient number of Labourers, and Lavington's Estate has by the removal been relieved of a superfluity of strength. It is rather remarkable that both Estates had the same number of Slaves at the time I took charge of them, altho' Lavingtons is much the smallest property. The following is an Abstract of the Gang now at Sandersons.

| Males. | | | Females. | | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Men from 20 years & upwards | Boys fm Infants up to 20 y | Total | Women 20 & upwards | Girls fm Infants to 20 | Total | Male & Female | Remarks. |
| 46 | 59 | 105 | 77 | 51 | 128 | 233 | Number on Estate on taking charge |
| 15 | 23 | 38 | 21 | 23 | 44 | 82 | Number removed fm Lavingtons. |
| 61 | 82 | 143 | 98 | 74 | 172 | 315 | add 3 increase by birth 318 |

Ann Conolly, manumitted leaves 317 in number.

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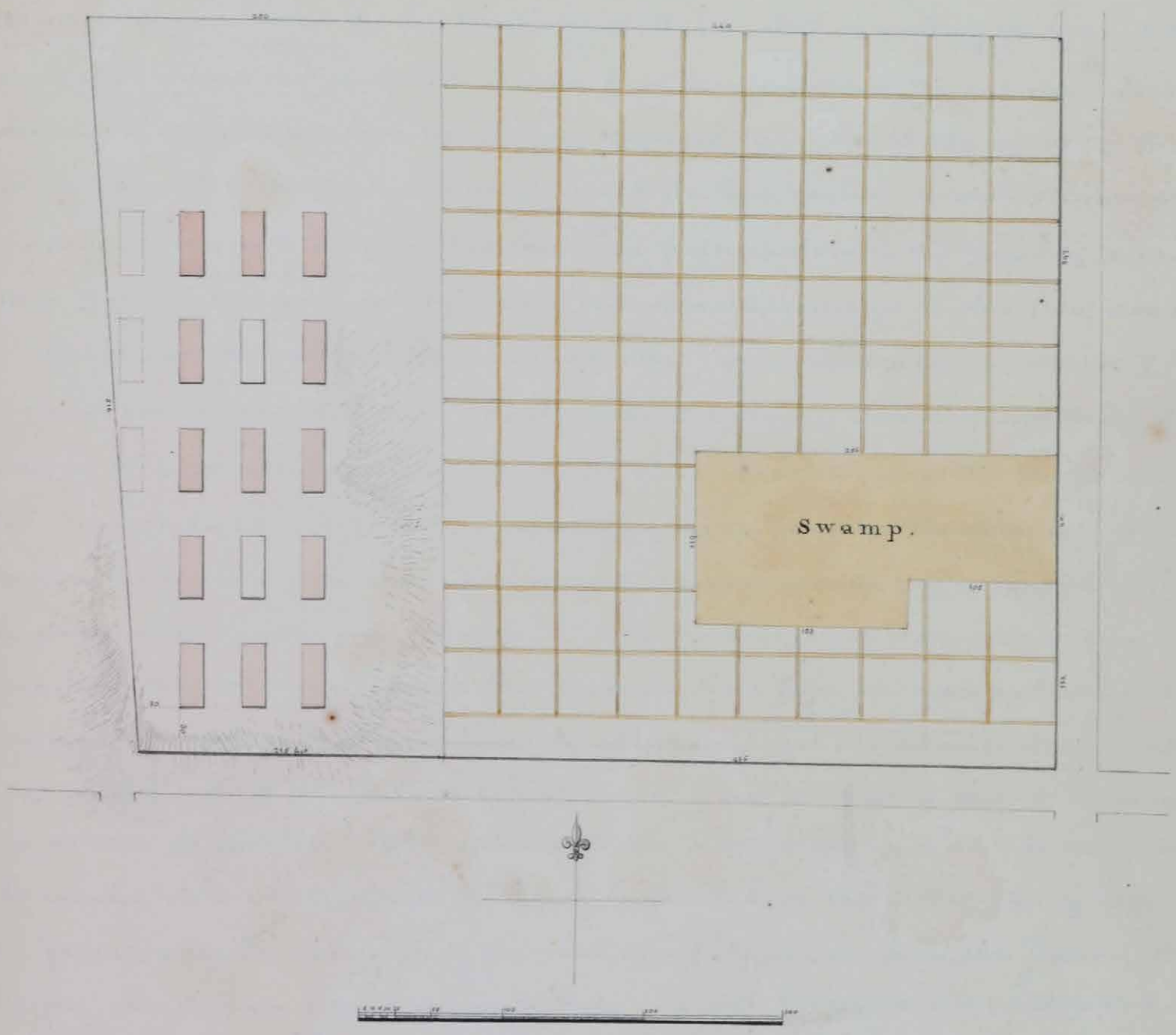
a Had it been an object of premeditation nothing better could have been thought of calculated to excite jealousy between the two Gangs than granting particular indulgences to one without regarding the other as belonging to the same proprietor. This had by no means been unusual, and the young Man whom I found acting as Manager at Sanderson's rather endeavoured in the perverseness of his nature to promote the evil than check it, and Sanderson's Gang sometimes had an holiday when Lavington's Gang was working. Hence arises another proof of the advantages resulting from the attendance (or proprietor) residing on the property, who would doubtless check any petty emulation of an injurious character between the Managers. However, the circumstance of Lavington's Negroes being occasionally called upon to assist in cultivating Sanderson's Estate was sufficient in itself to excite discontent. This it is to be hoped is now at an end.-

b. After I had decided upon the measure I found much difficulty in making the selection in Families, with a due regard to leaving sufficient strength at Lavingtons and it was therefore to be apprehended that some dissatisfaction would be shewn. Having called together the Individuals I had selected the majority of them betrayed no particular surprise or regret, and as an encouragement to those who were willing to oppose the measure and who shewed considerable irritation, I gave them each a piece of money and

# Plan

of the Houſes and Grounds for the

NEGROES removed from LAVINGTONS Eſtate.




Note. The space occupied by these Houses and Grounds take in part of Piece N° 6 and is, with the spot on which the Houses stand the most, and indeed the only indifferent piece of Land on the Property, excepting the Still in the neighbourhood of the Dwelling and the other Negro Houses. The part called a Swamp scarcely deserves that name, and in a short time might be filled up: this in all probability would in the course of time be effected by the Negroes.. The Houses are on an elevated spot, where I had at first intended placing the Manager's House, but I thought it might in some measure interfere with the working of the Windmill being to windward of it.. The Negro Houses are 15 feet wide by 43 feet long externally, with a wall 1½ feet thick leaving 40 feet length inside. Distance from each other 30 feet end to end, and 25 feet in the Rear.. The Grounds are 40 feet Square.

# The Stock.

The Cattle I found generally very bad, and their condition betrayed a further proof of the ignorance, inattention, and neglect which had prevailed for years in the government of the property. The Cows were mostly small and weak and many of them old, and the Calves with few exceptions appeared of a bad breed and to have been much neglected. The old story was of course revived as to the cause of their stinted growth, viz^t. the depredations committed by the Garrison at Monks Hill by milking the Cows; but it was nevertheless evident that if proper means had been adopted the evil might have been checked, if it could not have been totally removed; and the people in charge of the Stock in that quarter should have been punished for their neglect, or rather connivance for I had good cause to suspect that they were participators in the roguery, and am of opinion that the Garrison or others were occasionally indebted to this property for Veal.. To obviate this evil in future, or until other measures could be adopted I had the Cows and Calves removed from Monks Hill to Osborne's Estate, from whence they are removed to, and penned during the night at Sanderoons; and the benefit arising from this measure, together with that of separating the calves from the Cows and allowing them to suck twice during the day until weaned, became manifest in a very short time by their comparative health and strength.. The Working Oxen were also in very bad condition, and most of those bred on the property had been cut and yoked at too early an age: So few, in fact, were capable of working that it became a serious consideration how the crop was to be taken off, and I was obliged to project the purchasing some as soon as possible.. A reference to the accompanying List will more clearly shew the number and character of the Stock in general on the Estate when I took charge with the Increase and Decrease up to the time of my departure from the Island, than any further observation I need advance here: I will therefore only notice such other arrangements that I have adopted and recommend for the future welfare of this particular department of the property.

The contiguity of Osbornes Estate to Sanderoons renders it very eligible as a pasture for its Cattle, but my views with respect to Osbornes (which will appear in their proper place) interfere with the whole of it remaining in its present state. I might otherwise be induced to recommend the disposal of Monk's Hill Estate if a purchaser could be met with, and keeping Osbornes solely as a Pen for the Stock. Under circumstances however Monks Hill can only be appropriated to

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and explained to them my motives and my intentions – This had the desired effect: the others became reconciled and I consequently extended the donation to the whole of them. I thus avoided the appearance of harshness or compulsion at the expence of 1/- sterling each!

the young weaned and weak Cattle, unless a confidential and active person had the charge also of the Cows and Calves kept there, which I certainly recommend, and this suggestion is linked with other considerations which will shew themselves when I come to treat of that Estate. Under this head I shall only add, that with judicious arrangements and attention in a few years this property ought to receive a considerable revenue by the Sale of Cattle instead of its expences being annually increased by purchasing for its cultivation. Having regarded some circumstances connected with the poverty and weakness of the Cattle generally, I am now led to notice another material cause under a separate head;

## The Carts,

In the course of my visits to several of the West India Islands it has been a matter of much surprise to me that so much neglect should prevail in not keeping the Carts in even tolerable order, and I have frequently had occasion to notice the very material injury to the Cattle from this circumstance alone. It is by no means unusual to see Carts heavily laden, with the Axles or Boxes so much worn, or out of order as to check the revolution of the Wheels, and the Negroes goading the poor beasts to induce them to proceed. I have seen as many as fourteen and in one instance at Barbadoes sixteen Cattle drawing a small two Wheeled Cart in this situation. The Carts are generally much too light for the loads they are frequently required to carry over Roads which are mostly bad or indifferent in this Country, and in Cases where the Shipping place is far from the Estate, the frequent journies in carting to and from it, very much distress the Cattle. This might be materially obviated where Horses are kept for ploughing, as they could occasionally assist in carting, and the four wheeled light Waggon thus brought into use would convey twice or three times the load in one trip. It has been already remarked that Parham is the Shipping place for Estates in this neighbourhood and the Road to it is kept in very good order, as is also that from Lavington's Estate to Willoughby-Bay. Having therefore projected the working of Horses in future on this Estate I am the further induced to recommend the use of a good Waggon for the purpose of conveying the Stores from, and the Sugar to the Shipping place and one of a lighter description for the ordinary plantation purposes. I have established a weak Gang of Negroes to be employed occasionally in breaking Stones and keeping the Roads and Ranges of the Estate in good order, which will greatly ease the labor of the Stock, and check the injury which the Carts have hitherto sustained. So shamefully out of order were they when I took charge of the property, and deficient in number, that we could not get the Canes conveyed to the Mill fast enough.

# Osborne's Estate.

This property is estimated to contain 217 Acres, and is situated to the Southward and Westward of Sandersons Estate separated from it only by part of Dwers Estate by which both are partially bounded. The land is generally good and it has the reputation of having made excellent Sugar when it was in Cane cultivation many years ago. The Ruins of the Windmill and Boiling House are still to be seen; and the allotments of the grounds for the Negroes as also the foundations of some of their Huts may also be traced.- For many years this property has been regarded only as a pasture without the ordinary measures having been adopted to establish any thing like a grazing Farm, and the Cattle have been merely driven backwards and forwards daily and penned during the night at Sandersons. So much indeed has it been neglected, that it has not only become a common thoroughfare for foot-passengers in various directions but Carriages have trespassed in order to avoid a bad piece of the public Road by which it is bounded to the Southward, or to cut off an angle; and the boundaries were consequently becoming questionable.-

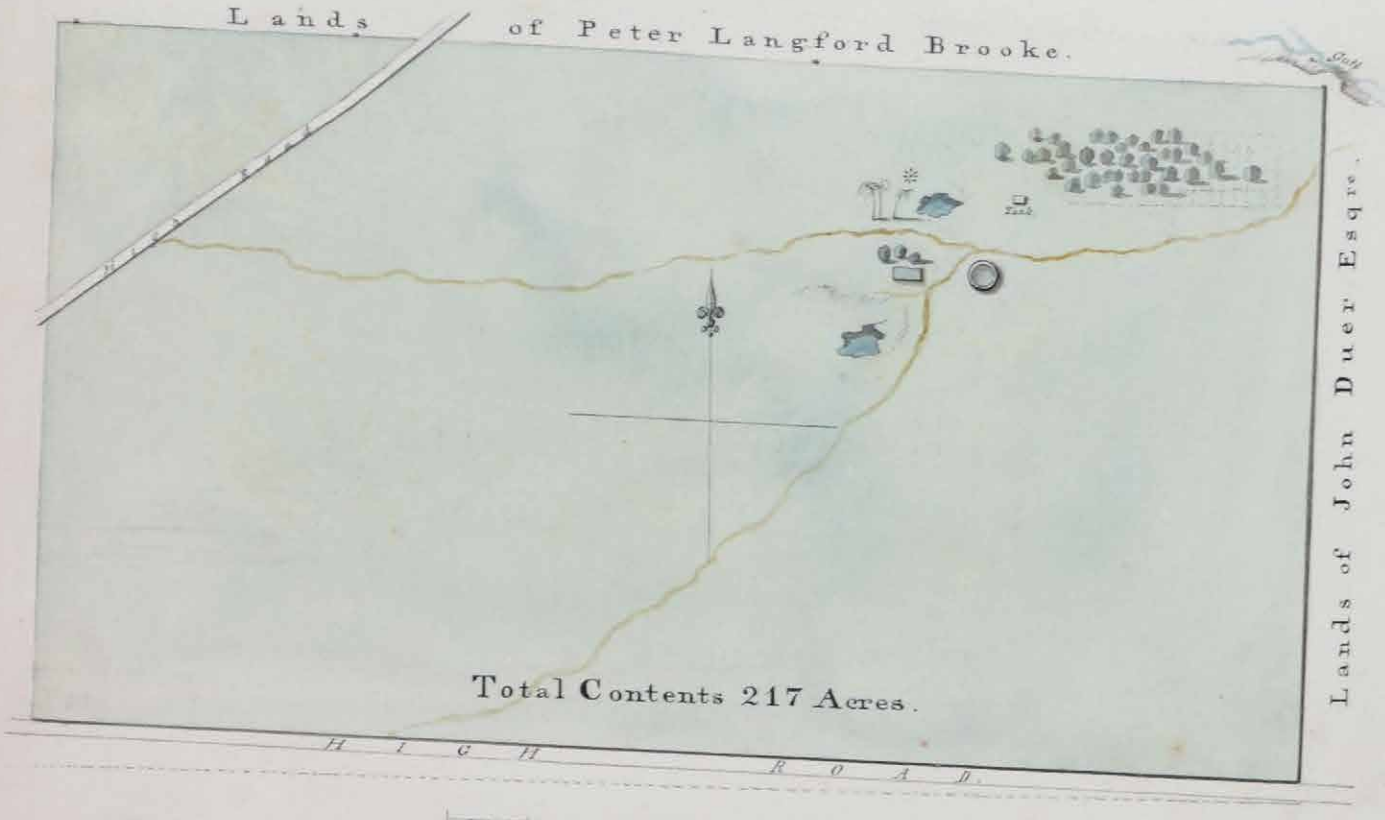
The accompanying plan will convey a tolerably correct idea of its extent and character, altho' laid down partly hypothetically as time and circumstances enabled me only to measure and establish the northern boundary line. A very considerable quantity of stones are dispersed in different directions over the Estate which might be appropriated to shutting out trespassers and establishing the most important boundary to the Southward.

I have projected the cultivation of a part of this property which I propose putting in provisions, at all events at first, whereby a larger portion of the land at Sandersons may be planted in Canes.- This measure will be a task of much labor but will I have no doubt prove highly beneficial in the end, and there will still remain, with judicious arrangements, sufficient land for pasturage which I propose having partly planted in Guinea Grass.-

I have obtained permission of the Attorney of Duer's Estate to make a Road over that property from Sandersons, otherwise it would be desirable to obtain by purchase the small piece of land which separates the two Estates.-

It may be here remarked that the Residences of the Negroes removed from Lavington's Estate being so much nearer to Osbornes than those of the main body of the Gang, they will be more particularly devoted to the work of this Estate and the separate duties of the two branches will excite emulation.-

# Plan
## of OSBORNE'S ESTATE.




Scale of 8 chains to an Inch.

A Sketch of the RUINS from station ✻ with a distant view of Monk's Hill Estate, *between the Trees.*

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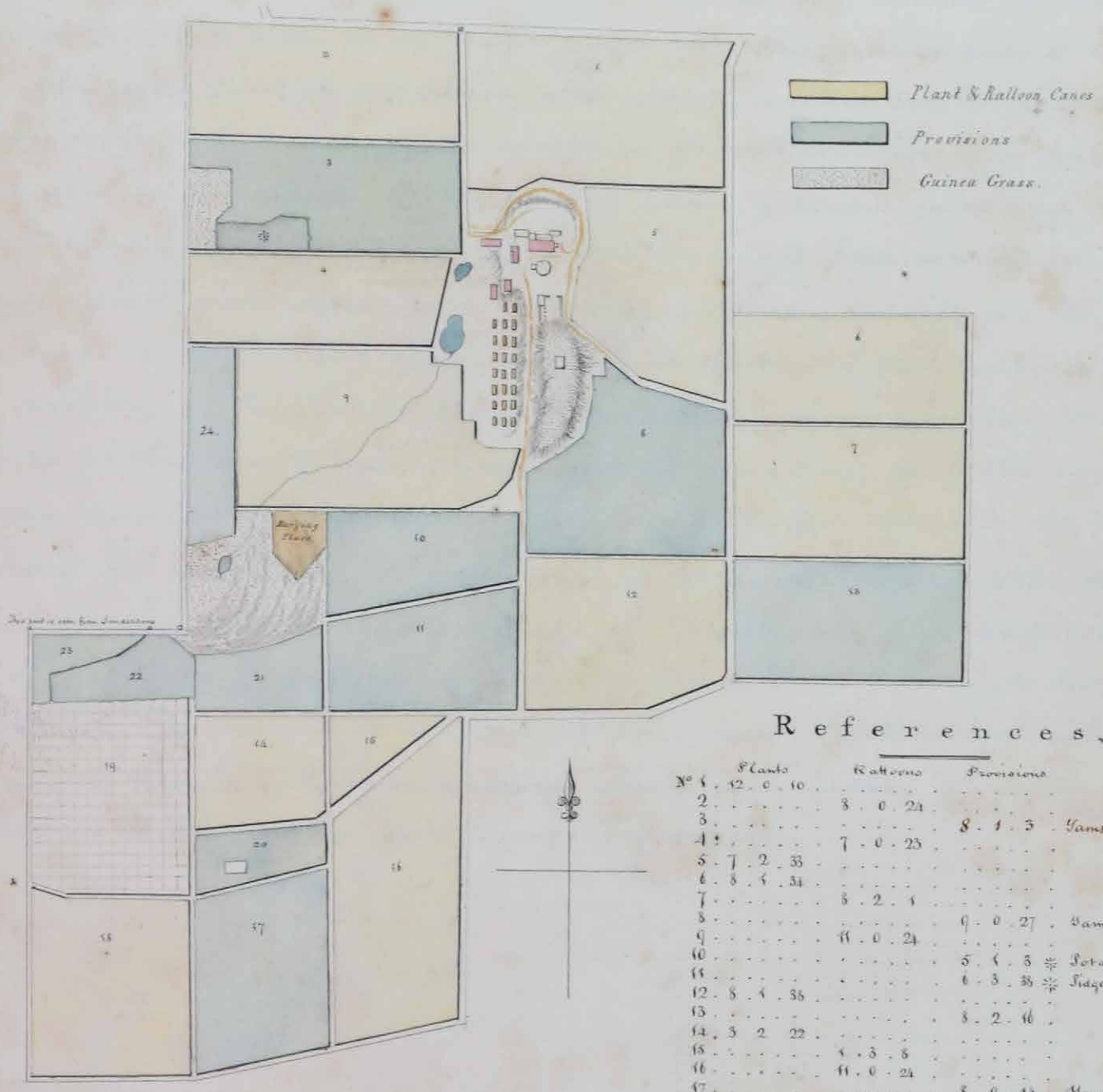
# Lavington's Estate.

This property is situated about two miles and half in a South easterly direction from Sandersons and midway between it, and Willoughby Bay which is the usual Shipping place for Estates in the neighbourhood. The full extent of Lavington's Estate is estimated at only 185 acres, but the land is generally good and if in tolerable heart with judicious management would no doubt for its size be very productive and contribute materially to make up an average Crop from the two Estates of from 450 to 500 Hogsheads. The prevailing character of the Soil is a black mould and clay on a substratum of Marl which here and there shews itself on the surface. The following Statement of the contents and quality of each piece will not only convey a clearer conception of the general character of the property, but will further illustrate the annexed plan.

| No. of Piece | Contents. A. | R. | P. | Remarks. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 12 | 0 | 10 | Very Good | The Eastermost part (about one third) has a surface of good marl on a declivity to the Westward; the remainder good black mould on a substratum of marl and clay.. It may be considered the best piece on the property.. |
| 2 | 8 | 0 | 24 | Good | About half of this piece to the northward and bounding the road is Marl, declining to the Southward, under a surface of good black loam.. |
| 3 | 8 | 1 | 3 | Very Good | Westermost end hilly, but surface good marl with the exception of a small piece in the South Western corner which is a quarry.. The principal part of the piece is level |
| 4 | 7 | 0 | 23 | Good | Westermost part hilly but cultivable, in other respects may be classed with the above No. 3. |
| 5 | 7 | 2 | 33 | Very Good | Small portion of the Western part Hilly.. Fine black mould on substratum of Marl.. |
| 6 | 8 | 1 | 34 | Do. | The northernmost boundary line of this piece intersects a hill of marl.. the other part may be classed with No. 5. |
| 7 | 8 | 2 | 1 | Do. | A considerable portion of this piece is a Marly Hill but of a cultivable and good quality.. to the westward black loam.. may be classed with the above.. |
| 8 | 9 | 0 | 27 | Do. | Has a portion of Hill to the N.W but the declivity is gentle and the land is all good of the character of the two last pieces.. |
| 9 | 11 | 0 | 24 | Good | The South western part is hilly and is subject to occasional washes. The soil is chiefly marl and small stones.. to the Eastward a light gritty mould.. |
| 10 | 5 | 1 | 3 | Middling | The westward part hilly declining to the Eastward with a soil similar to the above No. 9.. This piece I found out of cultivation:— it is now planted in Potatoes.. |
| 11 | 6 | 3 | 38 | Do. | May be classed with the above (8 & 9) a mixture of Marl and gritty mould. This piece was also in pasture when I took charge of the property.. I planted pidgeon peas in it as a preliminary to dressing it for future cultivation.. |
| 12 | 8 | 1 | 38 | Very Good | Has a gentle declivity from the N.W.. It is a very fine piece of land, rich black mould on a substratum of marl.. |
| 13 | 8 | 2 | 16 | Do. | May be classed generally with the above (No 12). |
| 14 | 3 | 2 | 22 | Middling. | These two pieces are Hilly, composed of Marl, with small stones.. In want of manure.. |
| 15 | 1 | 3 | 8 | | |
| 16 | 11 | 0 | 24 | | |
| 17 | 8 | 0 | 14 | Very Good | These three pieces may be classed together. The soil is a firm deep, black mould on a substratum of Clay, and their situation is very good.. |
| 18 | 8 | 3 | 2 | | |
| 19 | 8 | 0 | 6 | | This piece is set apart for the Negroes provision grounds. |
| 20 | 2 | 2 | 36 | Middling | This piece has been hitherto called "Round Hill", and is the spot where the Blacksmith's Shop formerly stood, the ruin of which I have had cleared, and have planted it in potatoes.. |
| 21 | 2 | 3 | 36 | Indifferent | Hilly, principally marl and light gritty mould.. Was covered by Bushes and Stones when I took charge of the Estate, which have been cleared, and it is now planted in yams. |
| 22 | 2 | 0 | 0 | Do. | Top of Hill.. cleared and planted in Guinea Corn with the above. |
| 23 | 1 | 1 | 38 | Do. | Side of same Hill, cleared and planted in yams, with the above |
| 24 | 2 | 3 | 14 | Middling | This piece is Hill side of a sandy nature, may be classed with 14 & 15. cleared of bushes and stones and planted in Yams with the above.. |
| - | 21 | 2 | 06 | Works Tenantry, houses &c | |
| Total. | 185 | 0 | 0 | | |

# Plan of Lavingtons Estate.

Shewing the disposition of the Land for Crop 1825.




## References.

| | Plants | Ratoons | Provisions | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| No 1 | 12 . 0 . 10 | | | |
| 2 | | 8 . 0 . 24 | | |
| 3 | | | 8 . 1 . 3 | Yams |
| 4 | | 7 . 0 . 23 | | |
| 5 | 7 . 2 . 33 | | | |
| 6 | 8 . 1 . 34 | | | |
| 7 | | 8 . 2 . 1 | | |
| 8 | | | 9 . 0 . 27 | Yams |
| 9 | | 11 . 0 . 24 | | |
| 10 | | | 5 . 1 . 3 ✻ | Potatoes |
| 11 | | | 6 . 3 . 38 ✻ | Pidgeon Peas |
| 12 | 8 . 1 . 38 | | | |
| 13 | | | 8 . 2 . 16 | |
| 14 | 3 . 2 . 22 | | | |
| 15 | | 1 . 3 . 8 | | |
| 16 | | 11 . 0 . 24 | | |
| 17 | | | 8 . 0 . 14 | Yams |
| 18 | 8 . 3 . 2 | | | |
| † 20 | | | 2 . 2 . 36 ✻ | Potatoes |
| 21 | | | 2 . 3 . 36 ✻ | Yams |
| 22 | | | 2 . 0 . 0 ✻ | Guinea Corn |
| 23 | | | 1 . 1 . 38 ✻ | Yams. |
| 24 | | | 2 . 3 . 14 ✻ | Yams. |
| | 40 . 0 . 10 | 47 . 3 . 24 | 63 . 1 . 25 | |

✻ These pieces marked ✻ have been taken into cultivation in the present year 1825.

† called Round Hill Piece.

For Crop 1825.

| | |
|---|---|
| Plant Canes | 40 . 0 . 10 |
| Ratoons | 47 . 3 . 24 |
| Provisions | 58 . 1 . 25 |
| | 185 . 1 . 25 |
| No 19 Negro's grounds | 8 . 0 . 6 |
| Works, Intervals, Fences &c. | 24 . 2 . 6 |
| Total Contents | 135 . 0 . 0 |

By the foregoing Statement and annexed Plan of the Estate it will be seen that I have taken into cultivation a considerable portion of land that had been laying waste; for although the greater part of it had received the name of pasture it was so much covered by bushes and stones and its declivities are so steep in parts that little or no benefit could have been derived from it as grazing land. The same want of attention and ability as noticed at Sandersons was equally apparent here, with the exception of such measures as had been adopted within a few months by the person whom I found in charge as Manager (a Mr. C. Facey). Many pieces of land had not been manured at all for several years, and others had been only partially assisted:- the same deception had been practiced by manuring the sides of the pieces:- in short with the exception of the Estate being considerably more free from Weeds than Sandersons at the time I took charge of it, I may say that the same deficiences were manifest at Lavingtons altho' in some few instances the Manager had provided for the supply; and the part of the land for Crop 1825 that was prepared, betrayed a greater knowledge of Plantership than had been exercised in it's government for many years. The Estate was evidently forward in its work for the ensuing Crop, nor could it well be otherwise with an immence Gang of Negroes 233 in number which were rather an incumbrance than otherwise to this small and compact property.-

## The Works, Dwelling and Offices, Hospital &c.

The Works consist of the ordinary and necessary Buildings on a Sugar Plantation and are well situated on the northern part of the property; but their individual character is extremely inconvenient: the Boiling House - Curing House - Still House &c instead of being connected are all separated, as will be seen by a reference to the plan; and the present Residence of the Manager (formerly a loft) is immediately over the Curing House which is not only very inconvenient, but the steam from the Sugar renders it unpleasant and unhealthy: nor is the situation in other respects so good as that where the dwelling formerly stood, which commands a view of the whole of the Works. Negroes Houses, and the Estate generally.- The House that formerly stood here was destroyed in a Hurricane.-

The Windmill is a very good one but I found the iron Rollers so much worn that I was apprehensive we should not be able to take off the Crop without replacing them, and the Bridge-tree was also quite rotten. Fortunately we succeeded in taking the crop off without either totally failing, and new Rollers have been since substituted and the other necessary repairs effected.-

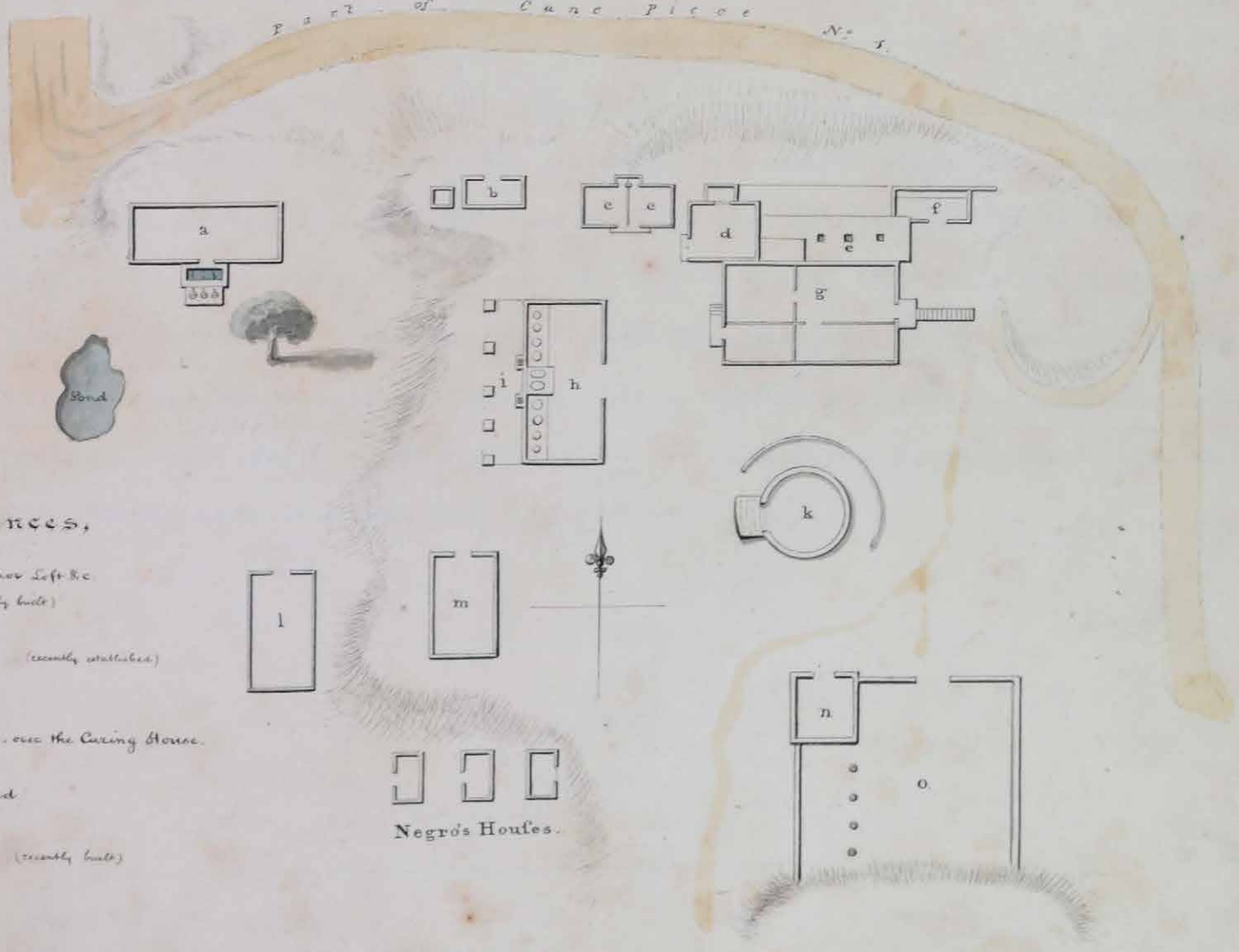
The Still House required shingling and some other repairs of a trifling nature which have been also done. The Hospital I conceived to be much too small and confined. I therefore ordered that it might be enlarged and I adopted such approved regulations as had been usual at Sandersons, with such others as I deemed expedient; and it may be here proper to remark that I at first felt convinced that it was material without loss of time to place both properties under the same regulations and to shew an equal regard to the comforts and proper government of each Gang. To the want of this arrangement (even in matters of trifling import) I attributed many of those circumstances which have proved so prejudicial to the Estates. I by no means approved of each property having a separate Medical Attendant, altho' I felt at first some degree of delicacy in making any alteration in this particular until the neglect on the part of the person acting for Sandersons compelled me to supercede him.- I had however previously seen Doctor Hodges who had

8½ inches

# SE.Y VIEW OF THE DWELLING, WORKS &c.

Taken from NW corner of Cane Piece N°1 (See Plan of the Estate o)

# PLAN OF THE DWELLING, WORKS &c.




References,

a Still House, Liquor Loft &c
b Dungeon (recently built)
c Hospital
d Lying-in Rooms (recently established)
e Tanks
f Stables
g Managers Rooms, over the Curing House
h Boiling House
i Copper-hole Shed
k The Windmill
l Magoos House (recently built)
m Store
n Chaise House
o Cattle Pen

" Lavington "

Gordon Estates
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long been in charge of the medical department at Lavingtons and he had agreed to conform to the requisitions I made, altho' in a way by no means calculated to induce me to increase his responsibility by giving him the appointment at Sanderson's also: he shewed some surprise and dissatisfaction when I required of him to visit the Estate regularly and twice in each week, and indeed I was as much surprised when I found that he had hitherto consulted his own convenience.. His subsequent neglect, together with other circumstances which will be noticed under another head would have induced me to supercede him had not his death vacated the appointment; which I transferred to Doctor Odlum who had in the mean time been appointed to Sanderssons. Both Estates are now under the same regulations in this particular department..

Next to the Hospital has also been established a comfortable and convenient Lying-in Room;- whereby the measure of sending the Women to Sanderssons as heretofore, is suspended.[a]-

A new and substantial Magass House, and a Dungeon, have been built and the Cattle pen which was so small and inconvenient as scarcely to deserve the name, has been considerably enlarged and a covering for the Cattle supported by stone pillars added to it..

There is no Cattle Mill on this property, nor is one required..

I have now merely to observe under this head, that with the exception of a Manager's House (which may be built at leisure) no other Buildings are required on this property as the Rooms he now occupies over the Curing House will then be appropriated to their former use as a Loft (or Store) with the exception of a part which is engaged by the Overseer for whom a House would be required if the Manager was to continue where he now is.[b] The other Buildings are all in good repair; and if my expectations be fulfilled (with such measures as I further propose in the internal government of the property) Lavington's Estate will in 1825, pay its own Colonial expences or nearly, and feed its Negroes, and in succeeding years have a surplus of Rum and Melasses and an increase of Sugar..

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a. Whatever share of credit Mr Allan may be entitled to for the adoption of measures favorable to the rearing of the children at Sandressons, it is beyond doubt that the women belonging to Lavington's very much disliked repairing thither to be confined, and it may be fairly assumed that neglect on the part of the Mothers occasionally followed from that circumstance.. In the course of my enquiries it accidentally came to my knowledge that three children born at Sandressons (the mothers of whom belonged to Lavingtons) died before they were removed from that Estate, in the space of One month..

b The present Manager has a Wife and Family living on the Estate, and his wife contributes to the reduction of the Deficiency Tax..

# Negroe's Houfes.

The Houses for the Lavington's Gang are well situated and were formerly laid out at proper distances from each other, but from the increase of the Gang or from an insufficiency in number at first other Huts have been built in the intervening spaces without any regard to order or security from Fire, and they are now very confined and consequently in a degree unhealthy.. The recent removal of 82 of the Gang to Sandersons will admit of the ranges being again opened by pulling down the superfluous Houses.. Most of them are now in good order.–

# The Negroes.

With the exception of the individual character of the Negroes composing the Lavington's Gang (of which a tolerably correct idea may be formed by a reference to the annexed List) I do not feel myself called upon to say much respecting them as all that I have advanced regarding the Sandersons Negroes may be applied to those whom I found on this property - with this exception only that a much larger share of insubordination had shewed itself among the latter, and that they gave me a considerable deal more trouble;.. but they had latterly behaved extremely well..

The number on the property when I took charge of it was 233 of whom there were 7 Mulattos and Mestees among the Males, and 6 Mulattas and Mestees among the Females.. One of the latter a Girl named Maria aged 8 years has been since appraised at £30 currency, and manumitted.. Her mother named Polly Johnson (another of the above 6) died on the 9th of August under circumstances which are noticed at length in a paper accompanying this Report being the minutes of an Investigation taken before two Magistrates at the instance of Mr Ottley who was at the time of her decease acting for me during my absence at Saint Vincent: I shall therefore merely observe here that this Woman who was the Mother of several of the abovementioned Mestees had been in the habit of going off the property (to visit a man with whom she had long cohabited) taking her children with her without permission.

on, and the Manager had repeatedly required of her to conform to the regulations I had adopted on both Estates, to no purpose:- she remained refractory up to the time of her disease.. This circumstance led to the discovery that Doctor Hodges had not attended the Estate regularly as he had agreed to do, and I also ascertained that it had not been usual to report in the Sick Book the nature of the complaint of which a patient had died, which very much excited my surprise, and which has become a standing regulation in the Sick Book for the future..

The following is an Abstract of the number and character of Negroes on the Estate on the 1st March, with the decrease by removal, manumission and death up to the 31st August 1824.

| Males. | | | Females | | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Men for 20 & upwards | Boys from Infants to 20 | Total | Women for 20 upwards | Girls from Infants to 20 | Total | Males & Females | Remarks. |
| 47 | 52 | 99 | 69 | 65 | 134 | 233 | Number on Estate 1st March 1824. |
| - | 1 | 1 | - | 4 | 4 | 5 | Increase by Birth. |
| 47 | 53 | 100 | 69 | 69 | 138 | 238 | Total |
| Deduct 19 | 25 | 44 | 25 | 24 | 49 | 93 | Decrease by Removal &c ※ |
| Remain 28 | 28 | 56 | 44 | 45 | 89 | 145 | Total on the 31st August |

※ Decrease as follows: Removed to Sanderons Estate . . . . . 82
Maria . . . . aged 8 years manumitted . . . . . 1
Deaths. viz: Jommy aged 56 supercanuated - James Cary 22 of Consumption - Cambridge 7 - drowned - Gatty 71 - decay - - Sacky 71 Dropsy - Robin 29 Erysipelas - Nancy 42 Consumption Nancy Willo 41 Erysipelas - Polly Johnson 32 ardent Fever & Erysipelas - Joseph 4 mo: ardent Fever . . . . . 10

Total . . . . . 93.

# The Cattle.

The Cattle on this Estate are from time to time exchanged for others from the general Stock at Sandersons as they become weak and require recruiting - consequently the observations already made respecting the Cattle at Sandersons apply equally to those that may be on this Estate; and a list of the number and character here on the 31st August is annexed with a view of giving an idea of the ordinary number employed, together with the Horses and Mules attached to the property.

It may be here necessary to Observe that Monks Hill Estate which was derived with Lavingtons and is more usually called Lavington's pasture, having been long appropriated as a receptacle of the Cattle from both Estates, no sort of order has been maintained and the respective managers at Lavingtons have sent Cattle there and brought others back at their will, consequently many abuses have been introduced, and no sort of correct estimate could have been kept. The distance of Monks Hill from Lavingtons is considerably greater than that from Sandersons and as the latter Estate will always be the Head-quarters of the responsible person in charge of the several properties, much trouble and great saving must accrue from Lavingtons Estate receiving it's Supplies from thence, and the number and condition of the Cattle will come under one general Return.-

There are a Horse, an old Poney, and four Mules very old, attached to the Estate.-

The Carts are in good order, consisting of two for Cattle and one for Mules.

# Monks Hill Estate.

This property is an extensive range of Mountain land in pasture estimated at 172 Acres bounded to the Southward by an abrupt declivity overlooking the Town of Falmouth, and commanded to the right or S W by Monks-hill Foot which may be estimated between 5 and 600 feet from the surface of the Sea. Bodkins Estate bounds it to the Southward and the distance from Sandersons to this boundary line is about 2 miles and half.- It was many years back in cultivation and the ruins of the Windmill are still standing.- Near to this spot was the occasional residence of the late Mr Gordon which was distroyed some years ago in a Hurricane and the foundation of it now forms part of the Pen in which the Cattle are lodged during the night.-

The contiguity of the Garrison to this pasture (it has been stated) has led to many depredations among the Cattle, and the only plan that can be adopted to abviate the evil (if it is to be appropriated as a Breeding Pen for which it is well adapted) is to commit the charge of it to a person who can be depended upon in lieu of the Slaves who have hitherto been appointed to the care of the Cattle kept here, and who have no doubt been negligent in their duty if they have not been participators in the Roguery.- The person I would propose would be considered as one of the number of white Servants required for Sandersons Estate in reduction of the Taxes, where he might occasionally act, and to whose care the charge of the Cattle generally might be committed.-

# Conclusion.

The communications I have made from time to time respecting these properties, and circumstances connected with my proceedings, rend= er it unnecessary that I should go into further detail in noticing mat= ters which have so long been inimical to their prosperity, and brought them to the disgraceful condition in which I found them: and in con= templating their future good government I should be increasing the bulk of this Report beyond all reasonable limits if I were to attempt to touch upon the innumerable features which must in my opinion constitute the whole system of their internal government:- and as my views and opinions may be different to those of other persons, the support of such measures as I have established (which it is more the purpose of this Report to detail) and the completion of others that are in progress - as well as the future adoption of such as may be further necessary to their welfare: must be left to the person or persons on whom the charge of them may hereafter devolve.-

# Appendix.

55

Subtitle

Pencil 1830 Dowle
Upto Aug. R 30



# List and description of Slaves, on Sandersons Estate, 5th March 1824.

| No. | Names. | Age | Occupation | African or Creole | Church Methodist or Moravian | Single or Married | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Charles D. | 76 | – | African | – | Married | Superannuated – badly ruptured |
| . | Frank D. | 59 | Field & Mill Feeder | Creole | – | Single | |
| . | Quaco D. | 56 | Distiller | " | Methodist | " | |
| . | Gloud D. | 56 | 2d Driver | " | Church | Married | a good character |
| 5 | Natty | 54 | Field | " | Methodist | Single | |
| . | Cuffy D. | 53 | Do | " | " | " | |
| . | Jackey D. | 52 | Do | " | " | " | |
| . | Harry D. | 52 | Do | " | – | " | |
| . | Sackey | 51 | 1st Carpenter | " | Methodist | Methodist | a good character |
| 10 | Pero D. | 51 | Carpenter | " | Church | " | |
| . | Bob D. M. | 50 | – | " | Methodist | " | Superannuated |
| . | James D. M. | 49 | Cattle Keeper | " | " | " | |
| . | Dick D. M. | 48 | Carpenter | " | Church | " | Deformed |
| . | Tom D. | 46 | Field | " | Methodist | Single | |
| 5 | Kitt D. | 46 | Do | " | " | Married | |
| . | Billy D. | 46 | – | " | – | Single | Infirm, and very diseased |
| . | Joe D. | 44 | Head Driver | " | Moravian | Married | a good character |
| . | Marlborough | 44 | Mason & Boiler | " | Methodist | " | |
| . | Allick D. | 44 | Cattle Keeper | " | " | " | |
| 20 | Clinton | 43 | Watchman | " | " | Single | badly ruptured |
| . | William D. | 42 | ass.t Distiller and Field | " | – | " | |
| . | Glasgow D. | 42 | 2nd Carpenter | " | Church | Married | Ruptured |
| . | Primus | 42 | Field | " | Methodist | " | |
| . | George | 41 | Do | " | " | " | Ruptured |
| 5 | Ned | 39 | Ploughman | " | Moravian | " | good ploughman – drinks. |
| . | Andrew D. | 39 | Tanger | " | Church | " | an excellent Character. |
| . | London D. | 39 | Field | " | Methodist | " | |
| . | Jerry | 39 | 1st Mason | " | Church | " | |
| . | John Gordon | 39 | 1st Cooper | " | " | Single | |
| 30 | Natt | 38 | Groom | " | – | " | bow legged & deformed |
| . | Phill | 36 | 2d Plough. | " | Methodist | Married | |
| . | Quamin | 36 | Watchman | " | Moravian | Single | Lunatic |
| . | John Darby | 34 | Cattle Keeper | " | " | " | |
| . | Grigg D. | 33 | Field | " | Church | Married | |
| 5 | John Hart | 32 | Do | " | Moravian | " | Deformed |
| . | Quashey D. | 31 | Do | " | Methodist | Single | able man |
| . | Kitt | 31 | Carpenter | " | Church | Married | |
| . | James D. | 31 | Carter | " | Methodist | " | |
| . | Billy | 29 | Mason | " | " | " | |
| 40 | Quaw | 27 | 1st Distiller | " | Church | Single | |
| . | John Irvine M. | 27 | Sadler, Schoolmaster | " | " | " | |
| . | James Allan M. | 24 | with the Carpenter | " | Methodist | " | This Man has been all his life on Estate, but with the Carpenter by Mr Johnson |
| . | Natty | 23 | Field | " | – | " | able man |
| . | Edward | 21 | Do | " | – | " | |
| 5 | George Ablett D. | 21 | Carter. | " | Moravian | " | |

Note: M after the Name denotes Mulatto & Mulatta – or Mestee. – The Children are classed under the head of Religion with their parents.

| No. | Names | Age | Occupation | African or Creole | Church Methodist or Moravian | Single or Married | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 46 | Jack | 20 | House Servant | Creole | - | Single | |
| . | Guy | 19 | Carpenter | " | - | " | |
| . | Thomas | 19 | D.o and Carter | " | Methodist | " | |
| . | Sam | 19 | Carter & Plough | " | - | " | |
| 50 | Solomon | 19 | D.o | " | Methodist | " | |
| . | Joe | 18 | Weeding Gang | " | " | " | able reads in the Bible |
| . | Benjamin | 17 | Blacksmith | " | Moravian | " | |
| . | Nickey | 17 | Weeding | " | Methodist | " | |
| . | Pompey | 17 | Cooper | " | " | " | reads in the Bible the best |
| 5 | Richard | 17 | Weeding | " | " | " | |
| . | Precious | 17 | Cooper | " | " | " | reads in the Bible |
| . | Joe | 16 | Weeding | " | " | " | |
| . | Cuffy | 16 | D.o | " | - | " | reads in the Bible |
| . | Billy | 14 | Overseer's Servant | " | - | " | |
| 60 | Darey | 14 | Weeding | " | Moravian | " | |
| . | Polydore | 14 | D.o | " | Methodist | " | |
| . | Providence | 14 | D.o | " | Moravian | " | |
| . | Joney | 12 | D.o | " | " | " | |
| . | Joseph | 12 | D.o | " | Church | " | |
| 5 | Thomas | 12 | D.o | " | Methodist | " | |
| . | Glasgow | 12 | D.o | " | " | " | |
| . | Oxford | 11 | attending Sheep | " | " | " | can say Lord's prayer & Belief |
| . | Gloud | 10 | attending Cattle | " | " | " | |
| . | Henry John M | 10 | - | " | - | " | |
| 70 | Quashey | 9 | attending Cattle | " | Moravian | " | can say Lord's prayer & Belief |
| . | Prince | 9 | D.o | " | " | " | |
| . | James | 9 | D.o | " | " | " | |
| . | Peterson | 9 | D.o | " | " | " | reads in the Bible |
| . | Ben | 8 | Grass Gang | " | " | " | |
| 5 | Ned | 8 | D.o | " | " | " | |
| . | Cudjoe | 8 | D.o | " | " | " | can say Lord's prayer & Belief |
| . | George Vernon | 8 | D.o | " | " | " | do. do. do. |
| . | Dover | 7 | D.o | " | " | " | |
| . | Richard | 7 | D.o | " | " | " | |
| 80 | Richard Edwards | 7 | D.o | " | " | " | |
| . | Daniel Carty | 7 | D.o | " | " | " | can say Lord's prayer & Belief, & spell words of one syllable |
| . | Christopher M. | 7 | - | " | - | " | Not known to Survive |
| . | Quamina | 7 | Grass Gang | " | Moravian | " | can say Lord's prayer & Belief |
| . | Joseph | 7 | D.o | " | " | " | do. do. do. |
| 5 | Sam (William) M | 7 | - | " | - | " | Not known to Survive |
| . | Daniel (Frederick) M. | 6 | - | " | - | " | |
| . | Philander | 6 | Grass Gang | " | Moravian | " | can say Lord's prayer & Belief |
| . | Sam | 6 | D.o | " | " | " | do. do. do. |
| . | Frederick | 6 | D.o | " | " | " | do. do. do. |
| 90 | William | 6 | Infant | " | - | " | |
| . | Philip | 5 | D.o | " | - | " | |
| . | Edward | 4 | D.o | " | - | " | Not known to Survive |
| . | John M | 4 | D.o | " | - | " | Died 28 Aug.t 1824 Dropsy |
| . | Frank | 4 | D.o | " | - | " | |
| 5 | Glasgow | 5 | D.o | " | - | " | |

| No. | Names. | Age | Occupation | African or Creole | Church Methodist or Moravian | Single or Married | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 96 | Oxford | 3 | Infant | Creole | . | | OK |
| . | Jerry | 3 | D° | " | . | | OK |
| . | Nero | 2 m. 9 m. | D° | " | . | | |
| . | William | 2 m. 7 m. | D° | " | . | | off |
| 100 | Quashey | 1 m. 10 m. | D° | " | . | | OK |
| . | James Adam | 1 m. 8 m. | D° | " | | | OK |
| . | Davey | 1 m. 5 m. | D° | " | | | OK |
| . | James | 8 m. | D° | " | | | off |
| . | Thomas | 3 m. | D° | " | | | OK |
| 105. | Frederick | 3 m. | D° | " | | | Not known to survive |

## Females.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Lydia . . D. . | 76 | - | African | Methodist | Single | Superannuated and blind. |
| . | Cumba . . D. . | 66 | - | Creole | " | " | Superannuated |
| . | Quasheba . D. . | 66 | - | " | " | " | D° |
| . | Matilda . D. . | 66 | - | African | Church | " | D° |
| 5 | Nanny | 66 | - | Creole | " | " | D° off |
| . | Quasheba . D. . | 66 | - | " | Methodist | " | D° |
| . | Peggy . . D. . | 64 | - | " | " | " | D° and blind |
| . | Mimba . . D. . | 62 | - | " | " | " | D° |
| . | Elsey . . D. . | 62 | - | African | " | " | D° |
| 10 | Hagar | 60 | - | Creole | Church | Married | OK |
| . | Doll | 59 | - | " | - | Single | Superannuated - Lame OK |
| . | Mimba . . D. . | 59 | attends Copper-holes | " | Methodist | " | |
| . | Beck . . D. . | 59 | attends Sheep | African | Church | Married | |
| . | Present | 59 | Nurse to weaned children. | Creole | Methodist | " | OK |
| 5 | Precilla . D. . | 56 | Sick Nurse | " | " | Single | |
| . | Hannah . D. . | 56 | Weeding | " | " | Married | |
| . | Juba | 50 | Midwife | " | " | Single | OK |
| . | Eve . . . D. . | 51 | Water Carrier | " | " | Married | |
| . | Quasheba D. . | 51 | Weeding | " | Church | Single | |
| 20 | Cumba . . D. . | 51 | Water Carrier | " | Methodist | Married | Has had 14 children - 2 only of whom are living |
| . | Susannah | 51 | Cook to Overseer | " | - | Single | off |
| . | Rosey . . D. M. . | 50 | - | " | - | " | Mother of John Irvine - Bell Irvine & Jane Irvine. |
| . | Hannah . D. . | 50 | Weeding | " | Methodist | " | |
| . | Ann . . . D. . | 50 | D° | " | " | Married | |
| 5 | Suckey . . D. . | 49 | - | " | - | Single | Superannuated - blind. |
| . | Silvia | 48 | Field | " | Methodist | Married | OK |
| . | Lucy . . . . M. | 47 | - | " | " | Single | Mother of James Allan & Ellen Ward. off |
| . | Molly Brown . . | 46 | Field | " | " | Married | Has had 4 children 1 living off |
| . | Grace | 46 | D° | " | " | Single | OK |
| 30 | Rachael | 46 | D° | " | Moravian | Married | 1 child off |
| . | Molly . . D. . | 46 | Camp Nurse | " | Methodist | " | 4 children - 2 alive |
| . | Phœbe | 46 | Washerwoman | " | " | " | 4 children 3 alive OK |
| . | Sophia . . D. . | 46 | Nurse | " | " | " | paralytic |
| . | Priso . . D. . | 44 | Field | " | " | Single | Lame Hand - 4 children 3 alive |
| 5 | Grace . . D. . | 44 | D° | " | " | Married | 9 children - 5 alive |
| . | Phillis | 44 | D° | " | Moravian | " | 5 children - 3 alive OK |
| . | Catherine D. . | 44 | D° | " | Methodist | " | 9 children - 5 alive |

| No. | Names | Age | Occupation | African or Creole | Church Moravian or Methodist | Single or Married | No. of Children Alive | Dead | Total | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 38 | Phillis D | 44 | Weeding | Creole | Church | Married | 4 | 4 | 8 | Crazy |
| . | Sally | 42 | Field | " | Methodist | " | 5 | 4 | 9 | Ok |
| 40 | Sally Ablett | 42 | D° | " | Moravian | " | 5 | 3 | 8 | Ok |
| . | Grace | 42 | D° | " | Methodist | Single | 3 | 5 | 8 | Ok |
| . | Betty | 42 | D° | " | Moravian | Married | 4 | 2 | 6 | preg.t Not known to be pregn.t |
| . | Chloe D | 42 | Driver Grass Gang | " | Methodist | " | . | . | . | |
| . | Judy | 42 | Weeding | " | Church | " | 5 | . | 5 | Ok |
| 5 | Violet D | 40 | - | " | " | Single | . | . | . | Scorbutic - Superannuated |
| . | Penny D | 36 | Field | " | " | " | . | 3 | 1 | |
| . | Sarey | 34 | Washer | " | Methodist | Married | 2 | . | 2 | Ok |
| . | Quasheba D | 34 | Field | " | Moravian | " | . | . | . | |
| . | Frankey's Nanny | 31 | - | " | Church | Single | . | . | . | Scorbutic - Superannuated. Not known to be |
| 50 | Jane Fairburn M | 31 | - | " | - | " | | | | |
| . | Sally | 29 | Field | " | Methodist | Married | 1 | . | 1 | preg.t Ok |
| . | Ann | 29 | D° | " | " | " | 3 | 2 | 5 | Ok |
| . | Miah | 29 | D° | " | " | Single | 1 | 1 | 2 | Ok |
| . | Bella | 29 | D° | " | " | " | 4 | 1 | 5 | Ok |
| 5 | Elsey | 29 | D° | " | " | Married | 1 | 1 | 2 | Ok |
| . | Ashey D | 29 | D° | " | Moravian | " | 1 | 3 | 4 | |
| . | Madge D | 28 | D° | " | Church | " | 4 | 1 | 5 | The Tanger's Wife |
| . | Elizabeth | 28 | D° | " | Methodist | " | 4 | . | 4 | preg.t Ok |
| . | Abby | 28 | D° | " | " | " | 3 | 3 | 6 | preg.t Ok |
| 60 | Abby little | 28 | D° | " | " | " | 2 | 2 | 4 | Ok |
| . | Louisa | 28 | D° | " | " | " | 3 | 1 | 4 | Ok |
| . | Nancy M | 28 | . | " | " | Single | | | | Ok |
| . | Miah | 27 | Field | " | " | Married | 2 | . | 2 | Ok |
| . | Lydia | 27 | D° | " | " | " | 3 | 1 | 4 | Ok |
| 5 | Rebecca D | 27 | D° | " | " | Single | 1 | 2 | 3 | |
| . | Pomelia D | 27 | D° | " | Moravian | Married | . | 4 | 4 | |
| . | Jane Irvine M | 25 | . | " | - | Single | | | | Sold to |
| . | Eliza Bishop M | 25 | . | " | - | " | . | . | . | Off |
| . | Mary D M | 25 | . | " | - | " | | | | |
| 70 | Ann Conolly M | 24 | . | " | - | " | . | . | . | Manumitted 19 May 1824 |
| . | Miah | 24 | Field | " | Methodist | Married | 1 | 1 | 2 | Ok |
| . | Nancy D | 22 | D° | " | " | " | 2 | . | 2 | |
| . | Lenor | 22 | D° | " | " | " | . | . | . | Ok |
| . | Charity | 22 | D° | " | " | " | 1 | . | 1 | Ok |
| 5 | Mary | 22 | D° | " | Moravian | Single | . | . | . | Off |
| . | Lucy | 20 | D° | " | Methodist | " | . | . | . | Ok |
| . | Phibba D | 20 | Weeding | " | " | " | . | . | . | Subject to Fits |
| . | Melia | 19 | Field | " | Church | " | . | . | . | Ok |
| . | Ellen (Ward) M | 19 | - | " | Methodist | " | . | . | . | Off |
| 80 | Sue | 18 | Field | " | " | " | . | . | . | preg.t Ok |
| . | Betsey | 18 | D° | " | " | " | . | . | . | Ok |
| . | Amelia | 17 | D° | " | Church | " | . | . | . | Off |
| . | Bell Irvine M | 17 | . | " | - | " | . | . | . | Died |
| . | Jenny | 16 | Field | " | Methodist | " | . | . | . | Off |
| 5 | Quasheba | 16 | Weeding | " | " | " | . | . | . | Ok |
| . | Nelly | 16 | D° | " | " | " | . | . | . | Ok |
| . | Present | 15 | D° | " | " | " | . | . | . | Ok |

| No. | Names | Age | Occupation | African or Creole | Church Moravian or Methodist | Single or Married | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 88 | Chloe | 15 | Attend. Overseer of Infants | Creole | Church | Single | Weakly. On |
| | Lucy | 13 | Weeding | " | Methodist | " | On |
| 90 | Nannett | 13 | D° | " | Church | " | On |
| | Louisa | 13 | D° | " | Methodist | " | On |
| | Joan | 12 | D° | " | " | " | On |
| | Beneba | 12 | D° | " | " | " | On |
| | Dinah | 11 | D° | " | " | " | On |
| 5 | Harriett | 11 | D° | " | " | " | On |
| | J Ann Julia . . M | 10 | Jane Tuibur's Daughter | " | - | " | daughter of Jane Tuibur Off |
| | Morah | 10 | Weeding | " | Methodist | " | On |
| | Polly | 10 | D° | " | " | " | On |
| | Chloe | 9 | D° | " | " | " | On |
| 100 | Betsy | 9 | Grass Gang | " | Moravian | " | On |
| | Mary Ann . . M | 9 | - | " | - | " | daughter of Nancy Off |
| | Daphne | 8 | Grass Gang | " | Methodist | " | On |
| | Catherine | 8 | D° | " | " | " | On |
| | Margaret | 8 | D° | " | Moravian | " | Can say the Lord's prayer & Belief Off |
| 5 | Elizabeth | 8 | D° | " | Methodist | " | On |
| | Charlotte | 8 | D° | " | Moravian | " | On |
| | Hannah | 7 | D° | " | - | " | On |
| | Zachael Roberts | 6 | D° | " | - | " | On |
| | Eliza | 6 | D° | " | - | " | Can say the Lord's prayer no Belief On |
| 110 | Margaret | 6 | D° | " | - | " | D° D° D° Off |
| | Mary Ann | 6 | D° | " | - | " | D° D° D° On |
| | Ann | 5 | D° | " | - | " | D° D° D° Not known to be |
| | Violet | 5 | Infant | " | - | " | On |
| | Lenah | 5 | D° | " | - | " | On |
| 5 | Margaret . . M | 5 | D° | " | - | " | daughter of Nancy Off |
| | Nancy | 5 | D° | " | - | " | On |
| | Sarah | 5 | D° | " | - | " | Not known to be Infant |
| | Dolly | 4 | D° | " | - | " | Off |
| | Betty York | 4 | D° | " | - | " | Off |
| 120 | Bess | 3 | D° | " | - | " | On |
| | Sarah | 3 | D° | " | - | " | On |
| | Lydia | 2 and 9 mo. | D° | " | - | " | On |
| | Madlane | 2 and 5 mo. | D° | " | - | " | On |
| | Joan | 2 and 1 mo. | D° | " | - | " | On |
| 5 | Ellenor | 1 and 11 mo. | D° | " | - | " | On |
| | Beneba | 1 and 3 mo. | D° | " | - | " | Off |
| | Elsey | 13 mo. | D° | " | - | " | On |
| 128 | Betsey | 5 mo. | D° | " | - | " | On |

## Recapitulation.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Males. | From 20 years and upwards | 46 | |
| | Boys from 6 years to 19 inclusive | 44 | |
| | Infants | 15 | 105 |
| Females. | From 20 years and upwards | 77 | |
| | Girls from 6 years to 19 inclusive | 34 | |
| | Infants | 17 | 128 |
| Total on Sanderson's Est: 5th March 1824 | | | 233 |

Off 233 and 1 Escaped 1830. 12 Males
7 Females
Total 19.

# List and description of Eighty-two Slaves removed by Mr Johnson

| No. | Names | Age | Occupation | African or Creole | Church Moravian or Methodist | Single or Married | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Males | | | | |
| 1 | Champagne D. | 56 | Cattle keeper | Creole | Methodist | Single | |
| . | Joe . . . . . D. | 56 | Watchman | " | " | Married | |
| . | Oxford . . D. | 54 | Mason | " | Church | Single | |
| . | Joney . . . . . | 52 | Smith | " | Moravian | Married | On |
| 5 | Quashey D. | 39 | Field | " | " | Single | |
| . | Cuffy . . . . . | 41 | D° | " | " | Married | On |
| . | Sandy Fairburn . | 34 | Cooper | " | Methodist | " | Off |
| . | Nacco . . . . . | 27 | Driver | " | Moravian | " | On |
| . | Batchelor . . . | 26 | Field | " | " | " | Off |
| 10 | Jacob . . . . . | 26 | D° | " | Methodist | Single | On |
| . | Natty . . . . . | 23 | D° | " | - | " | On |
| . | Sam . . . . . | 22 | Cook | " | Methodist | Married | On |
| . | Joshua . . . . . | 22 | Field | " | " | Single | Off |
| . | Cæsar . . . . . | 20 | D° | " | " | " | On |
| 5 | prince . . . . . | 20 | D° | " | " | " | Off |
| . | Thomas . . . . | 19 | D° | " | - | " | Off to Lavington |
| . | Joe . . . . . | 15 | D° | " | Methodist | " | On |
| . | James . . . . . | 15 | D° | " | " | " | On |
| . | Joe Gibson . . . | 13 | with Carpenter | " | " | " | Son of late Polly Johnson Off |
| 20 | Davis . . . . . | 12 | Field | " | " | " | On |
| . | Thomas . . . . | 11 | D° | " | " | " | Not known to Serving |
| . | Henry Evans D. | 10 | - | " | " | " | Son of late Polly Johnson |
| . | Quaw . . . . . | 10 | Field | " | " | " | On |
| . | Richard . . . . | 9 | Weeding | " | " | " | On |
| 5 | William Cuffy . | 9 | D° | " | " | " | Off to Lavington |
| . | Cudjoe . . . . . | 8 | Grass Gang | " | " | " | On |
| . | John Mason . . | 7 | D° | " | " | " | Can say Lords prayer & Belief On |
| . | John Farley D. | 6 | D° | " | Moravian | " | D° D° |
| . | Dick Richards D. | 6 | - | " | Methodist | " | Son of late Polly Johnson |
| 30 | James (Fairburn) . . . | 4 | Grass Gang | " | Moravian | " | Can say Lords prayer and Belief On |
| . | Charles . . . . . | 4 | D° | " | - | " | Off |
| . | Charlow . . . . | 3 | Infant | " | - | " | On |
| . | James . . . . . | 3 | D° | " | - | " | Off |
| . | John Mack . . | 2 | D° | " | - | " | Off |
| 5 | James . . . . . | 2 | D° | " | - | " | not known to Serving |
| . | Paul . . . . . | 2 | D° | " | - | " | On |
| . | Sampson . . . | 2 | D° | " | - | " | On |
| 38 | Peter . . . . . | 1 and 9 mo. | D° | " | - | " | On |

from Lavingtons Estate to Sandersons Estate September 1824.

| No. | Names. | Age | Occupation | African or Creole | Church Moravian or Methodist | Single or Married | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Females. | | | |
| 1 | Peggy | 54 | Field | Creole | Moravian | Single | On |
| . | Pegg | 51 | D° | " | Methodist | " | On |
| . | Esther | 45 | D° | " | Moravian | " | On |
| . | Ann | 45 | D° | " | " | " | On |
| 5 | Kitty | 45 | D° | " | Methodist | " | On |
| . | Mary (Kent) | 40 | D° | " | " | " | On |
| . | Hetty | 39 | D° | " | - | " | |
| . | Nelly | 46 | D° | " | Moravian | " | |
| . | Minerva | 42 | D° | " | Methodist | Married | On |
| 10 | Phibba | 34 | D° | " | Moravian | " | On |
| . | Molly | 28 | D° | " | - | Single | On |
| . | Cherry | 29 | D° | " | Methodist | Married | On |
| . | Madge | 28 | D° | " | " | " | On |
| . | Betsy Paul | 27 | D° | " | Moravian | " | On |
| 5 | Floretta | 22 | D° | " | " | Single | Off to Lavingtons |
| . | Sarah | 27 | D° | " | " | " | On |
| . | Polly | 27 | D° | " | Methodist | " | On |
| . | Mimba (Little) | 23 | D° | " | Moravian | " | On |
| . | Kate | 21 | D° | " | " | " | On |
| 20 | Rose | 21 | D° | " | Methodist | " | Twins On On |
| . | Bathsheba | 20 | D° | " | " | " | Off |
| . | Betsy George | 19 | D° | " | " | " | On |
| . | Belinda | 18 | D° | " | " | " | Off |
| . | Esther | 18 | D° | " | " | " | Off |
| 5 | Parthenia | 17 | D° | " | " | " | On |
| . | Mary | 17 | D° | " | " | " | |
| . | Louisa | 19 | D° | " | " | " | On |
| . | Miah | 16 | D° | " | " | " | On |
| . | Kitty (Kent) | 15 | D° | " | " | " | On |
| 30 | Betty | 13 | Weeding | " | " | " | |
| . | Phœbe | 13 | D° | " | " | " | On |
| . | Betsey | 13 | D° | " | " | " | |
| . | Sarey | 11 | D° | " | " | " | On |
| . | Patience | 9 | D° | " | - | " | On |
| 5 | Phillis | 6 | Grass Gang | " | - | " | Can say Lords Prayer and Belief On |
| . | Katy | 6 | D° | " | - | " | D° D° On |
| . | Mary | 5 | D° | " | - | " | On |
| . | Nancy Linsay | 5 | D° | " | - | " | Off |
| . | Anne M. | 3 | Infant | " | - | " | daughter of late Polly Johnson unknown to |
| 40 | Charity | 3 | D° | " | - | " | |
| . | Eliza M. | 1 and 10 mo | D° | " | - | " | daughter of late Polly Johnson unknown to |
| . | Sue | 2 mo: | D° | " | - | " | On |
| . | Frances M. | 3 mo: | D° | " | - | " | daughter of late Polly Johnson. Off to Lavingtons |
| 44 | Quasheba | 1 mo: | D° | " | - | " | unknown to Jenny |

Recapitulation.

Males ..... 38
Females ..... 44
Total .. 82

12 Dead since 1826
63
75 out of 315
3 18
78 297

Deaths Sept. 1830
4 Males
4 Females
8

# The foregoing Eighty-two Slaves, arranged in Families.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5 | Joshua | 22 | |
| . | Sam | 22 | |
| . | Batchelor | 26 | |
| . | Quashey | 39 | |
| 5 | Bathsheba | 20 | |
| . | Ann | 45 | |
| . | Molly | 28 | |
| . | John Farley | 6 | her child |
| . | Charlow | 3 | do |
| 10 | Hetty | 39 | Molly's Sister |
| . | Jacob | 26 | her brother |
| . | Minerva | 42 | |
| . | Parthenia | 17 | her child |
| . | Phoebe | 13 | do |
| 5 | Phillis | 6 | do |
| . | Charity | 3 | do |
| . | Phibba | 34 | Minerva's Sister |
| . | Cæsar | 20 | her son |
| . | James | 15 | do |
| 20 | Thomas | 11 | do |
| . | Katy | 6 | her daughter |
| . | Sandy Fairburn | 34 | |
| . | Nacco | 27 | his Brother |
| . | James Fairburn | 4 | his Son |
| 5 | Polly | 27 | Sister to Chloe. |
| . | Betsy Paul | 27 | |
| . | Paul | 2 | her child |
| . | Nelly | 46 | |
| . | Nancy Linsay | 5 | her child |
| 30 | Peggy | 54 | |
| . | Little Mimba | 23 | her daughter |
| . | Charles | 4 | Mimba's child |
| . | John Mack | 2 | do |
| . | Little Esther | 18 | |
| 5 | Pegg | 51 | |
| . | Little Madge | 28 | her daughter |
| . | James | 3 | madge's child |
| . | Natty | 23 | Madge's mother |
| . | Joe | 15 | D° |
| 40 | William Cuffy | 9 | D° |
| . | Joe (old) | 56 | This father |
| 42 | Champagne | 56 | |
| . | Betsy George | 19 | married to Ned Anderson's plantation |
| . | Miah | 16 | Ned's daughter |
| 5 | Big Esther | 45 | |
| . | Florella | 22 | |
| . | Mary | 17 | |
| . | Betty | 13 | |
| . | Quow | 10 | |
| 50 | Oxford | 54 | |
| . | Kitty | 45 | his wife |
| . | John Mason | 7 | |
| . | Little Sarah | 11 | |
| . | Patience | 9 | |
| 5 | Mary Kent | 40 | |
| . | Prince | 20 | her son |
| . | Kitty Kent | 15 | her daughter |
| . | David | 12 | her son |
| . | Betsy | 13 | her daughter |
| 60 | Cherry | 29 | Mason Billy's wife |
| . | Cudjoe | 8 | her child |
| . | Mary | 5 | do |
| . | James | 2 | do |
| . | Sue | 2 months | do |
| 5 | Richard | 9 | Cherry's Brother |
| . | Rose | 21 | Junior |
| . | Kate | 21 | Junior |
| . | Belinda | 18 | Cherry & Richards Sisters |
| . | Quasheba | | Cherry & Richards Sisters |
| 70 | Peter | 9 mo: | Kate's child |
| . | Sarah | 27 | |
| . | Sampson | 2 | Sarah's child |
| . | Louisa | 19 | In charge of. |
| | Joe Gibson | M 13 | the late Polly Johnson's Children. |
| 5 | Henry Evans | M 10 | the late Polly Johnson's Children. |
| . | Dick Richards | M 6 | the late Polly Johnson's Children. |
| . | Ann | M | the late Polly Johnson's Children. |
| . | Eliza | M | the late Polly Johnson's Children. |
| . | Frances | M | the late Polly Johnson's Children. |
| 80 | Cuffy | 41 | |
| . | Thomas | 19 | |
| 82 | Toney Blacksmith | 52 | |

# General Recapitulation

of the number of Slaves composing the Gang on Sanderson's

30th September 1824.

| | |
|---|---|
| Number on Estate 5th March 1824 | 233 |
| Increase by birth | 3 |
| Increase by removal from Lawington's Estate | 82 |
| | 318 |
| Decrease by manumission (Ann Conolly) | 1 |
| **Total** | **317** |

Of which 317 alive 30 September 1824
27 have died off 30 September 1830 or 1 in 12 in 6 years.

I find that of these identical 317 Individuals alive on the 30 September 1824 27 had died off on the 30 September 1830, a mortality of rather less than 1 in 12 in a space of 6 years.

# Return of Live Stock on Sanderson's & Monks Hill Estates 31st August 1824.

| | Oxen | Cows | Heifers | B. Calves | C. Calves | Bulls | Total | Horses | Mules | Asses | Sheep |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number returned 31st March Sanderson's | 43 | 38 | 10 | 23 | 22 | 3 | 137 | 2 | 2 | 10 | 32* |
| Monk's Hill | 2 | 22 | 8 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 43 | - | - | - | - |
| Total 31 March. | 45 | 60 | 18 | 28 | 27 | 4 | 180 | 2 | 2 | 10. | 32 |
| Increase by purchase. | 19† | - | - | - | - | - | 19 | 3‡ | 7 | - | - |
| Increase by exchange | - | - | - | - | - | 1° | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| | 62 | 60 | 18 | 28 | 27 | 5 | 200 | 5 | 9 | 10 | 32 |
| Decrease by exchange & Death. | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 2△ | 1 | - | 4 |
| Total 31 Augt. □ | 62 | 59 | 18 | 28 | 27 | 5 | 199 | 3 | 8 | 10 | 28. |

* The Sheep are all very indifferent - 12 of this number are very old. 10 middling - 8 lambs - 2 Rams.

† Of this number 4 were purchased of Mr Swabey @ £20. 4 of Dr Outlam @ £25. 10 of Mr James at £25. and 1 of Mr Oilley for £35 - ‡ Two Horses. & 1 pony.

° This young Bull was exchanged for a Cow entered in the Decrease.

△ Had the Glanders and were shot - both very old & nearly unserviceable.

□ The Increase by Birth was against the Breeds considerably - the difference to be shewn in the Return made up to the 1st March 1825.

# List and description of Slaves on Lavingtons Estate. 5th March 1824.

| No. | Names | Age | Occupation | African or Creole | Church Methodist or Moravian | Single or Married | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Sackey | 71 | - | Creole | - | - | Superannuated - Disposed. Died 16 May 1824 |
| | Trump | 66 | Fireman | " | Methodist | Single | good character |
| | Dick | 66 | - | " | " | " | Superannuated |
| | Ambrose | 66 | - | " | Moravian | Married | D° |
| 5 | Will^m Quow | 56 | - | " | Methodist | Single | D° by leg. |
| | Tommy | 56 | - | " | " | Married | D° Died 25th March 1824 |
| | Champagne * | 56 | Cattle Keeper | " | " | Single | |
| | Joe * | 56 | Watchman | " | " | Married | |
| | Windsor | 56 | D° | " | Moravian | Single | |
| 10 | Oxford * | 54 | Mason | " | Church | " | |
| | Careless | 53 | Watchman | " | Methodist | " | badly ruptured |
| | Billy | 51 | Field | " | " | " | |
| | John York M | 50 | Carpenter | " | Moravian | Married | |
| | King | 49 | Sailmaker | " | Methodist | Single | Elephantiasis leaves |
| 5 | Premia | 51 | Watchman | " | " | " | |
| | George | 40 | Carpenter | " | " | Married | |
| | Joney * | 52 | Blacksmith | " | Moravian | " | |
| | Prince | 44 | Head Driver | " | " | " | |
| | Quamina | 44 | Field | " | Church | Single | |
| 20 | Derry | 44 | - | " | Moravian | " | Elephantiasis |
| | Simon | 34 | Groom | " | Methodist | Married | diseased leg. |
| | Joseph | 35 | Field | " | " | Single | |
| | Daniel | 35 | D° | " | Moravian | " | |
| | Quashey * | 39 | D° | " | " | " | |
| 5 | John Vernon | 34 | D° | " | Church | Married | |
| | Cudjoe | 34 | Carter | " | Moravian | Single | |
| | Cuffy * | 41 | Field | " | " | Married | |
| | Jemmy | 30 | Tanger | " | Methodist | " | |
| | Sandy Fairburn * | 34 | Cooper | " | " | " | |
| 30 | Jack | 29 | D° | " | " | " | |
| | Robin | 29 | Field | " | " | Single | Died 19 July 1824. Expiration. |
| | Naccoo * | 27 | Driver | " | Moravian | Married | [illegible] of marriage dated 28 Feb^y 1822 to Mary Female [illegible] belonging to Lavington - by Hamburgh Missionary. |
| | Billy | 28 | Cattlekeeper | " | " | " | |
| | Batchelor * | 26 | Field | " | " | " | |
| 5 | Jacob * | 26 | D° | " | Methodist | Single | |
| | William Bruntsell | 24 | Cook | " | " | " | |
| | Harry George | 23 | Field | " | " | " | |
| | Harry | 23 | Carpenter | " | " | " | |
| | Natty * | 23 | Field | " | - | " | |
| 40 | Mingo | 22 | D° | " | Methodist | " | |
| | Sam * | 22 | Cook | " | " | Married | |
| | John Wall M | 21 | House Servant | " | " | Single | |
| | Jemmy | 24 | Field | " | " | " | |
| | Joshua * | 22 | D° | " | " | " | |
| 5 | Caesar * | 20 | D° | " | " | " | |

These names marked with a * are the 32 Slaves subsequently removed to Hamilton's Estate.

| No. | Names. | Age | Occupation | African or Creole | Church Methodist or Moravian | Single or Married | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 46 | James Casey | 22 | Carpenter | Creole | - | Single | Died 26th March 1824 of consumption |
| . | George | 20 | - | " | - | " | Scrofulic |
| . | Abraham | 21 | Field | " | - | " | |
| . | Frank | 20 | D° | " | Methodist | " | |
| 50 | Prince ✻ | 20 | D° | " | " | " | |
| . | William | 21 | Cattlekeeper | " | - | " | lame at sniet |
| . | Jack | 19 | Field | " | - | " | |
| . | Thomas ✻ | 19 | D° | " | - | " | |
| . | William Goodwin | 17 | Cooper | " | Methodist | " | promising |
| 5 | Philander | 14 | Field | " | " | " | |
| . | Job | 16 | Cattle | " | " | " | |
| . | Louis | 15 | Field | " | - | " | |
| . | Richard | 15 | Howe-boy | " | Methodist | " | |
| . | Joe ✻ | 15 | D° | " | " | " | |
| 60 | James ✻ | 15 | Field | " | " | " | |
| . | Billy | 15 | D° | " | " | " | |
| . | John Barter | 14 | Carpenter | " | " | " | |
| . | Joe Gibson M ✻ | 13 | - | " | " | " | |
| . | Joe | 12 | Field | " | " | " | |
| 5 | Davis ✻ | 12 | D° | " | " | " | |
| . | Alick | 11 | D° | " | " | " | |
| . | Dickey | 11 | D° | " | " | " | |
| . | Thomas ✻ | 11 | D° | " | " | " | |
| . | Henry Evans M ✻ | 10 | - | " | " | " | |
| 70 | Quow ✻ | 10 | attending Sheep | " | " | " | |
| . | Richard ✻ | 9 | Field | " | " | " | |
| . | William ✻ | 9 | D° | " | " | " | |
| . | William Brown | 9 | Grass Gang | " | " | " | |
| . | Cudjoe ✻ | 8 | D° | " | " | " | |
| 5 | Emanuel | 7 | D° | " | " | " | |
| . | Francis | 7 | D° | " | " | " | |
| . | John Mason ✻ | 7 | D° | " | " | " | |
| . | Cambridge | 7 | D° | " | Moravian | " | Drowned 2d April 1824 |
| . | John Farley ✻ | 6 | D° | " | " | " | |
| 80 | Charles | 6 | D° | " | " | " | |
| . | Dick Richards M ✻ | 6 | - | " | " | " | |
| . | George | 5 | Grass Gang | " | " | " | |
| . | James ✻ | 4 | D° | " | " | " | |
| . | Sam | 4 | D° | " | " | " | |
| 5 | Charles ✻ | 4 | D° | " | " | " | |
| . | Charlow ✻ | 3 | Infant | " | - | " | |
| . | James ✻ | 3 | D° | " | - | " | |
| . | Joshua | 3 | D° | " | - | " | |
| . | Bob | 2 | D° | " | - | " | |
| 90 | Simon | 2 | D° | " | - | " | |
| . | John Mack ✻ | 2 | D° | " | - | " | |
| . | James ✻ | 2 | D° | " | - | " | |
| . | Paul ✻ | 2 | D° | " | - | " | |
| . | Sampson ✻ | 2 | D° | " | - | " | |

| No. | Names. | Age | Occupation | African or Creole | Church Methodist or Moravian | Single or Married | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 95 | Adam | 2 | Infant | Creole | - | - | |
| . | Peter ✻ | 1 mo. | D° | " | - | - | |
| . | John London | 6 mo. | D° | " | - | - | |
| . | John James Laforey | 5 mo. | D° | " | - | - | |
| 99 | Emanuel | 2 mo. | D° | " | - | - | |

## Females.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Phillis | 76 | . | Creole | Methodist | Single | Superannuated |
| . | Maria | 76 | . | " | Moravian | " | D° |
| . | Floretta | 66 | . | " | Methodist | " | D° |
| . | Juba | 68 | . | " | " | " | D° |
| 5 | Chloe | 54 | Sick Nurse | " | " | " | |
| . | Fanny | 56 | . | " | " | " | Superannuated |
| . | Catherine | 51 | Water carrier | " | Moravian | " | |
| . | Gatty | 71 | . | African | Methodist | " | Superannuated Died 13 May 1824 |
| . | Mocah | 62 | . | " | " | " | D° |
| 10 | Nancy | 66 | . | " | Moravian | " | D° |
| . | Nancy Newman | 56 | . | Creole | Methodist | " | D° lame |
| . | Nancy Linsay | 56 | House Servant | " | Moravian | Married | |
| . | Juba | 54 | Nurse | " | " | Single | |
| . | Peggy ✻ | 54 | Field | " | " | " | |
| 5 | Negrilla | 51 | D° | " | - | " | |
| . | Nancy | 42 | Camp Nurse | " | Methodist | " | Died 30 July 1824. Consumption. |
| . | Lydia | 51 | Great Gang | " | Moravian | " | |
| . | Eve | 51 | Water Carrier | " | Methodist | " | |
| . | Pegg ✻ | 51 | Field | " | " | " | |
| 20 | Sarah | 51 | - | " | Moravian | " | |
| . | Doll | 39 | - | " | " | " | Superannuated sickly. |
| . | Esther ✻ | 45 | Field | " | " | " | |
| . | Betty Fairborn | 51 | Midwife | " | " | " | |
| . | Ann ✻ | 45 | Field | " | " | " | |
| 5 | Mary Tom | 46 | Camp Nurse | " | Methodist | " | Sickly |
| . | Kitty ✻ | 45 | Field | " | " | " | |
| . | Quasheba | 45 | D° | " | " | " | |
| . | Madge | 44 | D° | " | Moravian | Married | |
| . | Mary ✻ | 40 | D° | " | Methodist | Single | |
| 30 | Rosey | 46 | D° | " | " | " | |
| . | Madlane | 44 | D° | " | Moravian | " | |
| . | Dinah | 46 | D° | " | " | " | |
| . | Mimba | 51 | D° | " | " | " | |
| . | Daphne | 34 | D° | " | Methodist | Married | Sickly |
| 5 | Betty | 50 | D° | " | " | Single | |
| . | Hetty ✻ | 39 | D° | " | - | " | |
| . | Maria | 48 | D° | " | Methodist | Married | |
| . | Nancy Wills | 41 | D° | " | " | Single | Subject to Fits. Died 8th Aug. 1824 |
| . | Helen | 34 | Washerwoman | " | " | Married | |
| 40 | Beck | 34 | Field | " | Moravian | Single | |
| . | Nelly ✻ | 46 | D° | " | " | " | |
| . | Minerva ✻ | 42 | D° | " | Methodist | Married | |

| No. | Names | age | Occupation | African or Creole | Church Moravian or Methodist | Single or Married | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 43 | Phillis | 34 | Field | Creole | Methodist | Married | |
| . | Precilla | 34 | D° | " | Moravian | " | |
| 5 | Phibba ✲ | 34 | D° | " | " | " | |
| . | Sally | 33 | D° | " | Methodist | Single | |
| . | Hannah | 33 | D° | " | " | " | |
| . | Harriett | 34 | D° | " | " | " | |
| . | Monimia | 32 | D° | " | Moravian | " | |
| 50 | Dolly | 32 | D° | " | Methodist | Married | |
| . | Polly Johnson M | 32 | - | " | " | Single | Died 9th Augt. Erysipelas. |
| . | Louisa | 32 | Field | " | " | " | |
| . | Molly ✲ | 28 | D° | " | - | " | |
| . | Cherry ✲ | 29 | D° | " | Methodist | Married | |
| 5 | Amba | 29 | Water Carrier | " | - | Single | |
| . | Dorcas | 28 | Field | " | Methodist | " | |
| . | Madge ✲ | 28 | D° | " | " | Married | |
| . | Cecille | 27 | D° | " | " | " | |
| . | Rachael | 29 | D° | " | " | " | |
| 60 | Betsy Paul ✲ | 27 | D° | " | Moravian | " | |
| . | Floretta ✲ | 22 | D° | " | " | Single | |
| . | Sarah ✲ | 27 | D° | " | " | " | |
| . | Polly ✲ | 27 | D° | " | Methodist | " | |
| . | Mimba ✲ | 23 | D° | " | Moravian | " | |
| 5 | Lucy | 25 | D° | " | Methodist | Married | |
| . | Plaucy | 21 | D° | " | " | Single | |
| . | Chloe | 22 | D° | " | Moravian | " | |
| . | Kate ✲ | 21 | D° | " | " | " | |
| . | Rose ✲ | 21 | D° | " | Methodist | " | |
| 70 | Dido | 20 | D° | " | " | Married | |
| . | Bathsheba ✲ | 20 | D° | " | " | Single | |
| . | Betty Jacob | 20 | D° | " | Moravian | " | Consumptive |
| . | Nancy | 20 | Washerwoman | " | Methodist | " | |
| . | Hagar | 20 | Field | " | " | Married | |
| 5 | Betsy George ✲ | 19 | D° | " | " | Single | |
| . | Penny | 18 | D° | " | " | " | |
| . | Belinda ✲ | 18 | D° | " | " | " | |
| . | Lucia | 18 | D° | " | " | Married | |
| . | Esther ✲ | 18 | D° | " | " | Single | |
| 80 | Parthenia ✲ | 17 | D° | " | " | " | |
| . | Jessy | 17 | D° | " | Moravian | " | |
| . | Jane | 17 | D° | " | Methodist | " | |
| . | Mary ✲ | 17 | D° | " | " | " | |
| . | Louisa ✲ | 19 | D° | " | " | " | |
| 5 | Juba | 17 | D° | " | " | " | |
| . | Margaret | 17 | Sempstress | " | Moravian | " | |
| . | Miah ✲ | 16 | Field | " | Methodist | " | |
| . | Kitty ✲ | 15 | D° | " | " | " | |
| . | Belvidera | 15 | D° | " | " | " | |
| 90 | Sally | 15 | House servant | " | " | " | |

| No. | Names | Age | Occupation | African or Creole | Church Methodist or Moravian | Single or Married | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 95 | Ophelia | 14 | Field | Creole | Methodist | Single | |
| . | Betty ✻ | 13 | D° | " | " | " | |
| . | Zachael | 13 | D° | " | " | " | |
| . | Phœbe ✻ | 13 | D° | " | " | " | |
| 5 | Betsy ✻ | 13 | D° | " | " | " | |
| . | Elsey | 12 | D° | " | Moravian | " | |
| . | Grace | 12 | D° | " | Methodist | " | |
| . | Sabina | 12 | D° | " | " | " | |
| . | Quasheba | 11 | D° | " | " | " | |
| 100 | Diana | 11 | D° | " | " | " | |
| . | Monemia | 11 | D° | " | " | " | |
| . | Sarey ✻ | 11 | D° | " | " | " | |
| . | Hellen | 10 | D° | " | " | " | |
| . | Molly Horn | 10 | D° | " | " | " | |
| 5 | Rebecca | 9 | D° | " | " | " | |
| . | Quasheba | 9 | Grass Gang | " | " | " | |
| . | Beck | 9 | Field | " | " | " | |
| . | Patience ✻ | 9 | D° | " | " | " | |
| . | Bess | 8 | Grass Gang | " | Moravian | " | |
| 10 | Maria (Cow) M | 8 | D° | " | " | " | Manumitted 13 Sept. 1824. |
| . | Peiso | 8 | D° | " | " | " | |
| . | Polly | 7 | D° | " | " | " | |
| . | Frances | 7 | D° | " | " | " | |
| . | Amelia | 7 | D° | " | " | " | |
| 5 | Elsey | 6 | D° | " | " | " | |
| . | Amelia Hunt M | 6 | D° | " | " | " | |
| . | Phillis ✻ | 6 | D° | " | " | " | |
| . | Katy ✻ | 6 | D° | " | " | " | |
| . | Penny | 6 | D° | " | " | " | |
| 20 | Polly London | 5 | D° | " | " | " | |
| . | Mary ✻ | 5 | Infant | " | - | - | |
| . | Nancy Linsay ✻ | 5 | D° | " | - | - | |
| . | Matty | 4 | D° | " | - | - | |
| . | Ann M ✻ | 3 | D° | " | - | - | daughter of Polly Johnson |
| 5 | Nancy | 3 | D° | " | - | - | |
| . | Charity ✻ | 3 | D° | " | - | - | |
| . | Betsey | 3 | D° | " | - | - | |
| . | Grace | 2 | D° | " | - | - | |
| . | Eliza M ✻ | 1 and 10 mo. | D° | " | - | - | daughter of Polly Johnson |
| 30 | Elsey | 1 and 5 mo. | D° | " | - | - | |
| . | Mary Ann Blackwell | 9 mo. | D° | " | - | - | |
| . | Mary Cook | 3 mo. | D° | " | - | - | |
| . | Hagar | 2 mo. | D° | " | - | - | |
| 134 | Sue ✻ | 2 mo. | D° | " | - | - | |

## Recapitulation.

Males . . . . . 99
Females . . . . . 134
On Estate 5th March 1824 . . 233

# General Recapitulation

of the number of Slaves composing the Gang on Lawington's Estate.
30th September 1824.

Number on Estate 5th March 1824 . . . . . 233.
Increase by Birth . . . . . 5

viz: 8 March Eliza born of Margaret.
27th " – Joseph born of Dolly
23 April Frances Born of Polly Johnson M. ✲
12 July Quasheba born of Belinda ✲
19 Augt Gatty born of Lucia

Total . . 238

Decrease by Death . . . . . 10

viz: 25 March. Jommy Aged 56
26th " James Lucey aged 22
2nd April Cambridge. . aged 7
13 May. Gatty . . aged 71
16 " Sackey . . aged 71
19 July Robin . . aged 29
30 " Nancy Irwin Aged 42
3 Augt. Nancy Wills aged 41
9 " Polly Johnson Aged 32 M.
11 " Infant Joseph 4 wks (see above)
By Manumission (Maria Evans) . . . 1
By Removal to Sandersons 82 — 93

Total remaind on Lawingtons Estate Sept 1824 . . . . . 145

In March 1833 there were (see Monthly Ret.) – 154.
Increase in 9 years – 9.

Return of Live Stock on Lavington's Estate. 31st August 1824.

| Oxen | Cows | Bull Calves | Cow Calves | Total | Horses | Mules. | Sheep. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 16 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 29 | 1* old pony | 4 | 15 |

* this pony is very old, & has been worked with the Mules in a Cart. one of the Horses in Sanderson's return of Live Stock is now at Lavingtons. The Mules are all old and indifferent, as are most of the Sheep.

Note: The occasional exchange of Cattle on this Estate for others at Sandersons supercedes the possibility of giving in this Return an account of Increase and Decrease, which appears in the Return of Live Stock attached to Sanderson's Estate:- I have therefore given in the above return the number and character of the Stock on Lavingtons Estate at the same period, and in future the Live Stock on both Estates should be in one Return. for the reasons assigned in the body of this Report under the head of 'Cattle' page

# Recapitulation

of Live Stock attached to the Antigua Estates generally. 31st August 1824

| | Horned Cattle. | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Oxen | Cows | Heifers | B. Calves | C. Calves | Bulls | Total | Horses | Mules | Asses | Sheep. |
| Sandersons | 62 | 59 | 18 | 28 | 27 | 5 | 199 | 3 | 8 | 10 | 28 |
| Lavingtons | 16 | 6 | - | 4 | 3 | - | 29 | 1 | 4 | - | 15 |
| Total | 78 | 65 | 18 | 32 | 30 | 5 | 228 | 4 | 12 | 10 | 43 |

June 12. 1825

77. 46. 26 25 22. 8 7. 11 8.

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# PART THE THIRD

# SAINT VINCENT.

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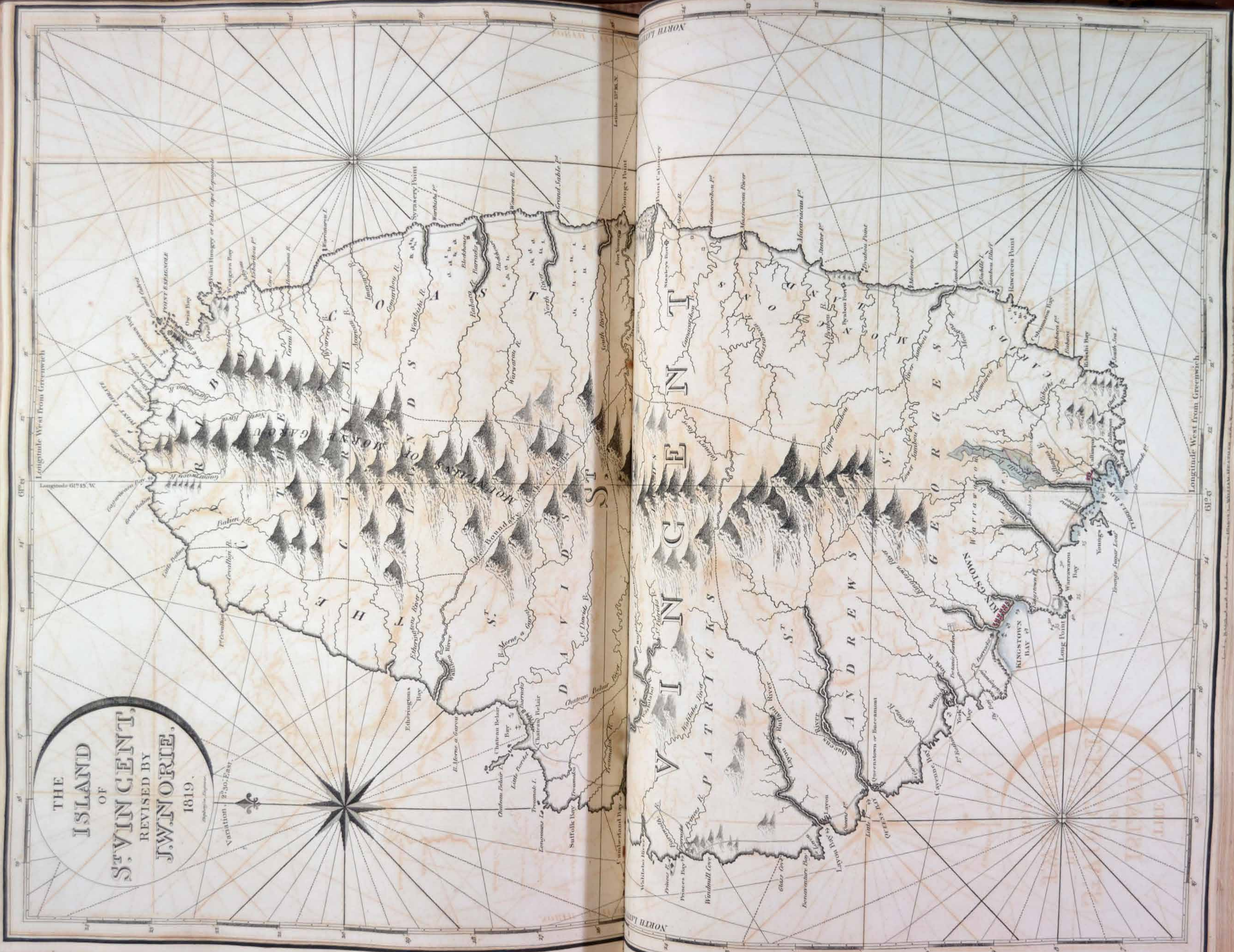
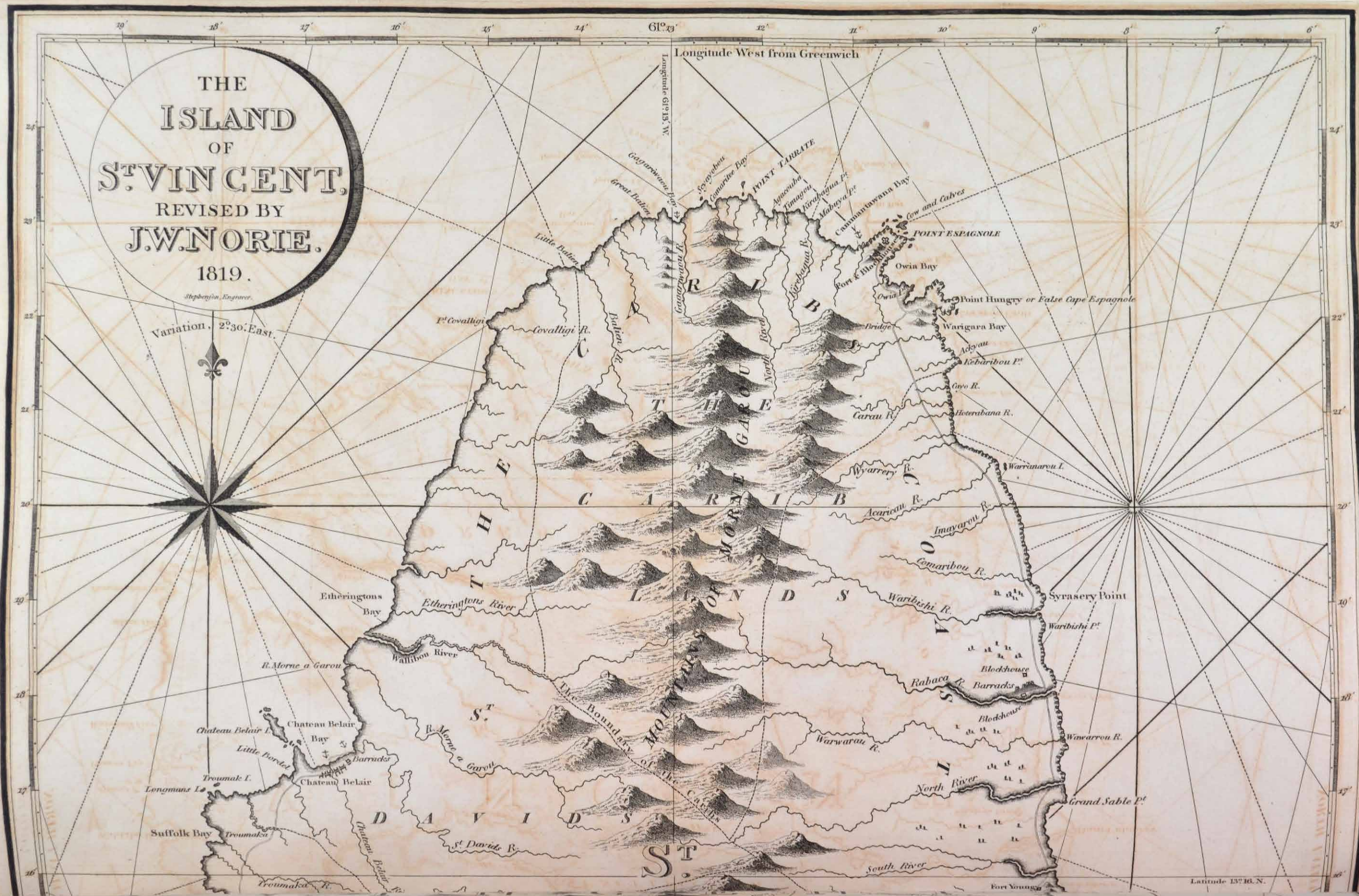
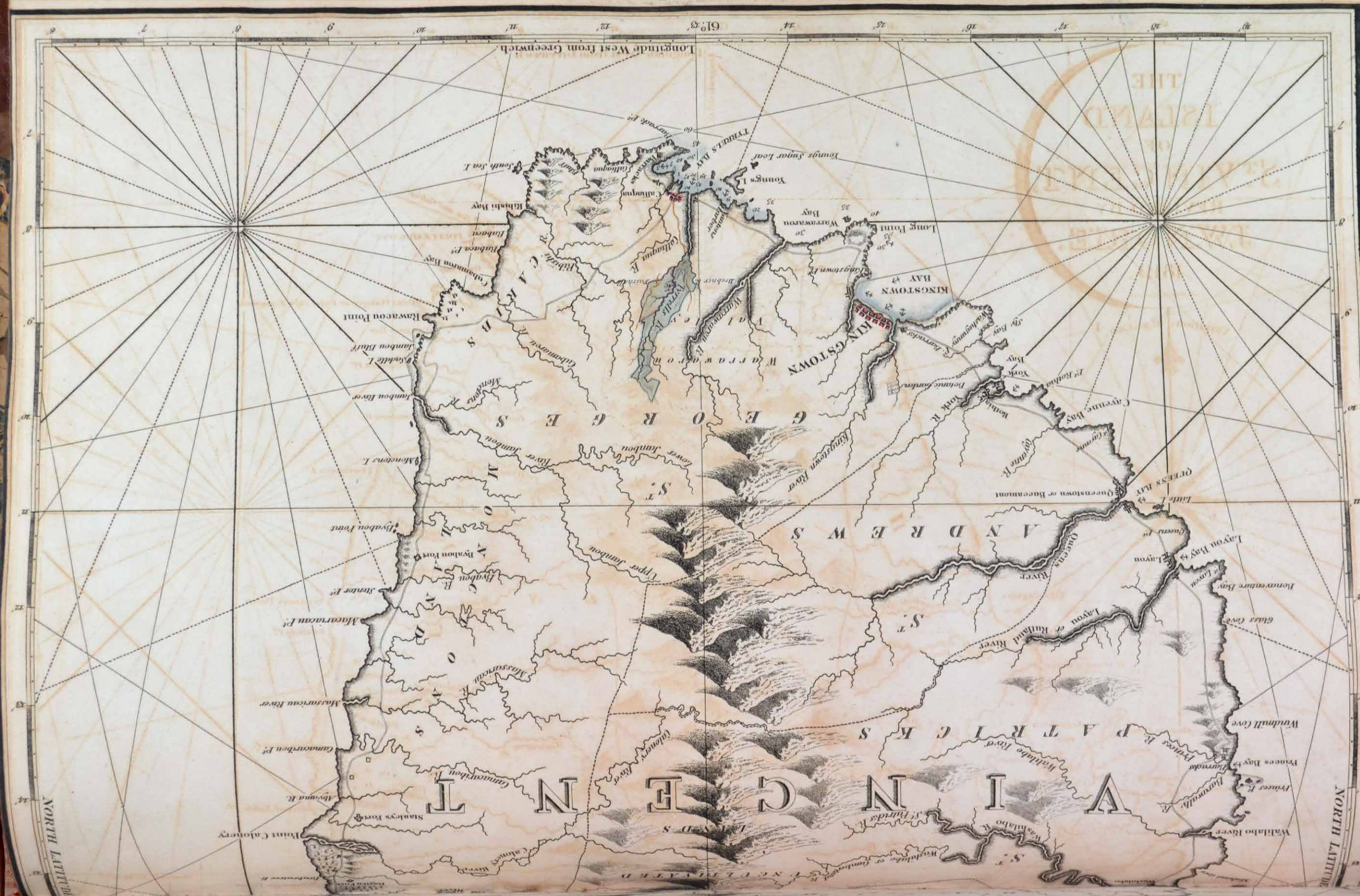


THE
ISLAND
OF
ST. VINCENT,
REVISED BY
J.W.NORIE,
1819.


THE
ISLAND
OF
St. VINCENT,
REVISED BY
J.W.NORIE.
1819.
Stephenson Engraver.
Variation, 2°30' East.
Longitude West from Greenwich
Longitude 61° 13' W.
61° 13'
Gagarivaou Bay
Great Baliaou
Little Baliaou
Sgravoben
Canarive Bay
POINT TARRATE
Agaouba
Timagou
Sirobagua Pt
Mabuya Pt
Cumumuwana Bay
Cow and Calves
POINT ESPAGNOLE
Owia Bay
Owia
Point Hungry or False Cape Espagnole
Warigara Bay
Bridge
Ackyau
Kebaribou Pt
Cayo R.
Hoterabana R.
Carau R.
Warrunarou I.
Wyarrery R.
Acaricau R.
Imayarou R.
Comaribou R.
Waribishi R.
Syrasery Point
Waribishi Pt
Blockhouse
Rabaca R.
Barracks
Blockhouse
Wawarrou R.
Warwarau R.
North River
Grand Sable Pt
South River
Fort Younge
Latitude 13° 16' N.
Pt Covalligi
Covalligi R.
Baliaou R.
Gagarivaou R.
Sirobagua R.
North River
THE CARIBS
THE LANDS OF MORNE GAROU
MOUNTAINS
The Boundary of the Caribs
ST. DAVIDS
Etherington Bay
Etherington River
Wallibou River
R. Morne a Garou
Chateau Belair Bay
Chateau Belair
Chateau Belair I.
Little Bordel
Barracks
Troumak I.
Longmans I.
Suffolk Bay
Troumaka
Troumaka R.
St David R.
Chateau Belair R.
ST. VINCENT



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# Part the Third.

# SAINT VINCENT.

I landed at this Island on the morning of the 22nd of June, and immediately informed Mr Robertson of my arrival who visited me at the Tavern a few hours afterwards. He received me with as large a share of warmth and apparent sincerity as a long standing Friendship and the utmost respect for me could have led me to expect. He informed me that he had long been anxiously looking for my arrival, that he anticipated the utmost cordiality and good understanding between us during my stay in the Colony, and that he had no doubt every thing connected with the Estates would be highly satisfactory to me in the progress of my investigation.

Although fully apprised (as he informed me) by Mr Gordon of the object of my visit, and however far I was induced to place confidence in his assurances of his support and assistance in effecting that object, I nevertheless begged that he would do me the favor to peruse the Power which I held, and in order to provide against any unpleasant feelings on his part which might arise from the adoption of any particular measure or act of mine, I deemed it adviseable to point out to him some of the most prominent features of my mission as regarded the Properties under his management, and in the spirit of confidence and respect which I (at that time) entertained towards him, I shewed him a memorandum which I had received from Mr Gordon - touching such particular matters - at the same time observing that it would be sufficient that I performed what was required of me by that Gentleman without having recourse to record my Power to justify my proceedings, or to interfere at all in the management of the Property.

Notwithstanding this open declaration of my sentiments and a perfect acquaintance on the part of Mr Robertson with the nature of my visit (to say nothing of the great warmth with which he received me) he betrayed a degree of embarrassment when he asked me "How soon "he might expect a Visit from me at Fairhall" — which I must acknowledge gave rise to some share of doubt as to his sincerity, as also whether he expected that I should remain at a Tavern during my stay in the Island. On the succeeding morning I visited

# FAIRHALL and BREBNER ESTATE.

This Property is situated on the South part of the Island in the Valley of Calliaqua through which runs a small stream emptying itself in a bay of the same name at about a mile and half distance. By this stream the Water Mill of this property (see View) and several others are worked and may be considered capable of grinding sufficient liquor to average the manufacture of four Hogsheads of Sugar per day, independently of the advantage of having a constant supply of Water for other purposes. This description of Mill is most common in the Island from the abundance of Water continually flowing from the Mountains: materially encreased during the rainy Season, which prevails for a large portion of the year.[a] There are a few Windmills and those are chiefly in the Windward Country where they are either deprived of a large quantity of Water, or where the prevalence of Wind is more certain. Fairhall and Brebner Estate is estimated at 420 Acres, exclusive of a small piece of Mountain land of 1. 2. 13 (acre. Roods. Perches) purchased of Debuque by the late Mr Gordon in 1810.[b] There is about 100 Acres yearly appropriated to Cane cultivation, 50 to 60 Acres to the growth of Provisions and Negro grounds; and the remainder is in pasture and Mountain. The land is generally indifferent, and none of it can be called very good, which is in some measure to be attributed to the frequent washes its mountainous character is subjected to; but which might have been considerably obviated by cutting trenches or ranging stones on the different declivities. The soil however is naturally of an indifferent quality consisting chiefly of clay, and the description of earth commonly called "terre rouge" on a slaty substratum: nevertheless there is much land ill appropriated which with the assistance of manure[c] and the seasonable weather this Island is favored with would, I am of opinion, materially encrease the present averaged Crop.[d] To effect this an increase of Cattle would be very desirable, the present Stock being not only old and weak, but rather insufficient in number to perform the work required of them. The cultivation is decidedly laborious from the frequent abrupt sinuosities over which the manure, and the Canes are conveyed, principally on the heads of the Negroes; and some of the Cane pieces are so steep as to render it difficult for the Negroes to stand to hoe the soil. This evil is considerably counterbalanced by the number of Slaves composing the Gang which was on the 26th of July 240, of whose names, age, occupation &c: with general remarks a Statement is annexed.

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a The number of rainy days in 1823 was 208, and the averaged quantity of rain in Kingston was in inches 68:99.

b The only Title to this Purchase given by Debuque is a Receipt for the Money which was paid in two instalments, as under: viz.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | £ 26 . 8 . 0 | Currency |
| | 10 . 13 . 4½ | recently paid by Mr Robertson |
| Amount of Purchase | £ 37 . 1 . 4½ | |

The Receipt with the original Diagram from the Surveyor (a Copy of which is annexed) may be considered a sufficient Title.— 5 Dots was charged by the Surveyor for making the Diagram 2 of which was also paid by Mr Robertson on account of Mr Gordon upon the transfer of the land; the only advantage of which to Fairhall Estate is a free communication to the uppermost part of the Property which was formerly made by trespass.— The original Diagram, and Receipt are in Mr Robertson's possession.

c A few Hogsheads of Soot occasionally sent out, would contribute much to the renovation of this description of soil.

d The Crop of the present 1824 year was 183 Hhds 1500 lbs — The averaged crop between 1806 and 1821 is 218 Hhds — In 1802 the Estate produced 283 Hhds and several subsequent years upwards of 250 — of 1500 lbs each — ~~the 183 Hhds are equal to — at the same calculation~~

# Plan

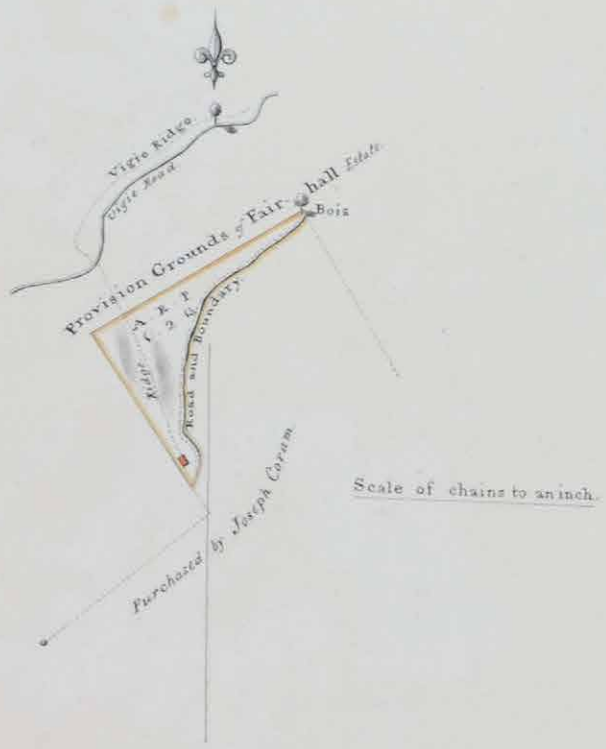
## of FAIRHALL and BREBNER Estate.


## References.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| A | Brebner Estate ..... | 289.0.0 |
| B | Land purchased by the late James Gordon .. | 45.0.0 |
| C | Fairhall Estate, formerly Taylors ..... | 86.0.0 |
| D | Land purchased of Debuque | 1.2.13 |
| | Total contents 2 Estates .. | 421.2.13 |

# Plan of a piece of Land purchased of Debuque

(*see Plan of Fairhall Est:* D.)




"Saint Vincent.

The above diagram represents the figure and situation
" of One acre, two roods and thirteen perches, in Warrawarrou Valley
" being part of the Land formerly Debuques, sold by Lea and Rose Debuque
" to the Honble Farquhar Campbell for Fairhall Estate"

signed Joseph Billinghurst
Crown & Colony Surveyor.
May 1815"

a true Copy of the Original document referred to in Note B page 2.

VIEW of the Dwelling, Water Mill, Boiling House &c: taken from station ✲ *see Plan page 6.*

VIEW of the Dwelling & Offices, from station ⊙ *see Plan page 6.*

# The Works

Consisting of a Boiling House, Curing House, Rum Cellar and Loft attached, and Water Mill are in tolerable repair excepting the Boiling House which requires Shingling: it was last Shingled about 4 years and half ago. I should also recommend, altho' not indispensable the flooring of the Boiling House, which is at present the common earth and very uneven, to be covered with stones or brick, not only for the comfort and health of the Boilers and persons attached to the Building during Crop, but with a view to contributing to the cleanliness of the place, and to excite a feeling in its favor among the Negroes, whom I found disgracefully ragged and dirty. I also observed much neglect in not cleaning the Coolers[a], and Spouts[b], which in some measure injures the quality of the Sugar, to say nothing of the waste; but where a carelessness or indifference to cleanliness prevails in one instance it generally in time extends its influence in a tenfold degree, and hence may be attributed the dirty condition of the Boiling House in other respects. The Copper-hole Shed[c] is much delapidated and requires fresh Tiling.- There is now only one sett of Boilers (three of Iron and one of Copper) with two copper Clarifyers of 310 and 330 Gallons, attached, and occupying part of the space where another sett of Boilers formerly stood; the old walls of which, with part of the building materials still lie heaped up in the unappropriated part. In the Liquor Loft are 21 Butts of 300 Gallons each in good order, as are also the Stills, altho' old. A Magoss House[d] has been recently built on the opposite side of the Stream, and is at present roofed with trash[e]; a substitution of Tiles would contribute to the saving of labor (by frequently replacing the Trash when decayed) and add much to the security of the Building, the trash being of an inflamable nature: this however is not urgent.

The **Dwelling and Offices** occupy an elevated situation to the Eastward of and overlooking the Works. (see View) The House is of an old and rather inconvenient construction and appears to have received frequent additions to its original form; the Timbers are chiefly of hard-Wood well put together and the whole Building is in good repair. Its form and extent will be better conceived by a reference to the plan. To the Westward or left hand of the Dwelling are the Kitchens And other domestic Offices; and in the opposite direction stand the Hospital, Medicine store, Stable, Coopers shed &c: The <u>situation</u> and <u>construction</u> of these Buildings collectively, excited my surprise; as did also the slovenly and dirty condition of the Hospital particularly, which is a wooden Structure of two compartments for the Males and Females of not more than 12 feet square each, rendered extremely

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a-b The <u>Coolers</u> are shallow Wooden Vessels into which the hot Sugar is conveyed by means of the <u>Spouts</u> from the Coppers, in which it is left to cool and grain, previously to being 'Potted' i.e: put into the Hogshead.

c The <u>Copper-hole shed</u> is the extended roof of the Boiling House (as may be seen in the view) where the Fire is made under the Coppers.

d <u>Magoss</u>, the refuse or macerated Cane, after having passed thro' the Mill serves for Fuel to boil the Liquor. It is very desirable to have a Stock of it, with which to commence Crop, and essential that it should be kept dry.

e <u>Trash</u> is the decayed or dried leaves of the Cane plant, collected at the time of cutting.

dark by being surrounded by the other abovementioned buildings, and extremely unhealthy by the Horse Stable being not only immediately attached to it, but directly to Windward of it. This circumstance I noticed in the presence of the Doctor as also the confined situation and dimensions of the Building, and the shameful accummulation of cobwebs which hung from the Roof within reach of the hand - and, in short, the general dirty condition of the whole establishment. To my objections he readily assented: he told me that the matters referred to by me had not escaped his notice, and that he had occasionally spoken of them to the Sick-nurse. He however appeared by no means interested in the removal of the evils, in support of which opinion I need only adduce the circumstance of their having prevailed so long.[a] I found them to be equally uninteresting to Mr Robertson, and I was obliged to reiterate the request several times - that the 'Cobwebs might be taken down and the Place swept out and whitewashed' before even the first proposed measure was effected, and the Whitewashing remained unaccomplished up to the hour of my departure; Mr Robertson attempting to justify the neglect by observing that there was no brush on the property!!

I found that there was no lying-in establishment, and that the Women were always delivered in their Huts: this also became a subject of conversation with the Doctor who readily admitted the expediency of providing for their accommodation and comfort, and concurred with me in the opinion that the decrease of the Gang was in some measure to be attributed to the want of such a Provision. A Building well adapted for such an establishment is close to the Sick House and is at present unappropriated to any particular purpose.[b] It is composed entirely of Wood but is strongly put together and the principal alteration I proposed is the raising it about 4 feet from the ground on a stone foundation which will give additional height to the rooms and secure the flooring from damp.- The Stable I requested might be immediately removed to the situation marked in the outline Plan of the Dwelling Works &c. - n - which (as will be seen by a reference to the same Plan) will admit of the Hospital being lengthened, at a trifling expence, and brought in immediate contact and uniform with the Medicine Store (k).

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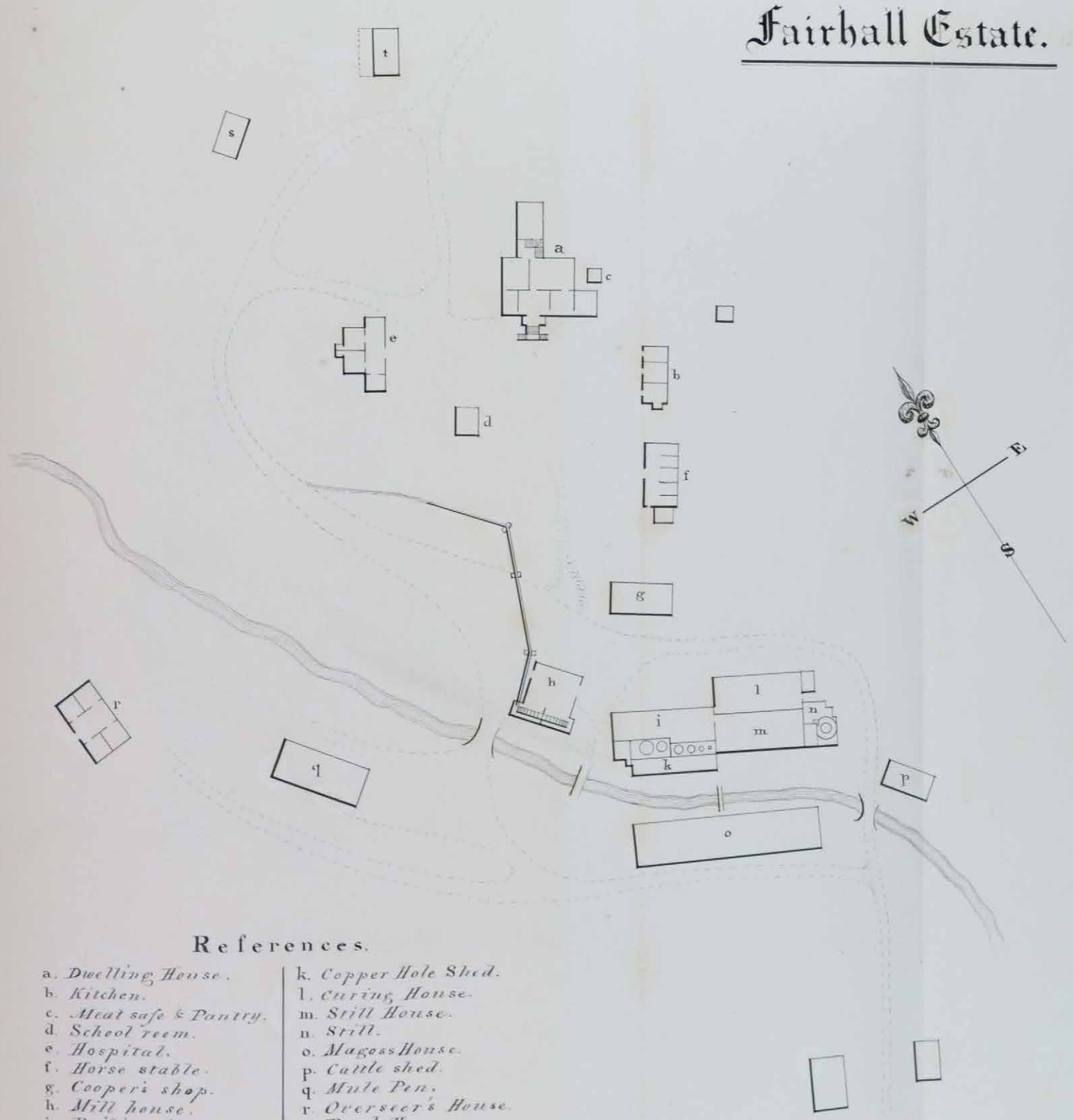
a Dr Smith had been in charge of the Medical department of this Property for some considerable time up to the 21st of April 1821 when he discontinued his attendance and it devolved on Doctor Choppin who acted until September 1822, when Doctor Smith resumed, and he now continues in charge.- He was absent from the Island when I arrived and did not return until late in July.

b For the situation of this Building see annexed Plan of Works &c. letter I.

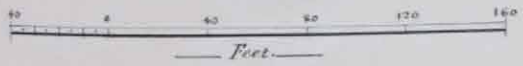
# Plan
*of the*
## Dwelling, Works, &c.
*on*
## Fairhall Estate.




### References.

a. *Dwelling House.*
b. *Kitchen.*
c. *Meat safe & Pantry.*
d. *School room.*
e. *Hospital.*
f. *Horse stable.*
g. *Cooper's shop.*
h. *Mill house.*
i. *Boiling house.*
k. *Copper Hole Shed.*
l. *Curing House.*
m. *Still House.*
n. *Still.*
o. *Magoss House.*
p. *Cattle shed.*
q. *Mule Pen.*
r. *Overseer's House.*
s. *Bath House.*
t. *Sheep Pen.*

Scale.



# Plan

## *of the* Dwelling, Works &c


## References.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| A | The Dwelling &c. | B | The Works &c: |
| a | Dining Room | o | Water Mill |
| b | Chambers | p | Boiling Houſe |
| c | entrance Halls | q | Clarifyers & Coppers |
| d | Kitchen | r | Coolers |
| e | Poultry Houſe &c | s | Copper-hole Shed |
| f | Horſe trough | t | Liquor Loft |
| g | unoccupied Room & shed | u | Curing Houſe |
| h | Stable | v | Stills |
| i | Hoſpital | w | Magoſs Houſe |
| k | Medicine Store | x | Mule Pen |
| l | Building *proposed for Lying-in Establishment.* | y | Overſeer's Houſe |
| | | z | Cart shed. |
| m | Cooper's shop | ✻ | *Station from whence the view of Mill &c* |
| n | *Proposed situation for the* Stable | ⊙ | *Station from whence the view of House* |

I now come to the most prominent feature of my Instructions and the most important consideration respecting the Property, —

## The Negroes,

Without particular reference to the Gang belonging to this Estate I was sensibly struck with the unfavorable appearance of the Negroes in this Island, which immediately reminded me that it is one of the last settled colonies, and consequently has a larger proportion of Africans than the more early colonized possessions. The African character is so powerfully contrasted with the native Creoles as to be immediately recognized by persons well acquainted with this description of people, and I have observed in many instances that the further removed from it by birth, the creole Slave not only becomes more reconciled to his situation, is more contented and happy, and is governed with less difficulty - but his features become more regular and pleasing, and in many instances handsome. — Sullenness and discontent are marked on the brow of the African however long from his native land, and a remarkable indifference to clothing is invariably to be observed among them; they are also indolent even where their own comforts are in question, and I have frequently noticed that their private provision grounds are worse cultivated than those of the Creoles. Under these circumstances it is no matter of surprise that the Negroes in this Island should appear to so much disadvantage, but I must confess I am astonished at the prevailing indifference on the part of persons controuling them to their dirty and ragged condition (in many instances with a mere rag round their loins) and the total nakedness of Boys and Girls of ages up to 13 and 14 years. Of the Negroes on the Property in question, there are 29 Africans among the Males, the youngest of whom is between 27 and 30 — and 33 among the Females, the youngest about 34 - making a total of 62 africans. Taking into consideration that this number is composed entirely of adults, the rising generation are consequently chiefly their offspring - not sufficiently removed to benefit much from local impressions, especially while the force of example on the part of their Parents is allowed to operate without controul; & the total disregard on the part of persons in charge to inculcate proper feelings, and a proper regard to common decency.[a] So powerfully did these considerations operate on my mind immediately on my arrival that I could not but express my sentiments to Mr Robertson at the earliest convenience, but my remarks seemed rather to excite his surprise, and elicited from him some such observation as — "that it was much the same throughout the Island "and that they preferred being Naked." — It was not necessary that I should have put as a question - "What became of the cloathing for which the Proprietor is at a considerable annual expence?" because I was aware that Negroes better disposed will sell their allowance, if not prevented by proper regulations;[b] but I could not refrain from remarking that if they preferred nakedness, and if they were to be indulged in that pre=

---

a It is but right that I should notice such exceptions as came to my knowledge and in doing so the name of Mr Cairnes, who acts as the Attorney of Mr Greathead the proprietor of Arno's Vale Estate is not to be overlooked.. The Negroes on this property appeared to be well attended to, and properly managed.

b It is usual for the Negroes to dispose of their cloathing for either cash or barter, at a considerable less value than the cost in England..

ference, the expence of supplying them every year with clothes might be saved; or at least as the Legislature had interfered in making the provision for them, it was much to be regretted that the same authority did not see it properly appropriated. Mr Robertson here observed that the prevalence of Rain in the Island rotted their clothes much sooner than the time for the annual supply came round; and upon my again noticing that the Season had not as yet far advanced, nor had much time elapsed since they were last served with clothes, yet almost every negroe was without a covering, he admitted that they might occasionly sell them, but that one serving a year was not sufficient.— It was upon this occasion that I began to fear that I should derive very little information or satisfaction in arguing with Mr Robertson upon other matters connected with the management of the property if on the side of objection, for I found that he was not prepared either by general information, or disposition, to discuss the question in an enlarged sence, and rather endeavoured to evade the plain indisputable facts before us.— and in answering direct questions it appeared that his attention was directed to some other unconnected subject, and that a train of thoughts was Operating on his mind while his lips were performing the office of Sentinels to keep off intrusive questions by indirect answers. The subject above stated had my attentive consideration, and when it was subsequently agitated I requested that in future the Cloathing might not be served out until later in the year, whereby their old clothes would not be so soon thrown aside and they would have the benefit of a better covering during the wet Season, provided they were not allowed to dispose of their allowance directly they become possessed of it.— Upon this subject I spoke to the Gang collectively when I inspected them, which will be noticed hereafter; in the mean time I had much difficulty in making the young Negroes wear even a simple Shirt. Before I quit this subject I will observe that I recommended a substitution of Osnaburg for Calico in future for the Women, which is not only more durable, but cheaper by 3 pence the yard, and is not so marketable as the Calico in the Island.[b] —— **The Negro Houses** — I found in very indifferent order. I took an opportunity of inspecting them with Doctor Smith, who informed me upon my reverting to the decrease of the Gang, that he had been more frequently called to visit Negroes resident in a few Houses separated from the principal Body, which induced him to think the spot less healthy, from the comparatively exposed situation. Several Negroes complained that their Houses had been burnt down, or were in a delapidated state from age, and that they had neither time nor materials allowed them for the purposes of either building or repairing them. With respect to the decrease, however far the complaint of the Doctor might operate, and which I suspect rests in some measure on the intricacy and length of the ride to the spot[a] (for he did not admit that death more frequently occurred there) I am decidedly of opinion - from what observations I have been enabled to make from time to time, and not without having considered the subject at leisure

a. This circumstance gives rise to the question "How is it the Sick are not attended in the Hospital?"

b. It may be considered objectionable from the not admitting perspiration as effectually as Calico, but I think it an equally good or better covering in the Rain.

that the decrease of the Slave population is much owing to the Mind; & I most unhesitatingly add as my firm opinion that the mortality of this Gang has been chiefly owing to a want of proper regard to their morals and comforts, and from a spirit of Fear and mistrust of the persons controuling them, (instead of confidence and respect) taking possession of their minds from improper treatment. I am prepared to hear many say "who ever heard of such a thing in nature as 'respect and confidence' on the part of a Slave towards his Master?"— This is a question not to be answered in a few words, nor would it be to the present purpose, but I may observe that it is not the less imperative on the part of the Master or the person controuling them to contribute as much as possible to the contentment of the Slave. That the decrease of the Slave population has been of late considerably checked by the extended amelioration of their condition is not to be disputed, and I am therefore the more anxious to be understood to be referring to instances where that regard to their health and comforts is wanting, as in the particular case before us.

# The Stock.

As I have already observed the Cattle are very indifferent, and most of them aged.—From the Mountainous character of the Island few Cattle are required on most of the Estates, the Canes being conveyed by spouts &c from the mountains to the Works, or to the nearest communication; and the Manure is principally conveyed by the Negroes in baskets contributing much to their labor. This might be obviated by the assistance of a few more Asses which would also be serviceable in conveying the Canes &c. There are 18 working Oxen – 3 Steers – 8 Cows 1 Heifers – 6 Calves – and 1 Bull, making 43 horned Cattle – 2 Horses – 12 Mules – and 3 Asses – of which a detailed list with remarks on their character &c: is annexed.—

On the 21st of June 1824 the Estate was deprived of 16 Cattle which belonged to Mrs Fairburn and which had been allowed by her to remain on the Property.— On that day they were delivered to Mr Huggins (her Attorney) by Mr Robertson, and he removed them to Eversham Vale Estate, as he informed me by her directions, thereby depriving Fairhall of the benefit of the Manure.— Conceiving an increase of Stock to be very desirable, and under the impression that Mr Huggins had received instructions from Mrs Fairburn to dispose of them, and that they might be obtained at a reasonable rate: I addressed a Letter to him to the following effect: "Fairhall 9th Augt 1824. Sir. In a communication from "Mrs Fairburn to Mr James Adam Gordon the proprietor of Fairhall Estate she expresses "her surprise that the Cattle belonging to her and now in your charge should have been "removed from this Property without her directions and the same Letter betrays a dis"position on her part to meet Mr. Gordon's wishes respecting them.— I am therefore induced "to suggest that I may be permitted to inspect them, in order that I may form an esti"mate of their value in case Mr Gordon should be disposed to purchase them.— Should "this proposal meet your approbation, I will meet you tomorrow morning for that purpose.— "I beg to be favored with an answer by the bearer. I am, Sir, &c Signed Jno Johnson"—

Mr Huggins returned me the following reply: "Sir - I apprehend there must be some "mistake that the Cattle were removed from Fairhall Estate without the knowledge of Mrs "Fairburn. I shall be glad if you will favor me with a visit and see the Cattle; you "will have to extend your ride a little as I have only a part with me, and the others on "neighbouring Estates. Mrs Fairburn has instructed me to dispose of the whole or part "of them, and thought Mr. Gordon was inclined to purchase them.. I am. Sir - Yours &c "signed Edward Huggins" - I accordingly visited Mr Huggins on Eversham Vale Estate in company with Mr. Robertson, and selected the following Cattle, which I valued at the prices against their several names.- viz:

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cows: | Liddy . (black) in good condition . . . | £ 25 | Bulls. | Smith . . (brown) young and able . . . . | 25 |
| | Harriett. . (black) indifferent, small and poor . . | 20 | | Cuffy (black) . . . . . | 25 |
| | Eve . . . (black) small . . . . . | 20 | Calves | Shoey (brown) a bull calf . . . . . | 16 |
| | Ann . . (bindled neck) . . old in good condition | 16 | | Hannah . . . a cow calf . . . . . | 12 |
| Oxen | Saint Kitts . young, in good condition . . . . . | 25 | Heifers | Peggy (spotted) same size as shoey . . . | 16 |
| | Friday . (black) . . . . . | 25 | | Young Heifer . not named about 1 year . . | 14 |

Amounting together to £239. Currency. equal to nearly £20. ⅊ head.- Since the 16 Cattle were given up by Mr Robertson in 1821 they have increased 5 making the Total number 21, several of which were on an Estate at some distance, and from the description of them were not worthy my attention; the above 12 I selected from the number on Eversham Vale, and another Estate in the neighbourhood;[a] and begged of Mr Huggins to inform me of the lowest value, at which he might estimate them, giving him some idea of my valuation. The estimate he sent me was £25 per head which I decidedly rejected; conceiving my own calculation a fair and full value for them.- It would be worth while, however making the offer to Mrs Fairburn.-

[illegible] £280 currency in July 16 in Jolan[illegible] to Oct 1824

The Carts were in indifferent order, but were under repair when I left the Island. In number they are sufficient for the cultivation of the Estate.-

With respect to the Overseers, there are three on the Estate of whom John Mc Coll is the chief.- he has been on the Estate about a year, and about 3 years in the Island.. Mr Robertson considers him a well disposed Man, and he appears to be active, but he does not manage to gain the good opinion of the Negroes.- His experience is I suspect rather limited and Mr Robertson leaves him too much to himself.- His Salary is £180 cur ⅊ ann:- James Moett is second:- he has been on the Estate since 6 Feby 1822, and is approved of by Mr Robertson, his Salary is £150 ⅊ ann: as is also that of the third Mark Le Blanc whose arrival on the property is of a recent date- he appears very attentive and a well disposed young Man.- The usual mode of paying Salaries in this Island is in Cash, and it extends to the Doctors who receive as high a rate as 10/. ⅊ head for each Negro, and 2/. extra if they find Medicines:[b] this is not the case in most other Islands:- they generally receive produce at the current price, and 9/. ⅊ head is the most common charge including Medicines. Dr Smith who attends Fairhall is considered clever, but is rather too easy..

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a Hence it appears that these Cattle were not taken from Fairhall Estate in consequence of their services being required by Mr Huggins- as they have partly been transferred to other Estates, until they should be sold..

b. I had some conversation with Dr Smith upon this subject, and we at length came to the agreement conveyed in a letter from him of which the following is a copy "St Vincent 10th Aug 1824 Dear Sir I hereby accept of your proposal of continuing the attendance on Fairhall and Bretness at £130 as heretofore and in lieu of "casualties, medicines &c to be found by the proprietor.- I am dear Sir, Yours &c Signed Thomas Smith - to John Johnson Esq"

Having in the foregoing Statement confined myself to the charater and condition of the property. I shall now take a review of circumstances connected with my proceedings, and with the charater and conduct of the person whom I found in charge.- It is not uncommon to form an opinion of a person's character from mere report- his situation in life or other circumstances even before we meet with him, more especially if in the expectation of being thrown immediately in contact with each other; and I had certainly gone beyond a mere outline in picturing to myself the character of Mr Robertson as a Man of a liberal mind and education, and one in whom I might expect to find all the characteristics of a gentleman.- The number of years he had been in charge of this property and the general tenor of his Letters during that period led me also to expect that I should find matters relating thereto in a satisfactory position, and that an anxiety would rather shew itself on his part to promote the inspection of an Estate which had benefited by a long established system of good management.- I had not only therefore anticipated that my Services at Saint Vincent would be uncalled for in any important way but had rather contemplated my visit in the way of recreation, from the arduous and fatiguing labors I had been subjected to at Antigua; and indisposition during my stay in the Island rendered repose more essential.- My first interview with Mr Robertson is noticed at the commencement of this Report, at the close of which, altho' my opinion was not formed I had cause to suspect at least that I was not a welcome Visitor, much as I had endeavoured to conciliate his best feelings by the most liberal sentiments a predisposition in his favor could convey. It was not long before doubt gave way to some points which were too indisputable for it to rest upon, and I found by his sentiments that he was by no means a person whose Friendship I could value, or whose Society I could covet.

Altho' I had declined entering upon the most important object of my mission - namely the inspection of the Negroes &c: until I should be about quitting the Island, in order to avoid petty complaints and importunities, which I thought such a measure calculated to produce, I nevertheless in the mean time quietly regarded them, and entered into conversation with Mr Robertson upon the subject as frequently as possible, but he invariably endeavoured to turn the discourse and seldom contributed more than an answer to a direct Question.- He appeared however to enter into my views with regard to the treatment of the Negroes and particularly when touching upon the subject of punishment, which for a considerable time (while I was doubting in my mind whether he was not censurable for indifference to their comforts) induced me at least to give him credit for some share of humanity - and the unfavorable appearance of the Gang influenced me also in believing that their ill-conduct (which he frequently noticed to me) proceeded in some measure from too much lenity on his part: This he several times asserted.- About three weeks after my arrival, acting under this impression, I was induced to recommend, and witness the punishment of a Negro for a serious charge which he represented to me, and which contributed much to strengthen that feeling in his favor.- I had, however, several times of late heard the distant

sound of a Whip, and I at length began to suspect that there was more punishment inflicted on the Estate than I had previously imagined; this not only proved to be the case but to my surprise it shortly afterwards came to my knowledge that the Mulatta Woman Eliza who lives with Mr. Robertson undertook the office of inflicting. ie: ordering punishment occasionally herself.-[a] It was about this time that Mr. Robertson accompanied me on a Visit to the residence of Colonel Jackson, and during our absence a circumstance occurred which apprized me that Mr Robertson (who by the way acts as Attorney and Manager) not only allows this Woman to keep the keys of the Stores and distribute the supplies - but the Management of the Estate to devolve on her in his absence. I wish to convey no more by the word 'management' than the circumstance to be related implies, which places the Overseers, in the absence of Mr Robertson indisputably under her authority - A negro Woman with a heavy load of Canes on her head proceeding towards the Mill allowed one of the Canes to strike Eliza and disconcert her Cap - this became a subject of complaint to Mr Robertson on our return and he proposed punishing the offender. On enquiry the Negro declared that the Canes were overhanging before her eyes and that she did not see 'Miss Eliza' - who nevertheless seized one of the Canes and belabored her with it. It became a question with me, how it happened that Eliza was in the situation to be struck at all, when it proved that she was attending the feeding of the Mill!! It appeared in the end that her interference was on a more extensive scale. This scarcely needs any comment: the prevailing antipathy between the Negroes and this description of people is too well known and accounted for.- The offender was not punished that I am aware of, altho' circumstances that occurred afterwards leaves a doubt on my mind.-

The time at length arrived when it became necessary for me to think of inspecting the Negroes, and I communicated my intentions to Mr Robertson and requested that he would require one of the Overseers to make out a list according to the form which I gave him. I had to make frequent enquiries after this list before I got it, and it then proved useless; several days succeeded before I was furnished with a correct list, when I again announced my wish to inspect the Gang on the following day between the hours of their forenoon and afternoon labor. The time arrived and to my surprise they were ordered into the Field, and Mr Robertson affected forgetfulness.- I appointed the day succeeding - The Negroes assembled as usual at a short distance from the dwelling, where they throw bundles of grass before they resume their afternoon labor, previous to which I expected that they would be ordered to the House for my inspection - I waited the event: when to my astonishment they were again ordered into the Field, and upon my remonstrating with Mr. Robertson, he observed with some share of embarassment "Oh! I thought you merely wished to see them and I saw you looking at them" - or words to that effect - altho' I had repeatedly seen them in the same situation, and he was aware that my object was to enquire into their individual charater &c. They were at length assembled and annexed is a List of their names with

a - The extreme impropriety of any person inflicting punishment but the responsible individual on the Estate is not to be disputed; and it is much to be regretted that more regard is not paid to this circumstance by Proprietors or their representatives.-

remarks on their health, age, Religion, occupation &c.– The inspection occupied me several hours; and I found much difficulty in eliciting from them answers to my questions respecting the rites of marriage, and their religious notions; upon which subjects many of them appeared very ignorant and indifferent. Under the head of 'Married' including Widows and Widowers it will appear that there are only 48 that have submitted to the marriage ceremony, and I suspect but a small portion of the number who profess to attend places of worship entertain any very serious thoughts of Religion.– Several of the Cattle-keepers and Watchmen told me that they had all the inclination to attend either church or 'Meeting' but that their occupation on Sundays interfered with it.[a] As their Services are indispensable, I requested of Mr Robertson to allow them alternate days for that purpose. I spoke to them on the subject of marriage and required of them to obtain a certificate from the Minister performing the ceremony that I might see it when I again visited the Island[b].–

Having closed my investigation I was in the act of retiring when I heard a general murmur in the Gang, and Mr Robertson (who had been in attendance during the inspection) in great warmth and irritation calling upon the Drivers 'to do their duty'– upon enquiry I found that they wished to make some statement to me, but seeing them about to disperse and being much fatigued I took no further notice. On the following day I commenced the inspection of the Cattle, a list of which with remarks is also annexed.– Mr Robertson having been summoned as a Juryman in Town left the Estate early, and I had scarcely completed my task when Dr Smith (who had been absent from the Island as noticed in another part of this Report) paid his first Visit to the property on his Return. I had been long anxiously wishing to have some conversation with him before I left the Island, and it was upon this occasion that I took the opportunity of attending him to the Hospital when the several subjects already related came under discussion. It happened to be the hour at which the Negroes assemble to throw grass, and while engaged with the Doctor in the Sick House, one of the Drivers came to me and stated that the Gang begged that I would allow them to speak to me. Being anxious to avoid them in the absence of Mr Robertson (which I suspect made them still more importunate) I excused myself.– I was nevertheless induced to see them, upon their further entreaty, the rather that Doctor Smith might point out such characters to me, of whom he had in the course of his practice formed any particular opinion.– As soon as I arrived among them, the whole gang broke forth in one general tone of dissatisfaction and complaint, and it was with great difficulty that I at length procured silence; when I declined listening to their representations in the absence of Mr Robertson, as I found they amounted to charges against him, and the

a. The office of watching the Provision Grounds &c is generally given to old or weak Negroes, and however easy it may be I see no reason that they should be exempt of occasional recreation – indeed I disapprove of the plan altogether and would recommend as far as it can be effected a more extended list, or that there might be a weekly relief – and the responsibility of the charge would be more sensibly felt.–

b. I took an opportunity of speaking to the head Carpenter Wilkes, on this subject – and desired that he would occasionally remind them of my request.– This man is in possession of the Bible sent out by Lady Grey in 1820 – and appears to be impressed with tolerably correct notions of Religion – he had confined himself (he informed me) entirely to the New Testament –

Woman that lives with him, at the same time I took the names of those who appeared foremost in making complaint.— I met Mr Robertson at the house of a Gentleman by whom we had been invited to dine, and on returning to Fairhall in the evening I related to him the circumstance of the Negroes behaviour, observing at the same time that I had taken the names of the principal complainants, without allowing their complaints to have any influence on my mind affecting his character until I should have an opportunity of investigating the matter in his presence on the following morning— he made no particular reply, but asked the names of the Negroes, which I could not then tell him, nor should I have been justified in revealing them in that stage of the transaction. When we arrived home the head Driver (as is usual) came to the door for orders, when Mr Robertson not only abused him for allowing the Negroes to shew a 'spirit of revolt' in his absence, making use of the most intemperate language of them collectively- but refused to give the necessary directions for the next day's labor. On the following morning during breakfast the head-overseer came in and informed Mr Robertson that Doctor Brown and his Brother would be with him at the time he requested, and my surprise at the announcement elicited from him the remark that he had thought fit to send for Magistrates that the matter might be cleared up properly. My astonishment would only allow me to make some slight comment on the impropriety of the measure, and to observe that he might have paid me the compliment of asking me if it would be convenient or agreeable to me to appear in evidence and how he intended to act when the Magistrates should arrive without a charge or without a witness. The Gentlemen appeared and Mr Robertson called upon me to relate to them what had taken place, and to give up the names of the principal complainants, in declining which I represented to them the impropriety of Mr Robertson's conduct in thus making the affair public and increasing the evil which it was my intention and wish (as I had represented to him the night before) to suppress as quietly as possible at the same time with every regard to justice on both sides.[a] The senior Magistrate not only concurred in my opinion but censured Mr Robertson for the premature step he had taken and advised him to keep it as quiet as possible that himself and his brother had been sent for in their official capacity.—

It now became necessary for me to prepare for the investigation, but I allowed some days to elapse: in the mean time several reports reached me thro respectable channels, which rendered it imperative upon me to record my power, in doing which I thought it adviseable to acquaint Mr Jennett (who had been nominated to act with Mr Robertson) that I held such authority;— I accordingly addressed him to the following effect:- "Fairhall 2nd August 1824. Sir It has only within these few days occurred to me that as

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a. It was at this time that considerable apprehension prevailed that the spirit of revolt which had shewn itself in several of the Colonies might extend to Saint Vincent, and the circumstance alone of the Slave population of this Island being composed of so large a number of Africans was calculated to increase the alarm.

"you are appointed with Mr Robertson in a power of Attorney under which he has for "some years acted in behalf of the late Mr. Gordon and latterly for his Son I have been "somewhat negligent in not apprizing you of my arrival in this Island with a power "from the present proprietor of the Brebner and Fairhall Estate. As I expected to find "matters relating generally to this property highly satisfactory I was anxious to avoid "any interference in the management and to confine my authority to the investigation "of a few points: I did not therefore deem it necessary to record my power, but as I "now think it essential that I should do so, and as I shall be under the necessity "of giving a Power of substitution when I quit the Island I am more sensible of the "propriety of making this communication to you that I may be informed whether you "have any objection to have your name inserted as heretofore, as also that I may re= "ceive from you any remarks that you may be pleased to favor me with in regard to "this property. I am Sir, Your Obedt. Servt. (Signed) Jno Johnson".–

To this Letter I received the following reply: "Kingston 3d Augt 1824. Sir, Being "much indisposed I was not out of my room yesterday morning when your Servant "brought me your favor, and as he did not like to wait for an answer I promised to "send one.– When the late Mr Gordon appointed me one of his attornies for Fairhall "Estate he very politely wrote me a Letter stating that he had done so by the recom= "mendation of Messrs Evan Baillie, Sons and Co of Bristol and requesting me to act "for him if occasion required, but in the one sent out by his Son I received no in= "timation of my being named in it.– Mr Robertson did after a while call on me with "the power for my perusal; I thought it a very curious one and conceived it merely "a matter of form my being mentioned therefore have never acted – if any thing had "happened to Mr Robertson I would certainly have taken care of the Property until "a new appointment could be made but nothing further.– I should like to have "the pleasure of seeing you and know who is now to be appointed before I can consent "to be named in your Power. I am, Sir Your Obedt. Servt. signed Christr Punnett."–

From the tenor of this Letter and having understood that Mr Punnett was most fre= quently absent on a neighbouring Island, together with the circumstance of his having (as I was informed) refused to listen to the complaints of some of the Negroes belonging to Fairhall who had gone to him, and had sent a message to Mr Robertson desiring that he might not be troubled:– I projected in my mind the insertion of Colonel Jackson's name as second in the Power when I should leave the Island, and I was consequently induced to a= vail myself of his presence on the property in proceeding upon the enquiry affecting the charges against Mr Robertson and Eliza. This took place on the 4th of August– and the following is a Statement taken from the minutes made by me at the time – in the presence of Mr Robertson, Colonel Jackson, Mr Edward Jackson (his Son) and Mr Mc Coll the chief Overseer.–

The Gang having assembled I required those who had complaints to make to come forward one at a time: the first Complainant was

1 Harry Antigua – stated that he and the rest of the Gang were deprived of their allowance of cloathing and Provisions – that instead of six yards of Penistons he only received five yards, and that instead of 2lbs of Fish ⅊ week he only received 1½lbs. –

2 Joe – (the head Boiler) stated that he received his full allowance of cloathing, but that the statement of the last complainant was otherwise correct – he also complained of not having the usual indulgence and extra allowance on finishing crop.[a]

3 Joshua – stated that some of the Negroes received 6 yards of Penistons but most of them got only 5 yards, and that the deficiency in the Fish was general. – He more particularly complained of ill treatment by punishment. –

4. Christmas – recapitulated the several Statements of the above complainants. –

5. John Taylor – made the same complaint respecting the deficiency of Penistons and Fish – and also stated that his Sister died leaving 8 children who were not taken care of. –

6. Plato – made the same complaint respecting the Cloathing and Fish and the want of usual indulgence on finishing Crop. – He also stated that the Gang were subject to ill-treatment by Mr Mc Coll the head Overseer.

7. Charles. (Cattle-keeper) repeated the statement of Plato, and complained that Mr Robertson had flogged him for shewing Mr Johnson some Cattle belonging to him, (Mr R) on the day he (Mr J) inspected the Stock belonging to the Estate – and that a Cow and Calf of the number had been received by Mr Robertson in payment of Tent of Store at Caliaqua. –[b]

8. Big Harry
9. Daniel –
10. William –
} Stated that they received their allowance of Penistons, but only 5 yds of Calico & 1½lb of Fish. –

11. Primus (Mac Prima) – complained of the same deficiency in the Penistons and of Mr Mc Coll's ill-treatment of the Gang.

12. Will – repeated the statement of the above complainant.

13. Lucinda – complained of the living in general and the frequent flogging inflicted by Mr Mc Coll. –

14. Mary Ann – stated that the Negroes were deprived of the Stores sent out for them, and that the Slaves belonging to Eliza were sent by her with Barley, Thread Candles & other articles belonging to the Estate to Calliaqua for Sale where she has a Shop in charge of a woman named Kitty. –

15. Argott – complained of the same deficiencies; and repeats the statement of the above complainant, with the addition of Mr Mc Coll's ill-treatment, and that the

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a – It is usual on most Estates – indeed almost without exception – to give the Negroes on finishing Crop, an allowance of Sugar liquor and the grown people some Rum – and not unfrequently the indulgence is extended to an extra allowance of provisions – It is their "Harvest home" and is naturally an occasion of Festivity.

b – This matter will be referred to in another place. –

little indulgences they were formerly allowed were suspended when Mr Robertson came on the property.–

15th Preeilla – this Woman stated that Soap-Candles and other things belonging to the Estate were sent to Calliaqua for sale by Eliza, and that they had no indulgence at Christmas – repeated also the statement respecting deficiency of allowance and added that since the Gang came forward to complain to Mr Johnson – Mr Robertson had threatened to kill them all as soon as he (Mr J) quitted the Island.–

17th Ann – stated as the last complainant respecting the sale of Stores belonging to the Estate by Eliza.–

18th Baby – repeated the several statements of Preeilla (the 16th complainant).

19th Clarissa – the complaints of this Woman were in recapitulation of the several above recited statements, with the addition that her mother had left 8 children who were not taken care of.–[a]

20th Lead – (the Sick Nurse) this Woman acknowledged that she received her proper allowance of cloathing, but that the Gang in general did not – stated that the deficiency originated in the stretching of the cloth when being measured.–

21st Wilkes (the head Carpenter)[b] stated that the Fish was not weight – and that the Negroes had long complained of the deficiency in the cloathing.– At Christmas he only received 4 lbs of Pork.–

22d – Primus (the head Driver) stated that the Fish and cloathing were deficient and complained of the want of indulgence on finishing crop and the ill-usage of the Gang by Mr Mc Coll, who would not listen to the good character of a Negro in mitigation of punishment, and frequently checked him (Primus) for speaking in recommendation – stated also that the Negroes grounds were not sufficient.[c]–

23d Lucia – complained of not being allowed Candles and Soap during her confinement.

24th big Present – Stated that she had 5 children to maintain without the least indulgence in consideration thereof.–

Primus (the head Driver) again questioned – "Have you any complaints to make against the character of the 1st complainant Harry Antigua" – "So, So – he good working Neger Massa" – Quest: "What is your opinion of Joshua, of Christmas and Plato?" Ans: "No fault – dey good Neger massa" – quest: "Have you any objections to make towards any "of those that have complained?" – Ans: "No" – quest: "Were you in the field upon the occasion referred to by Preeilla and Baby (the 16th & 18th complainants) when Mr Robertson threatened "(as stated by them) to kill them all as soon as I quitted the Island?" – ans: "Yes" – quest: "did you hear Mr Robertson say so?" – ans: "No" – quest. "Do you think you should have "heard him if had said so?" – ans: "Yes" –

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a. Upon enquiry I found that several of these children were grown up, and capable of taking care of themselves.–

b. It will be seen by a reference to the statement of provisions Dr served – that the head Carpenter is stated to have received the same proportion as the Drivers viz: 8 lbs of Pork – This Man bears an excellent character, was from Mr Robertson himself – and his statement together with that of the next complainant Primus (the head Driver) operated much on my mind.–

c. The complaint respecting the grounds I would not regard, because there is abundance of Land which they might cultivate.–

Finding that the Gang continued to come forward and that their complaints rested entirely on the foregoing Statements - I informed them collectively of the nature of the charges which had been preferred, and the consequences of their being proved unfounded, with a view to eliciting counter-evidence - but they were unanimous in the exclamation "True, mafsa, true, all true"-

I now had to appeal to Mr Robertson - whose conduct during these proceedings - was highly reprehensible and discreditable to him, and not only obliged me occasionally to desire his silence, but called for the repeated interference of Colonel Jackson who as a friend endeavoured to check the violence of his temper and the frequent interruptions during the statements of the Negroes - his reply amounted to a very brief denial of every charge - but it was necessary that some proof should be adduced.

Mr Mc Coll stated that the complaints respecting the deficiency of provisions and cloathing were false and that the several servings were recorded in the Plantation Journal:- he admitted however the possibility of some deficiency arising from the stretching in the measurement, but declared that he was not aware of it - I here referred to the Journal and extracted the proportions of provisions and cloathing therein stated to have been distributed, and required of Mr Mc Coll to make oath that such statements were correct - this he undertook to do, as far as his knowledge and belief justified it - but he had been only in occasional attendance at the several servings.[a] The following is a Copy of the Affidavit.-

"I John Mc Coll acting in the capacity of head overseer on Fairhall Estate "do hereby swear most solemnly that I have been present and have assisted occa- "sionally at the several servings of provisions and cloathing made to the Negroes be- "longing to the said Estate, and that the following allowances have been properly "made to each, to the best of my knowledge and belief."

"Cloathing - To the Drivers - Head Carpenter - Cooper - Boilerman, and Boatswain of the Mill- "penniston - 12 yds - Calico 12 yds - Skeins of white Thread 8 - Skeins of blue Thread 8- "Needles 6 - Hat 1 - Great Coat 1 - each."

"To the Field Negroes, Tradesmen and Invalids - penniston 6 yds - Calico 6 yds "skeins of white Thread 4 - skeins of blue thread 4, - Needles 3 - Hats 1 each."

"To the Grass Gang - penniston 4 yards - Calico 4 yards - Skeins of white thread 4 "skeins of blue thread 4 - Needles 2 - Hats 1 - each."

"To the children - penniston 3 yards - Calico 3 yards - Skeins of white thread "4 - skeins of blue thread 4 - Needles 2 - Hat 1 - each."

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a. The circumstance alone of the Stores being in charge of Eliza, to say nothing of the distribution, was sufficient to operate on the minds of the Negroes to the lessening of the Value and proportions in their eyes of any Article coming thro' that Channel and without regarding the reciprocal hatred between them, it is a question how far moral obligation in an enlarged sense operated with her in the discharge of the duties of her trust - and I may fairly venture to declare that 'stretching' has contributed largely to the cloathing of her own Negroes

"Christmas Provisions

| | Pork lbs. | Flour qts | Sugar qts | Rum Tins |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| "3 Drivers – 1 head Carpenter – 1 Boilerman – 1 Cooper – 1 Boatswain of the Mill each | 8 | 6 | 1 | 2 |
| "Field Negroes – Invalids – and Tradesmen | 4 | 3 | ½ | 1 |
| "Grass Gang | 3 | 2 | ½ | " |
| "Children and Infants | 2 | 1 | ½ | " |
| "The Sick Nurse and Midwife have an extra allowance of each | 4 | " | " | " |

"Weekly Provisions

| | | Fish lbs |
|---|---|---|
| "To the Drivers | each | 4 |
| "To the Head Boilerman, Boatswain and Carpenter | " | 3 |
| "To the Great and small Gangs and Cooper | " | 2 |
| "To the grass Gang | " | 1½ |
| "To the children and Infants | " | 1 |

Sworn before us at Fairhall Estate this 4th Augt 1824.

(Signed) Jno McColl. head Overseer (Signed) Edward Jackson J.P. – signed Jno Johnson –

Question put to Mr McColl by Mr Johnson – "When was it that it came to your know=ledge that I held any authority to justify my interference in matters connected with this property?"[a] ans: "Not until the other day (the 26th ult) when you inspected the Negroes and then I only suspected"

I now recapitulated to the Gang the substance of Mr McColl's statement in contra=diction of the several above-recited charges, and endeavoured to explain to them the nature of the oath which he had taken in support of his statement – and I also com=municated to them the declaration made by Mr Robertson that their complaints were totally unfounded – this only elicited a repetition of the exclamation – "true, true. Massa all true" – and I was obliged to dismiss them for the present – until I should have an op=portunity of investigating further – and weighing in my mind the several statements before me. With respect to the charges against Mr McColl I had seen sufficient to justify the conclusion that they were materially correct And I took this opportunity of speaking to him in the presence of Mr Robertson upon the impropriety of his enforcing an order by his laying hold of the garment of the person whom he had desired to execute it, which I had frequently noticed, and of his inflicting corporeal punishment at all, which I again repeated ought to be confined to the representative of the proprietor alone, and then only under such circumstances and at such a time and place best calculated to operate on the minds of the gang collectively –

It would be difficult to conceive the situation in which I was placed, and the feelings

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a – It will be observed that I had deferred the Inspection of the Negroes &c: until the 26th or 27th July (when I was thinking of preparing for my departure) for the reasons already given, previous to which time it was not known to them that I was present for the purpose of investigating; that I held any authority connected with the property, and the same ignorance prevailed generally in the Island – indeed so quietly was I regarded matters, and so strictly confined my enquiries to Mr Robertson that even suspicion was not excited with the Overseers – There=fore the complaints alluded to in page 18, very possibly owe their origin in part to conjecture; and one of the Magistrates sent for by Mr Robertson, was premature in divining that "it was a delicate thing to interfere with Negroes" – supposing that I had unjustifiably listened to their complaints, upon the assumption that I was merely a Visitor to Mr Robertson and was thereby abusing his hospitality, and overstepping the bounds of prudence – and hence he would have him justified in calling for the interference of Magistrates – My surprise was much more excited in a few days when I was informed by persons on terms of intimacy with Mr Robertson but who could not regard his conduct (when it became manifest to them) but in terms of reproach – that his communications had excited a feeling in the Community that I had been invited by him from the Tavern as an acquaintance of a friend of his, and that I had long=since worn out my

which naturally prevailed with respect to the conflicting evidence upon which I was called upon to decide, more especially when it is known that Mr Robertson expected upon his bare contradiction of the charges, that I would punish indiscriminately the several Negroes that had come forward to complain.– I might with equal propriety have commenced with the list and flogged thro' the whole gang so unanimous were they in declaring their greivances– let me however here do him the justice if it can at all redound to his credit that when he called upon me to punish the several complainants whose names have been noticed, he was speaking under the influence of extreme irritability.

That much had been advanced by the Negroes without foundation was a fair allowance to be made, but still there was an actuating cause to be regarded even for their assertions, however groundless in themselves – but I cannot at this moment divest myself of the impression that much more than I have had an opportunity of proving has long prevailed to the prejudice of the Estate – and in taking a review of Mr Robertson's general conduct I am still further convinced that he is materially deficient in the necessary qualifications for the situation he holds– It is true that the oath of Mr Mc Coll was not to be treated with neglect, in contradiction of the most material charges, but it was also to be remembered that in making this affidavit he was particular (as a matter of course) in swearing only "to the best of his knowledge and belief" which proved to be very limited with regard to the transactions referred to– Acquitting him therefore of any participation in, or knowledge of the malversation in question I was to allow the evidence of the head Driver– the head Boiler – and the man Wilkes (who is chief Carpenter, and bears an excellent character) together with the concurrent statements of the several other complainants to have some weight, and having proved that articles (in a particular instance Barley) had been conveyed by Eliza's slaves from the Estate to Calliaqua, altho' she declared it to be her own, I was justified in concluding that there was more truth in the statements of the Negroes than I had the means of proving.[a]– Under these circumstances I considered it desirable, as far as it could be effected with propriety, to heal the wound without probing it, at the same time to leave as little latent inflamation as possible– I nevertheless found upon taking a review of the several charges preferred, that there were some complaints not only unfounded as far as counter-evidence could make them appear so, but which betrayed an ill-disposition on the part of the complainants – and their unfavorable character went further to justify my punishing them.– I accordingly on the following day (the 5th) having previously concerted with Colonel Jackson that he should recommend them to mercy, ordered the 14th and 16th complainants to be punished– at this time I was much surprised at hearing a general howl from the gang and could not conceive the cause: it proved that Eliza influenced by a very laudable curiosity had shewn herself at a Window and they were thus greet-

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welcome at Fairhall.–

a – The mischiefs that must inevitably result from this description of Traffic, so truly incompatible with the situation of the Attorney (who in this case if he did not participate in it, at least countenanced it) have been too sensibly felt by the Estates in Antigua, and it prevails I am sorry to say to so great an extent in the several Islands as to constitute in my opinion one essential cause of the failure and Ruin of many Properties.–

ting her.- A few lashes were inflicted when the proposed interference of Colonel Jackson in their behalf and in behalf of the gang generally was the preliminary to my speaking to them on the subject of their future conduct and with regard to the injustice of some of the complaints they had made, assuring them at the same time that I would make arrangements for correcting such matters as I thought deserved my attention.- It was upon this occasion that I spoke to them respecting their cloathing and their ragged and dirty appearance and prepared them for the substitution of Osnaburg for Calico and the later period of the year for the distribution.- Several now again came forward and asked me who I intended to leave in charge when I quitted the Island - and the name of Mr Robertson gave rise to another general acclamation,- and I had again to address them, to the effect that Mr Robertson had promised me that he would overlook all that had taken place and would begin again with them; and that so long as they continued to keep their promise of future good conduct I expected that he would keep his[a] - the only circumstance that seemed to reconcile them was the assurance that I would shortly see them again.-

While these proceedings were going on I had made some arrangements for my departure from the Island, for I had already protracted my stay beyond the period I had proposed to myself when I left Antigua and the state of my health still rendered my stay irksome to me.- I had visited Calliaqua in company with Mr Robertson Colonel Jackson and his Son for the purpose of taking my passage in a Vessel laying there, about to depart, and I took that opportunity of asking Mr Robertson which was the Store belonging to the Estate, with the intention of inspecting it before I quitted the Island - He pointed to an old crazy wooden building of about 60 feet in length situated on the beach; (as will be seen by a reference to the annexed Plan, and View taken from Station A.) It had only come to my knowledge within a few days that there was a Store at Calliaqua belonging to Fairhall Estate and a report of it having been broken open was the clew to the discovery.- As a point of duty I now projected the inspection of it, and accordingly took the earliest opportunity of visiting Calliaqua; when to my astonishment I was informed that not only the Store in question belonged to the Property but that an extensive range of Stone building (hereupon pointed out to me) in front of the Beach was also owned by the proprietor of Fairhall Estate.- I found the keys of these Stores in the possession of a Mulatto Man of the name of Laing who had formerly rented part of them and who had disposed of the Cow and calf in payment of the Rent noticed by the complainant Charles.- I spoke to him on this subject and he informed me (I quote from the words taken down at the time) that he owed to the Estate on account of Rent 12 Joes[b] and that he valued the Cow and calf at 24 Joes. which Mr Robertson agreed to take, as he had

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a.- It was very essential that they should feel that I could not acquit them of culpability - and at the same time that lenity was to be increased as much on one side as the other.- If a Negro once suspects that he prevails there is no end to his importunity, and a benefit should rather be voluntary administered, than solicited by him.-

b.- A Joe was formerly considered, and current as half Doubloon = 8 dollars - but it is now only recognized in the Portuguese coin of that denomination the intrinsic value of which is much less.-

no other means of paying, and he, Mr Robertson 'discounted' the difference. ie: gave Laing 12 Joes.– He also informed me that one part of the principal store (see plan g) was rented by Doctor Choppin and that the Rooms above were occupied by a Woman named Rebecca Brown at 1 Joe p month.– The portion of this extensive building, in which are deposited the Stores belonging to Fairhall Estate is only separated from the delapidated and open part of the original building by a thin wooden partition which renders the Stores deposited therein extremely unsafe. The accompanying Plan and Views of the Buildings will give a better conception of their character and extent than can be conveyed by words– and I measured them with as much accuracy as possible– it is nevertheless incumbent upon me to notice the shameful neglect in allowing the larger building particularly, to be pulled to pieces as it has been; and if the Statement of Mr Laing is to be credited Mr Robertson first set the example.– It bears evidence of having been built at a very considerable expence and of the best materials, and the well squared stones of which it was composed (formed only at considerable expence in this country) were carried away every night (as Mr Laing informed me) from the delapidated part without the least interruption[a]– The whole of this lot, with the exception of the parts g and f and the rooms above in the occupation of Rebecca Brown is at present unappropriated and the Estate may be said to be without a safe repository for the Plantation Stores landed at Caliaqua.–

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It now only remains for me to observe in conclusion that the several evils to which the foregoing statements refer (more particularly with regard to the government of the Property) and which I have endeavoured to notice, without prejudice, in succession, as they opened upon me: developed themselves so unexpectedly and so suddenly, that had I come to the determination of superceding Mr Robertson from any further control of the property. I was not sufficiently acquainted with any person in the Island in whom I could place sufficient confidence to leave as a successor, and the reasons already assigned with regard to the Negroes taking advantage of such an immediate change, induced me rather to suspend a measure for the present which would have protracted my stay in the Island and might have proved prejudicial to the property, particularly as the several abuses had received a check by my interference, if they are not now in some respects totally removed.– My sentiments, however were very fully communicated to Mr Robertson in a Letter I addressed to him from Antigua, a Copy of which is annexed.–

I quitted Saint Vincent on the 16th Augt: and returned to Antigua on the 23rd.–

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a. This insecurity has doubtless proved convenient and profitable to Eliza she has a Shop in the neighbourhood.–

VIEW of the STORES at CALLIAQUA (*from Station A.*)


VIEW of the PRINCIPAL STORE, (from Station B.)

# Plan of the STORES at Calliaqua,

## References.

a An open Yard *surrounded principally by a substantial stone Wall* 5 feet high.

b An open Yard *unappropriated and partly covered by grass; in which are two Sheds* c *and* d *supported by stone & brick Pillars.*

c *Part of the* Principal Store, *unroofed and much delapidated.*

d *Part of the* Store *separated from the above by a thin Plank Partition only, which renders the Stores deposited belonging to* Fairhall Estate *very unsafe.*

e *Continuation and front part of the Store; rented by Dr Choppin.*

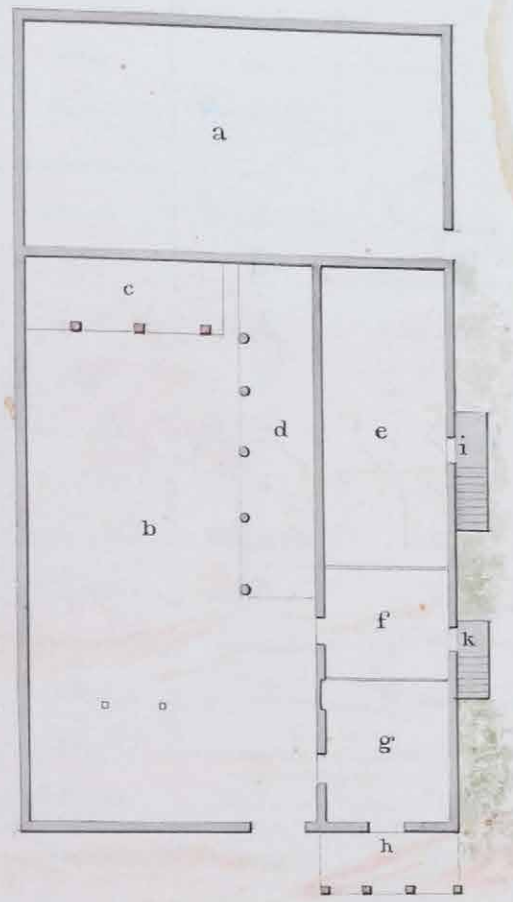
f *Principal entrance; over which is a projecting Roof supported by four wooden Pillars.*

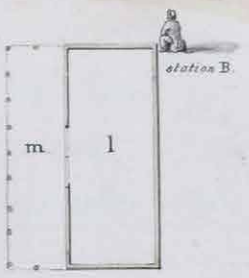
g *Stone Steps, and formerly the entrance to the upper Story of the part now unroofed.*

h *Stone Steps, and entrance to the upper Story consisting of three good Rooms, rented to Rebecca Brown.*

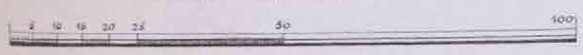
i A Store, *composed entirely of Wood, shingled Roof; much out of repair, and very unsafe.*

k *Projecting Roof, supported by eleven props.*




Scale of Feet.





T h e B E A C H

PART OF TYRRELS

or CALLIAQUA BAY.

# List of Negroes on Brebner and Fairhall Estate, taken 21st July 1824. – Note – Those marked with ✻ are the principal Complainants noticed in this Report. –

| Names. | Age | Occupation | African or Creole | Church or Methodist | Single or Married. | Remarks &c: | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Essex | 67 | attending the Calves | Soco. | — | Single | very feeble – has deformed Feet – well disposed. – | D July 1833 |
| Castillo | 67 | Watchman | Congo | Methodist | — Do. — | rather infirm. | |
| Saint John | 67 | — | Coramantee | — | — | Blind and Superanuated. – | |
| Joe Bruce | 62 | 2nd Gang | Congo | Methodist | Single | This man is healthy – has several Children living. – | |
| Antoine | 57 | Watchman | Ebo | — Do. — | Widower. | Weakly. well disposed. – | |
| Samarine | 57 | — Do. — | Soco | — Do. — | Single | | |
| Blunt | 52 | — Do. — at Colliaque. | Ebo | — Do. — | — Do. — | healthy and bears a good character. – | D Feb 1833 |
| Minton | 52 | Field & Watchman | Creole | — Do. — | — Do. — | affected by Hernia – | |
| Pompey | 52 | Watchman | Congo | — Do. — | — Do. — | has Elephantiases. – | |
| Wilkes ✻ | 52 | Head Carpenter | Creole & Antigua | Church | — Do. — | subject to Hepatical affection | |
| Primo (big) ✻ | 49 | Head Driver | Creole | — Do. — | — Do. — | has several children – a healthy Man & good character | D. Nov. 1834 |
| Dover (big) | 47 | Driver 2d Gang | Coromantee | Methodist | — Do. — | subject to Liver complaint. – | D. July 1833 |
| Pierre | 47 | Watchman | Ebo | — Do. — | Widower | | |
| Ben | 47 | Groom | Soco | — | Single | Lazy, and a great Drunkard – | |
| William (big) ✻ | 47 | Field 1st Gang | Creole | Methodist | — Do. — | he is well disposed – | |
| Adam (big) | 42 | — Do. — | Moco | — | Do. | an indifferent character – neglects his provision grounds. | D Dec 1834 |
| Apollo | 42 | — Do. — | Creole | Methodist | Married | healthy – but bad tempered – complains of having been 5 months without a House – | D Jan 1834 |
| Colin | 42 | — Do. — | Congo | — Do. — | — Do. — | Healthy | |
| Harry (big) ✻ | 42 | — Do. — | Creole | — Do. — | — Do. — | lame knee. | |
| Robin (big) | 42 | 2nd Driver | — Do. — | Church | Widower | Healthy. | |
| Cuffy | 42 | Head Cooper | — Do. — | Methodist | Single | has frequently complained of Hernia, and lately has a paralytic stroke. – | |
| Charles ✻ | 42 | head Cattlekeeper | Soco | — Do. — | — Do. — | much Ruptured. | |
| Symon | 42 | Field 1st Gang | Congo | — Do. — | — Do. — | Lazy & indifferent character – also a runaway. – | |
| Felix | 42 | Stock keeper i.e. Cows. | Creole | — Do. — | — Do. — | has Leprosy | |
| Fairburn | 42 | Watchman | Coromantee | — Do. — | Married | much ruptured – trusses of no use – | D June 1833 |
| Sim (Congo) | 42 | Field & Boiler | Congo | — Do. — | Single | subject to Rheumatism, & is ruptured. – | |
| Joe (big) ✻ | 42 | head Boiler | Creole | — Do. — | Married | healthy and well disposed – | |
| King (big) | 42 | Carpenter | — Do. — | — Do. — | — Do. — | good character. – | |
| Peter (big) | 39 | Field & Carter | Pappaw | — Do. — | — Do. — | Healthy & well disposed – but drinks | |
| Pitt | 37 | Fisherman | Wawee | — Do. — | Single | Healthy – is prevented he says visiting Chapel, by Fishing | |
| Sonto | 37 | Field | Coromantee | — Do. — | — Do. — | Lazy and a runaway. – | |
| Cummino | 37 | Field & Distiller | Soco | — Do. — | — Do. — | Lazy – neglects his grounds. – | |
| Hampstead | 37 | Field 1st Gang | Creole | — Do. — | Married | Healthy & well disposed. – | |
| John Taylor ✻ | 37 | — Do. — | — Do. — | — Do. — | Single | — Do. — Do. has several Children. – | |
| Isaac | 37 | Field & Boatswain | — Do. — | — Do. — | Married | Healthy – but is fond of Liquor – | |
| London | 37 | Watchman | Coromantee | — Do. — | Single | good character – | |
| Hamden | 37 | Field 1st Gang | Creole | — Do. — | Married | slightly affected by Hernia | |
| Hannibal | 37 | Cook | Soco | — Do. — | — Do. — | Healthy – | |
| Bird | 37 | Grass Cutter | Creole | — Do. — | Widower | sore legs. Rose – | |

Males continued.

| | No | Names. | Age | Occupation | African or Creole | Church or Methodist | Single or Married | Remarks &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 40 | Rodney | 37 | Watchman | Ebo | Methodist | Married | Healthy and well disposed. |
| | | Rodger (big) | 37 | Cooper | Jimney | — D° — | Single | good character. but drinks. |
| | | Aesop | 32 | Field & boiler. | Creole | — D° — | Married | Healthy and well disposed. |
| D Sept 1833 | | Billy | 32 | Field 1st Gang | Soco | — D° — | — D° — | Lazy. indifferent character. neglects |
| | | Christmas. ✻ | 32 | — D° — | Creole | — D° — | Single | Healthy. |
| | 5 | Cæsar | 32 | Blacksmith | — D° — | — D° — | — D° — | well disposed. This man has been long with Mr Boyd. a Blacksmith in Kingston. |
| | | Georgey | 32 | Stock keeper the cow | Coromantee | — D° — | — D° — | Healthy. has not been to a place of w many years being always in the Pasture wit |
| | | Ned | 32 | Field & Distiller | Creole | — D° — | Married | Healthy, and bears a good characte |
| | | Joney | 32 | Mason | Coromantee | — D° — | — D° — | Healthy. too fond of liquor. |
| D Jany 1834. | | Harry (antigua) ✻. | 30 | Field 1st Gang | Creole | — D° — | — D° — | Indifferent character by Mr Roberts |
| | 50 | Fairhall | 27 | — D° — | Coromantee | — D° — | Single | Lazy & frequently drunk. neglects his |
| | | Joshua ✻. | 27 | — D° — | Creole | — D° — | — D° — | Healthy. |
| | | Plato ✻. | 27 | — D° — | — D° — | Church | — D° — | D° has several children. |
| | | St. Vincent | 25 | — D° — | — D° — | Methodist | — D° — | D° bears a good character. |
| | | Primus (little) ✻. | 25 | — D° — | — D° — | Church | — D° — | D° |
| | 5 | Daniel ✻. | 25 | — D° — | — D° — | — | — D° — | Hernia. otherwise tolerably he |
| | | Jim (little) | 25 | charge of Mules | — D° — | — | Married | Healthy and well disposed. |
| D. May 1832. | | Coventry | 23 | Field & Carter | — D° — | Methodist | — D° — | — D° — D° — |
| | | Harry (little) | 23 | Field 1st Gang | — D° — | — | Single | Lazy |
| | | Peter (little) | 23 | — D° — | — D° — | — | — D° — | Healthy & well disposed, but a |
| | 60 | Edmund | 23 | — D° — | — D° — | Church | — D° — | Healthy. |
| | | Moses | 23 | — D° — | — D° — | Methodist | — D° — | — D° — has children. |
| | | Primus (mariaqua). | 23 | — D° — | — D° — | Church | — D° — | — D° — has 1 child. |
| | | Bob | 23 | — D° — | — D° — | Methodist | — D° — | — D° — good characte |
| | | Hugh Blair | 22 | Carpenter | — D° (mulatto) | — D° — | — D° — | well disposed. |
| | 5 | Pye | 22 | Field 1st Gang | — D° — | Church | — D° — | D° and Healthy. |
| | | Warwick | 22 | — D° — | — D° — | Methodist | — D° — | — D° — and Healthy. |
| | | Will ✻. | 21 | — D° — | — D° — | — D° — | — D° — | excellent character. |
| | | Philander | 21 | — D° — | — D° — | Church | — D° — | Healthy. |
| | | Matty | 21 | — D° — | — D° — | Methodist | — D° — | — D° — has good character. |
| | 70 | Cadoes | 21 | Overseer's Servant | — D° — | Church | — D° — | D° — D° |
| | | Amby | 20 | Manager's ditto | — D° — | Methodist | — D° — | D° — D° |
| | | Darby | 20 | Field 1st Gang | — D° — | — | — D° — | D° — D° |
| | | Joe (little) | 20 | Mason | — D° — | Methodist | — D° — | D° — D° |
| | | Saturday | 20 | Cooper | — D° — | Church | — D° — | D° — D° |
| | 5 | John alias Mingo. | 20 | Field 2d Gang | — D° — | — | — D° — | Lazy & bad character. |
| | | Dover (little) | 19 | Field 1st Gang | — D° — | Methodist | — D° — | Healthy. |
| | | Sam | 19 | Field 2d Gang | — D° — | — D° — | — D° — | — D° — |
| | | Newport | 19 | — D° — | — D° — | — D° — | — D° — | — D° has good character. |
| | | Tom. alias Buonaparte. | 18 | — D° — | — D° — | — D° — | — D° — | a great rogue. |
| | 80 | King (little) | 18 | Overseer's Servant | — D° — | — | — D° — | |

## Males continued.

| No. | Names. | Age | Occupation | African or Creole | Church or Methodist | Single or Married. | Remarks &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Robert | 17 | apprenticed to a plumber | Creole (mulatto) | Church | Single | Healthy. lives at Calliaqua. |
| | Jerry | 17 | Field 2nd Gang | Creole | Methodist | D° | D° — subject to fits. |
| | Hobson | 17 | D° | D° | — | D° | D° |
| | Adam (little) | 14 | D° | D° | — | D° | D° and well disposed. |
| 5 | Natty | 14 | apprenticed to his Father King Carpenter. | D° | Methodist | D° | D° — good character. |
| | Othello | 14 | Field 2nd Gang | D° | D° | D° | D° |
| | Cupid | 14 | D° | D° | — | D° | D° |
| | Sambo | 14 | Grass Gang | D° | Methodist | D° | D° |
| | Alexander | 15 | works with Cuffy the Cooper | Creole (mulatto) | — | D° | In tolerable health - for many years sickly |
| | Abraham | 13 | Field 2nd Gang | Creole | — | D° | Healthy and well disposed. |
| | Aberdeen | 13 | D° | D° | — | D° | D° — D° |
| | Rodger (little) | 13 | D° | D° | Methodist | D° | D° — D° |
| | Sackey | 13 | D° | D° | — | D° | |
| | Sandy | 11 | Grass Gang | Creole (mulatto) | — | D° | Healthy |
| 5 | St Kitts | 11 | D° | Creole | — | D° | ill disposed - healthy. |
| | William | 11 | D° | Creole (mulatto) | Methodist | D° | Healthy. |
| | Baillie | 10 | D° | Creole | D° | D° | D° |
| | Prince | 10 | D° | D° | — | D° | D° |
| | George | 10 | D° | D° | — | D° | D° |
| 10 | Grandason | 10 | D° | D° | — | D° | D° |
| | Fairfield | 10 | D° | D° | — | D° | D° |
| | David | 10 | apprenticed to his Father Wilkes | D° | — | D° | D° |
| | Robin (little) | 9 | Grass Gang | D° | — | D° | D° |
| | Hamlet | 9 | D° | D° | — | D° | D° |
| 5 | Hope | 9 | D° one with the Sheep | D° | — | D° | D° |
| | Tamarine (little) alias Tamerlane | 8 | D° | D° | — | D° | D° — D. Jan 1835. Accused in Dam. |
| | Kerzan | 8 | D° | D° | — | D° | D° |
| | Quashey | 6 | — | D° | — | D° | D° |
| | Dickey | 6 | — | D° | — | D° | D° |
| 10 | Joseph | 5 | D° | D° | — | D° | D° — Transported to Sierra Leone 1834 for the Belize Judge |
| | James | 5 | D° | D° | — | D° | D° |
| | John | 5 | — | D° | — | D° | D° |
| | Eamond | 3 | — | D° | — | D° | D° |
| | Fairburn | 3 | — | D° | — | D° | D° |
| 5 | Bristol | 2 | — | D° | — | D° | D° |
| 16 | Charlie | 2 | — | D° | — | D° | D° |

## Females.

| | No | Names | age | Occupation | African or Creole | Church or Methodist | Single or Married | Remarks &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | Kate (old) . . . | 72 | — | Guinea | — | — | Superannuated |
| | . | Janto . . . . . | 72 | — | Fantee | — | — | — Do. — |
| | . | Baby (old) . . . . | 67 | dry Nurse | Congo | Methodist | Single | |
| D. May 1834 | . | Beck . . . . . | 67 | — | Soco | — | — Do. — | |
| | 5 | Chloe . . . . . | 62 | picks Castor oil seed | Moco | Methodist | Married | weak |
| | . | Molmate . . . . | 62 | — | Ebo | — | — | many years superannuated |
| | . | Blacky (old) . . | 57 | — | Ebo | — | — | infirm |
| | . | Lisby . . . . . | 52 | Driver Grass gang | Wawee | Methodist | Married | healthy for her age |
| | . | Belinda (maniaque) . | 52 | care of Orphans of late phillis Taylor | Jappa | — Do. — | Single | — Do. — |
| | 10 | Dorcas . . . . . | 52 | attends Garden | Fantee | — Do. — | — Do. — | weak and Infirm |
| | . | Molly Burton . | 52 | Cook to Overseers | Creole of Antigua | — Do. — | — Do. — | weak |
| | . | Olivia (big) . . . | 52 | Field 2nd Gang | Ebo | — Do. — | Widow | healthy |
| | . | Patty . . . . | 47 | — | Soco | — . — | Single | Gutta Serena - has several children |
| | . | Beso (big) . . . | 47 | Washer | Congo | Methodist | Married | Sickly |
| | 5 | Joan . . . . . | 47 | Field 1st Gang | Ashantee | — Do. — | Single | weak |
| | . | Phillis (Brebner) | 43 | Washer | Creole | Church | — Do. — | formerly with Mr. Lumsden |
| | . | Susannah . . | 43 | — | Ashantee | Methodist | Married | has Six children - crippled from labor by edema |
| D. Mar 1832 | . | Ann Taylor . . | 42 | in charge of Fowls &c. | Creole | — Do. — | Single | subject to Rheumatism occasionally |
| | . | Belinda (Brebner) | 42 | Field 2d Gang | — Do. — | Church | — Do. — | Phtysick |
| | 20 | Frances (big) . . | 42 | — Do. — | Soco | — Do. — | — Do. — | long troubles with swelling of abdomen |
| | . | Ann (Brebner) . . | 42 | — Do. — | Creole | — | — Do. — | for some time an Invalid - Died 28th July of inflammation in the Bowels.- |
| | . | Franky . . . | 42 | picks Castor seed | — Do. — | — | Married | has bad sores.- |
| | . | Hannah (big) . . | 42 | Field 2d Gang and charge of Stock | Soco | Methodist | — Do. — | Healthy - complains of being prevented neither attending Church |
| | . | Harriett (big) . . | 42 | — Do. — | Ebo | — Do. — | — Do. — | troubled with Rose - erysipelas in legs. |
| | 5 | Jeany . . . . | 42 | Jobber & Kitchen | Creole of Antigua | — Do. — | — Do. — | |
| | . | Juliet (big) . . . | 42 | Midwife | Creole | — Do. — | Single | Healthy |
| | . | Lucinda . ✻ . | 42 | Field 1st Gang | — Do. — | — Do. — | Widow | — Do. — |
| | . | Mary Ann ✻ . | 42 | — Do. — | — Do. — | — Do. — | Single | mal de mere |
| | . | Present . . . ✻ . | 42 | — Do. — | — Do. — | — Do. — | Married | Healthy |
| | 30 | Patience (guinea) . | 42 | Jobber | Guinea | — Do. — | Single | attends on Bella's orphans. |
| | . | Susey . . . . . | 42 | — | Ebo | — | — | Elephantiasis - comes with Sores. |
| | . | Sophy . . . . | 42 | Field 1st Gang | Ebo | Methodist | Single | Healthy |
| | . | Eve (big) . . . . | 42 | Field 2d Gang | Moco | — Do. — | Married | lapsus of uterus. |
| | . | Louisa . . . . | 41 | — Do. — | Ebo | — Do. — | Widow | Healthy. |
| D. May 1833 | 5 | Rose (creole) . . | 40 | Field 1st Gang | Creole | Church | Single | Lazy - neglects her grounds |
| | . | Juba . . . . | 30 | — Do. — | — Do. — | Methodist | — Do. — | subject to mal d'estomac |
| | . | Ayetta . . . . | 37 | Field 2d Gang | Soco | — Do. — | Married | subject to pain in her side. |
| | . | Beso (little) . . . | 37 | Field 1st Gang | Soco | — Do. — | Single | Healthy |
| | . | Betty . . . . . | 37 | — Do. — | Fantee | — Do. — | Married | |
| | 40 | Charlotte (big) . | 37 | — | Creole | — | Single | Leprosy |

## Females continued.

| Names | Age | Occupation | African or Creole | Church or Methodist | Single or Married | Remarks &c. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jane (big) | 37 | House Servant | Creole | Methodist | Single | great drunkard. | |
| Latitia | 37 | Field 1st Gang | Ebo | — D° — | Married | Healthy. | |
| Nayama | 37 | — | Soco | — | Single | p. has symptoms of Leprosy - tattooed. | |
| Rosallie | 37 | Field 1st Gang | Ebo | Methodist | Married | p. Healthy | |
| Sylvia | 37 | Field 2d Gang | Creole | — D° — | — D° — | swelled Legs erysipelas for some years. | |
| Celia | 35 | — D° — | — D° — | — D° — | Widow | p. has sore on her ankle. | |
| Hannah (little) | 35 | — D° — | — D° — | — D° — | Single | weakly. | |
| Lead * | 37 | Sick Nurse | — D° — | — D° — | — D° — | Healthy.. | |
| Yalba | 37 | Field 1st Gang | Coromantee | — D° — | — D° — | has had sore legs for upwards of 8 years. | D. Jan 1832 |
| Lucia * | 34 | — D° — | Creole | — D° — | Married | p. - indifferent character.. | |
| patience (long) | 34 | Field 2d Gang | Ebo | — | — D° — | troubles with yaws.. | D Feb 1832. |
| pricilla * | 34 | Field 1st Gang | Soco | Methodist | Single | Lazy. neglects her grounds - has children.. | |
| Clarifsa * | 33 | — D° — | Creole | Church | — D° — | Healthy | |
| Linda | 32 | — D° — | Ebo | Methodist | — D° — | Piles. | |
| Frances (little) | 32 | — D° — | Creole | Church | Married | Healthy | |
| Minerva | 32 | — D° — | — D° — | — D° — | Single | p. Healthy | |
| Nancy | 32 | Field 2d Gang | — D° — | Methodist | Married | swelled legs. | |
| Lucy | 31 | Field 1st Gang | — D° — | — D° — | Single | Healthy. | |
| Argot * | 30 | — D° — | — D° — | — D° — | — D° — | — D° — | |
| Betsey | 27 | — D° — | — D° — | — D° — | — D° — | p. — D° — | |
| Catherine (big) | 27 | — D° — | — D° — | — D° — | Married | — D° — | |
| Rosette | 27 | — D° — | — D° — | Church | Single | — D° — | D Feb 1834 |
| Daphne | 25 | — D° — | — D° — | Methodist | — D° — | Sickly | |
| Judy | 25 | — D° — | — D° — | — D° — | — D° — | Healthy - indifferent character. | |
| Diana | 23 | — | — D° — | — | — D° — | badly affected by Leprosy - deformed feet. | |
| Eve (little) | 22 | Field 1st Gang | — D° — | Church | — D° — | Healthy. | |
| Peg | 22 | — D° — | — D° — | Methodist | — D° — | — D° — | |
| Sophia | 21 | Field 2d Gang | — D° — | Church | — D° — | Leprosy | |
| Lena | 21 | Field 1st Gang | — D° — | — D° — | — D° — | Healthy - has children. | |
| Patience (little) | 20 | — D° — | — D° — | Methodist | — D° — | — D° — | D July 1833 |
| Rachael | 19 | — D° — | — D° — | Church | — D° — | Healthy | |
| Quasheba (big) | 19 | — D° — | — D° — | Methodist | — D° — | — D° — | |
| Polly | 19 | — D° — | — D° — | Church | — D° — | — D° — | |
| Pomilla | 19 | — D° — | — D° — | — | — D° — | — D° — | |
| Nanno | 19 | — D° — | — D° — | Church | — D° — | p. — D° — | |
| Baby (little) * | 18 | — D° — | — D° — | Methodist | — D° — | — D° — | |
| Blacky (little) | 18 | — D° — | — D° — | Church | — D° — | — D° — | |
| Charlotte (little) | 18 | — D° — | — D° — | Methodist | — D° — | — D° — | |
| Jane (little) | 18 | Field 2d gang | — D° — | — D° — | Married | — D° — | |
| Mimba | 18 | Field 1st Gang | — D° — | Church | Single | — D° — | |

— Females continued —

| | No | Names | Age | Occupation | African or Creole | Church or Methodist | Single or Married | Remarks &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 85 | phœby | 18 | Field 1st Gang | Creole | Methodist | Single | Healthy |
| | . | peggy | 17 | — Do. — | — Do. — | — Do. — | — Do. — | Healthy. |
| | . | Janto (little) | 17 | light work | — Do. — | — Do. — | — Do. — | has had symptoms of mal d'estomac |
| | . | Dolly | 17 | Field 1st Gang | — Do. — | — Do. — | — Do. — | p. Healthy |
| | 5 | Eloey (big) | 17 | Field 2d Gang | — Do. — | Church | — Do. — | — Do. — |
| | . | Elizabeth | 17 | Field 1st Gang | — Do. — | — Do. — | — Do. — | — Do. — |
| | . | Fanny | 17 | — Do. — | — Do. — | Methodist | — Do. — | p — Do. — |
| | . | Floritta | 17 | Field 2d Gang | — Do. — | — Do. — | — Do. — | — Do. — |
| | . | Gracy | 17 | — Do. — | — Do. — | Church | — Do. — | — Do. — |
| | 90 | Angelick | 17 | Field 1st Gang | — Do. — | — Do. — | — Do. — | — Do. — |
| | . | Charlotte Taylor | 16 | Field 2nd Gang | — Do. — | — Do. — | — Do. — | — Do. — |
| | . | Harriet (little) | 16 | — Do. — | — Do. — | Methodist | — Do. — | — Do. — |
| | . | Mina | 16 | — Do. — | — Do. — | Church | — Do. — | — Do. — |
| | . | Quasheba (little) | 15 | Grass Gang | — Do. — | — Do. — | — Do. — | very small for her age |
| | 5 | Nanny | 15 | Field 2d Gang | — Do. — | — Do. — | — Do. — | Healthy. |
| D July 1833 | . | Janet | 15 | — Do. — | — Do. — | Methodist | — Do. — | — Do. — |
| | . | Hetty | 15 | — Do. — | — Do. — | Church | — Do. — | — Do. — |
| | . | Elsey (little) | 15 | — Do. — | — Do. — | — Do. — | — Do. — | — Do. — |
| | . | Sally | 12 | — Do. — | — Do. — | — Do. — | — Do. — | — Do. — |
| | 100 | Venus | 11 | Grass Gang | — Do. — | Methodist | — Do. — | — Do. — |
| | . | phillian | 11 | — Do. — | — Do. — | Church | — Do. — | — Do. — |
| | . | Nanny (little) | 11 | — Do. — | — Do. — | Methodist | — Do. — | — Do. — |
| | . | Nancy (little) | 11 | — Do. — | — Do. — | Church | — Do. — | — Do. — |
| | . | Mary Ann (little) | 11 | — Do. — | — Do. — | — Do. — | — Do. — | — Do. — |
| | 5 | Catherine (mulatto) | 10 | — Do. — | — Do. — | — Do. — | — Do. — | — Do. — |
| | . | Margaret | 10 | Field 2d Gang | — Do. — | — Do. — | — Do. — | — Do. — |
| | . | March | 10 | — Do. — | — Do. — | — Do. — | — Do. — | — Do. — |
| | . | Minnie | 10 | Grass Gang | — Do. — | — | — Do. — | — Do. — |
| | . | penelope | 10 | — Do. — | — Do. — | Methodist | — Do. — | — Do. — |
| | 10 | Sarah | 10 | — Do. — | — Do. — | Church | — Do. — | — Do. — |
| | . | penny | 8 | — | — Do. — | — | — Do. — | — Do. — |
| | . | phœba | 8 | — | — Do. — | — | — Do. — | — Do. — |
| | . | Betty (little) | 7 | — | — Do. — | — | — Do. — | — Do. — |
| | . | Unacky | 7 | — | — Do. — | — | — Do. — | — Do. — |
| | 5 | Monimia | 5 | — | — Do. — | — | — Do. — | — Do. — |
| | . | Mary (mulatto) | 5 | — | — Do. — | — | — Do. — | — Do. — |
| | . | Eliza (mulatto) | 5 | — | — Do. — | — | — Do. — | — Do. — |
| D Feb 1833 | . | Jemima | 5 | — | — Do. — | — | — Do. — | — Do. — |
| | . | Juliet (little) | 4 | — | — Do. — | — | — Do. — | — Do. — |
| | 120 | Eleanor | 3 | — | — Do. — | — | — Do. — | — Do. — |

— Females continued. —

| Names | Age | Occupation | African or Creole | Church or Methodist | Single or Married | Remarks &c: |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nelly . . . . . | 3y | — | Creole | — | — | Healthy |
| Olivia (little) . . . . | 1 | — | — D°: — | — | — | D°: |
| Affua . . . . . | 3 months | — | — D°: — | — | — | D°: |
| Baby or Babet . . . | 14 days | — | — D°: — | — | — | D°: Total Females 124. |

# Recapitulation.

| | Africans. | Church. | Methodists. | Married. | Single. | Children and no religion. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Males . . . . | 116 . | 29 . | 12 . | 65 . | 23 . | 39. . |
| Females . . . | 124 . | 33 . | 34 . | 61 . | 25 . | 29. . |
| Total | 240 . | 62 . | 46 . | 126 . | 48 . | 68 . |

The proportion of middle aged and young people is favorable, there being 177 in number under the age of 40, of whom among the Males there are 47 between the ages of 20 and 40 – and 48 between 2 years and 20 – and among the Females 35 in No. between 20 and 40, and 54 in No. between Infants and 20.– In 1818 there were 282 Negroes composing the Gang, since which time the decrease has been very considerable :– of the names on the list at that time 25 have died between the ages of 40 and upwards – 13 between 20 and 40, and 10 children – making 48 in number independantly of Infants that have been born in the mean time without appearing in the Returns.– Against this decrease of 48, there are only 5 in number in favor of the Estate : viz.

In 1818 – the number was . . . . . 282
In 1824 – the number as above (one since dead) 239
Total decrease . . . . . 43

The gang taken collectively may be considered Healthy, and the young people particularly so;

# List of Cattle &c. on Fairhall & Brebner Estate, 27th July 1824.

## Working Oxen.

| | |
|---|---|
| 4 | Butler, old, scurvy, ord. |
| . | Smart old and poor. |
| . | Bob very poor & weak |
| . | Maffie old, but in condition |
| 5 | Tuesday, poor |
| . | Thursday, middling |
| . | Friday, poor |
| . | Diamond, very poor |
| . | Fairhall, poor |
| 10 | Eustatia, middling |
| . | Charles, good |
| . | Dublin, very poor. |
| . | Will, old and poor |
| . | Glenn, tolerable |
| 5 | Newfoot, poor |
| . | Antigua, tolerable |
| . | Saturday, middling |
| 18 | Billy, poor. |

## Cows

| | |
|---|---|
| 4 | Liddy poor & old |
| . | Nancy – do. with a calf |
| . | Phillis, old, middling |
| . | Abba, middling |
| 5 | Sally, old, middling |
| . | Nelly, middling, not old |
| . | Mary ann, poor |
| 8 | Madlane, poor but not old. |

## Heifers.

| | |
|---|---|
| 4 | Rachael, poor |
| . | Lucy, poor |
| . | Sarah, good |
| . | Flora, middling |
| 5 | Harriet, good. |
| . | Phœbe, middling |
| 7 | Peg, good. |

## Steers.

| | |
|---|---|
| 4 | Christmas, good |
| . | Wednesday, good |
| 3 | Toney, middling |

## Calves.

| | |
|---|---|
| 4 | Tom Bull, good |
| . | John, good. |
| . | Cork, middling |
| . | Minerva, good |
| 5 | Patty, good |
| 6 | Hannah, good. |

## Pasture Bull

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 | Blackman (black) has smell. |

## Horses.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 | Donald. |
| 2 | Balzel (black) |

## Mules.

| | |
|---|---|
| 4 | Tanto, poor |
| . | Beauty |
| . | Harry |
| . | Toney |
| 5 | Gracy |
| . | Nancy, sick |
| . | George, blind |
| . | Kerran, poor |
| . | Sucky, poor |
| 10 | Matilda, very good |
| . | Jemmy, good |
| 12 | Prince. |

## Asses.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 | Matty, middling |
| 2 | John ... |
| 3 | Jenny ... |

Sheep ... 20.

## Recapitulation,

| Wock.g Oxen | Cows | Heifers | Steers | Calves | Bull | Horses | Mules | Asses | Sheep |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 18 | 8 | 7 | 3 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 12 | 3 | 20 |

The foregoing List betrays no very favorable character of the Stock in general, but it is to be observed that they were inspected at the end of Crop, and were consequently in their worst condition.. Among the horned Cattle the Cows may be considered the worst, and age the prevailing complaint The Mules altho' poor were tolerably healthy..

X. I do not consider this to be healthy

## Queries suggested by Mr Gordon not answered in the body of this Report.

Was the enormous sum of 7½ Joes for a Barrel of Flour paid in Rum?

By reference to the Accounts this proved to be a mistake:- it was 3½ Joes. paid in Cash.—

Are there any Moravians established at St. Vincent?

There are no Moravians at St Vincent, a circumstance much to be regretted – there is no doubt they would meet with every encouragement.

Has the £49. 6. 9 due from Mr Huggins been recovered; also the proceeds of Furniture sold?

The original debt amounted to £130. 3. 1 for Rent of Store at Calliaqua and was reduced to £49. 6. 9 which has not been paid.– Mr Huggins now resides at Trinidad.— Of the proceeds of the Furniture Mr Rolecloser knows nothing.

What outstanding accounts are on the books?

A small sum about £40 appeared due by the Estate to the late provost Marshall, but no record appearing on his books it was not claimed. Farquar Campbell appears also a Creditor for £70 but he disposed of some old Copper belonging to the Estate which reduced it.—

What are Wallowers? _____

Wallowers are small Steel or Iron Rollers attached to the Mill cases for the purpose of easing the friction of the Cogs.–

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Mem: Mr Lumsden who frequently made application for the exchange of Phillis Brebner for a Woman and child – left Saint Vincent for Jamaica and America about 2 or 3 years ago, and has not since been heard of – the negociation therefore with respect to the exchange could not be renewed.– Phillis acts as Washer to the Overseers, and is now quiet.–

Duplicate Vouchers with the Accounts were ordered to be sent home in future, as also lists of Stores remaining on hand.—

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Copy of a Letter[a] addressed to Richard Robertson Esqr. St. Vincent. by Mr Johnson.

Sir, Antigua 26th September 1824

However unnecessary or uncalled for you may deem it that I should go into the detail I propose to myself in this Letter, and strange as it may appear that the sentiments it is intended to convey were not more openly declared to you previously to my departure from Saint Vincent, are questions which may be answered in a few words:- First then I should be ill discharging my duty to Mr Gordon and greatly abusing the confidence reposed in me by him if I were to allow myself to disregard or not to attempt to remove the several abuses which I found his property under your charge subjected to, and that the measures calculated to effect so desirable an end were not openly insisted upon by me before my departure is to be attributed to my having placed a large share of confidence in your character and abilities in the first instance than you subsequently proved yourself worthy of, and hence it became too late, from my limited stay in the Island, to attempt an interference myself on a scale adequate to the magnitude of the evils which had so suddenly and unexpectedly opened upon me — Secondly, had those feelings which dictated the assurances I made you on our first interview been duly appreciated by you and a similar openness and sincerity (which emanated from a predisposition on my part in your favor and) which were prominently the characteristics of my whole conduct - been shewn and felt on your side, I should not now have to revert to almost every feature of our intercourse with pain and regret; and before my departure I should have thought you entitled to a more free and candid avowal of my sentiments with a view to coming to an amicable understanding and to remedy the evils of which I have now more particularly to complain: to effect which I could discern no disposition on your part.- Unfortunately I met with none of that "cordial co-operation" which you affected to hope for in your Letter to Mr. Gordon - with no anxiety to promote investigation, or disposition to recognise me as the Representative of him who had a right to investigate, altho' you knew it to be required of me — with none of that calm dispassionate behaviour which conscious integrity inspires:- On the contrary, your conduct at first doubtful became more and more obscure - until circumstances at last dissipated the delusion, and the whole tenor of it assumed a broad and indisputable character.-

Of your conduct to myself in the exercise of those ordinary principles of Social intercourse I should make no comment upon, if it were not for the circumstance of your having excited a feeling in the Community that "your Friend whom you had invited "from the Tavern was wearing out his welcome at Fairhall" and it was not until after I had quitted the Island that I became sensible of the extent of my obligations to you, particularly for the preference which you afforded me of residing on Mr Gordon's property instead of being subjected to the expence and inconvenience of living at a Tavern-

It would have been quite as well for Mr Robertson had he regarded my motives in their

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a This Letter was by accident not dispatched before Mr Johnson quitted Antigua - He forwarded it on his arrival in England.

true light for not regarding my power and for confining my enquiries and communications respecting the property entirely to himself. instead of taking advantage of the ignorance that prevailed in the Island that I held such authority - and as a return for my liberality have subjected me to an imputation which ere this must justly have recoiled upon himself - he would have had less cause for apprehension and would have done me more justice. for I will acknowledge (as much in justice to Mr. Gordon who I believe entertained the same opinion as myself in your favor and who I suspect invested me with the authority I hold purely with a view to acquiring information respecting his property and not from any distrust towards you) that never had I felt so well disposed towards any person in business intercourse of whom I knew so little - never had I anticipated a larger share of cordiality in the exercise of our relative duties with any person I had been associated: — than I looked forward to previous to my introduction to yourself - and never have I been more disappointed. - There may be, Sir some little difference in our years but I may have so far the start of you in experience as to venture to advise that in your intercourse with the world if you were to shew less warmth you would have credit for more sincerity. -

The most important point referred to by Mr. Gordon in a private memorandum which in the Spirit of Confidence with which I at first opened the general character of my mission to you - I shewed to you - to use his own words was "to see all the Slaves separately and to ascertain their state of health and strength" — and he proceeds "I wish you to direct your attention to the state of the Hospitals, Nurses &c and the cause of the great decrease of Negroes, which leads me to apprehend there must be something essentially wrong" — I can openly avow without provoking a blush on my cheeks that I had had dealings with Negroes before, and with my knowledge of their character I was sensible that the measure above proposed would be at once declaring to them my authority, which induced me to defer it until I should be about quitting the Island that I might not be annoyed by fretty complaints and solicitations and as much out of delicacy towards yourself - lest in thus revealing my authority I might in any way weaken yours: but when the time arrived when it became imperative upon me to follow my Instructions how was I to account for Mr Robertson's painful anxiety to evade the Investigation which induced him to descend to the propagation of a Falsehood!! What was my object in requesting a list of the gang with columns for "age" — "African or Creole" — "Single or Married" — "Religion and general Remarks" respecting their "health" and "strength" - but that I might acquire a knowledge of those several points with regard to each individual, and how was that knowledge to be acquired without a personal examination? May I beg therefore that you will endeavour to recollect my having requested two or three or four times that the Gang might be ordered to assemble between their Forenoon and afternoon labor that the work of the Estate might not be interrupted - and for all this I was obliged to leave the House on the day at length appointed to prevent you —

ordering them into the Field, which you were about doing when I reminded you of, or rather reiterated my intentions – What was your reply? – "I thought you "merely wished to see them together", (altho' I had repeatedly seen them in the same situation) – "and I saw you looking at them" – Can I for a moment hesitate to declare that you thought no such thing! – you knew well what was required of me by the person for whom I was acting – altho' you suspected that as I had deferred it so long, I might be induced to put it off altogether. – What followed it is scarcely necessary that I should recapitulate, but it was too plain that you anticipated the complaints that were subsequently made against you, and I must notice by the way your intemperate behaviour before that Gang whom you had been appointed to controul, at once weakening your authority over them, and aggravating the wound which it was your place to heal. Your conduct also, in calling for the aid of Magistrates without even consulting me, or making known to me your intention, at a time when you knew that I was anxious to do justice to both parties by an impartial hearing and investigation and without having the means of making a charge yourself, or a knowledge of the names of those Negroes who had made complaints: was not only calculated to bring about the same consequences (as one of the Magistrates your most intimate friend remarked) but was likely to make a sensation in the community at once reflecting discredit upon yourself. – Of the investigation when it did take place I feel confident (and I am happy that Colonel Jackson and his Son were present on the occasion) that I never lost sight of my peculiar and painful duty in attending to the charges preferred against you, and the Woman that lives with you, rendered more painful by the repeated interruptions I experienced from you, and that my own private opinion and feelings towards you, altho' widely different to those I had a few weeks before entertained, and the anxiety to rid myself of so unpleasant a task: operated so far in your favor that I candidly confess I overlooked the duty which I now think I owed to Mr Gordon to supercede you from the trust which had so long been reposed in you – but let me here remark that I did not come to Saint Vincent with a view to the Attorneyship of Fairhall Estate either for myself or a friend, and I had only one line of duty to perform – I therefore claim no thanks for reappointing you (having been obliged at length to record my power to justify my right of interference) and I leave it to Mr. Gordon to confirm or nullify your Authority. However I will go further into detail that I may fully justify my opinion, and will ask you whether it was prudent – was it just – was it at all illustrative of that spirit of kindness and humanity which

you

you took such pains to make me believe was your natural disposition, and conduct towards the Negroes: to inflict a severe punishment on the Cattle keeper for bringing forward the Cattle belonging to yourself among those belonging to the Estate? I have asked above 'was it just'? without regarding the insult thereby offered to myself by your taking advantage of my absence from the property, to punish him at all? and 'prudent' at such a time when a spirit of insubordination prevailed in the Gang?- And again I will take the liberty of asking what motive could Mr. Robertson have, when I begged that he would shew me the Store at Caliaqua, belonging to the Estate, to point at an old crazy wooden building of about 60 feet in length (being one of the Stores attached to the property-) when there was also another Building and lot of Land of about sixtimes its size and importance, which he entirely disregarded? I repeat what reasons could you have, Sir, for leading me to believe that there was only one Store and that scarcely worth owning? and it was by mere chance that I detected the imposition- this was very unlike 'cordial co-operation!'- but I must wave further considerations of this nature to regard those evils which I would see remedied- First then I consider it imperative, and in the name of Mr. Gordon I take upon myself to urge it as the first measure that ought to be adopted to quiet the minds of the Negroes: that Eliza leaves the Estate. There never has yet been an instance of Negroes submitting quietly to the interference of a Female in the government of an Estate, and I too plainly perceived the ill consequences resulting from her participation in the management and the inveterate hatred that prevailed in the Gang towards her;- it is not necessary that I should dwell upon this point- I urge it as a duty.- Respecting the situation of the Stable immediately to Windward of, and adjoining to the Sick House, together with the confined situation and dirty condition of the latter building I have already given you my Sentiments and upon which subjects I had the concurrent opinion of Doctor Smith- I am now only induced to refer to them again, because I evidently saw no disposition on your part to remove the evils which you had so long countenanced or overlooked- and I cannot refrain from again noticing the length of time that had elapsed after I had requested that the Sick House might be cleared of the cobwebs and dirt by which it was infested before I could see it accomplished and the frivolous excuse you made (that there was 'no brush on the property') after I had reiterated the request that the Rooms might be whitewashed.- I will next regard the Building which I recommended as a Lying-in Room, and urge the adoption of the measures I proposed without loss of time; the want of such an establishment on the property

perty being in my opinion one cause of the decrease of the Gang.- And I would also call your attention to the repairing of the Negro Houses with as little delay as possible, which with a due regard to the comforts of the Gang and the adoption of proper regulations with respect to their hours of labor, and administering proper punishment which ought to be strictly confined to the person in charge only, and then with as lenient a hand as the nature of the offence will admit of: would soon bring about that proper subordination so requisite in the controul of any large number of persons (without particular reference to a West India Estate) and reestablish that peace of mind among the Negroes under your charge, of which they appear to have been so long destitute, And by the way I will take the liberty of recommending that any thing that can be recognized by them as Sunday labor should be dispensed with; and this observation refers more particularly to the throwing of Grass on Sunday mornings- and that alternate days should be appointed for the Cattle keepers and Watchmen to attend Church or Chapel.- With respect to the Works, the only material circumstance that took my attention, with the exception of the repairs which have already been noticed, was a want of cleanliness in the boiling House, and the ragged and dirty appearance of the Boilermen.-

There are matters of minor importance which I shall pass over conceiving that they have a collateral bearing with those I have already noticed; and I have now only to observe that I have been compelled not only to go into the detail I have, in noticing so much of your conduct as relates more particularly to myself but to connect my private feelings towards you, so far with the duty which I conceive I am discharging to Mr. Gordon as to make both the subject of one Letter; as from the general tenor of that conduct and the representations that have been made to me, I am justified in concluding that you could only bring yourself to recognize me in my Official character without even giving me credit for the necessary qualifications as the representative of him who is I suspect better capable of estimating them, and whom I have no doubt expected that Mr Robertson would have received me, and acted towards me with feelings unprejudiced by any considerations connected with the nature of my mission which has proved so offensive to him; altho' as I have before remarked projected by Mr. Gordon without any feeling of distrust towards him.-

I have only to add in conclusion that I have sufficiently weighed all circumstances connected with our short intercourse, and I give you full credit for your attention to my accommodation, which I shall ever feel most anxious to return without confining myself to the limits of common hospitality or

being actuated by similar motives in dispensing my bounty.–
It is my intention to visit Saint Vincent in the ensuing year, in the mean time I am open to any communication from you addressed to the Care of Thos.s Clayton Scott and Clayton in London.–

I am Sir, Your Obedt Servant
Signed Jno. Johnson.–

Represents
119 blank pages.

Condition Received:

Half brown calf, w/ corners, Italian marbled sides.
Five (false) raised tapes; sewing on 4 recessed cords.
No end bands. Hollow spine; kraft paper tube.
Full gilt spine; Rolls around leather on sides, board-edges, on turn-ins + inner hinge. Edges gilt.
Spanish marble doublure + flys; calf hinge.

Note: tooling on top panel of spine is totally different from rest of spine. Evidence of an old re-backing of the spine was also revealed during the work.

Spine: little worn, but leather orange + powdering at head + tail.
Front board: joint is worn + weak; Corners, bent, worn-away at edges, paper scuffed, worn.
Back board: same as front.
Inside front: hinge gone, fly worn, blanks soiled. (Only the outer leather keeps the board attached)
Inside back: hinge going, fly not attached to the rest of text. (Board held only by outer leather.)
Text: Generally sound + clean.
Loose ms. pages stuck into back

Binding suffered, thru use, from inadequate attachment of the very heavy boards.

This restoration:

Removed old spine leather (later replaced)
Dry-cleaned soiled text.
Replaced plates: "Plan of Osborne's Estate" p.18
"Plan of Lavington's Estate" p.20
wch. had been cut out of text.
Airplane Linen on spine. Loose section pp. 21-?
mended + re-sewn in thru. the linen. Sewed thru. the shoulders + linen to make attachment doubly strong. Re-attached the boards with the flaps of the linen (PVA). Reinforced rag-paper tube. End bands.
Leather: Re-backed the spine + under the board leather w/ Band's goatskin (likely more strong than calf.) (paste, potassium lactate). (After pict-down, the old leather looks very poor, bec. so weak + damaged.)
Corners: Repaired w/ the goat, boards hardened w/ paste.
The old spine replaced over new spine (paste).
Inner hinges: replaced with Bancroft Linen finish bookcloth (PVA). Flys: fly's hinged into place over the new cloth hinges.
Leather dying w/ Dr. Martin's watercolours.
Dressing, heavy, of Lanolin/neatsfoot oil mixture, polished.
Paper + leather wax + polished w/ microcrystalline wax to give a hard protective surface.

Julie B. Stackpole
JAHB BINDERY
Nantucket, Mass. 1977.